CHINA. No. 1 (1892).

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

ANTI-FOREIGN RIOTS IN CHINA.

[In continuation of "China No. 3 (1891):" C. 6431.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
March 1892.

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Further Correspondence respecting Anti-Foreign Riots in China.

No. 1.

Sir J. Walsham to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 28.)

(Telegraphic.)* *Peking, July 27, 1891.*

THE only statement contained in the further message from the Chinese Minister,† as reported in your Lordship's telegram of the 17th instant, which can be accepted as altogether accurate and complete, is that which relates to the execution of two men who were connected with the riot at Wuhsueh, but even in this case there is every reason for believing that the high local authorities have connived at the escape of many of the chief culprits. Indeed, wherever foreigners are concerned, the plain truth is that neither the Chinese Government nor the local officials act with good-will or energy. In proof of this I may mention that the Imperial Edict of the 13th June (referred to in my telegram of the 21st ultimo), the immediate publication of which in the Yang-tsze districts was of urgent importance, did not appear at any place—and then only at one or two ports—until the 4th instant. It was not published at Kiukiang, close to Wuhsueh, until the 17th instant. For this negligence the Yamên offered only the excuse that to telegraph Imperial Decrees was not in accordance with etiquette.

With regard to the alleged degradation of several Mandarins, this is precisely what has been continually demanded by the foreign Representatives, but the Chinese Government decline as yet to adopt this measure, which they declare to be the business of the local authorities, and not that of the Central Government. However, they have owned to the dismissal of the Magistrate at Wuhu, who is generally admitted to have been the only officer who did his duty.

Both the Government and the local authorities everywhere have been, and are, showing regrettable apathy. This has been strongly complained of by the foreign Ministers in joint notes, and also at interviews with the Yamên by the German and French Representatives and myself acting in the name of our foreign colleagues. It is difficult to believe that the Yamên do not know that peace and order have not been permanently restored, or that they really believe that excitement would be revived by further executions. The reports which we receive from the Yang-tsze all still point to serious apprehensions, and the withdrawal of a single gun-boat would not be justified. Therefore, I would beg your Lordship not to accept as sufficient the assurances which the Chinese Minister has communicated. The statement that the French Government had accepted the assurances must have been a gratuitous assertion. The French Chargé d'Affaires, on the contrary, holds precisely the same views as all his colleagues. He has always reported to his Government in this sense, and both he and the German Minister, who allows me to say that he entirely shares the opinion I am now expressing on the situation, have telegraphed to their respective Governments advising that the Chinese Representatives in Europe should be informed that the assurances of the Chinese Government alone cannot be entertained until we assure our Governments that order has been re-established.

I beg to recommend strongly that such joint measure should be taken by the European Powers, as our joint action here and on the Yang-tsze would be materially assisted by it.

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* The telegrams throughout the volume are paraphrased, and abbreviated sentences given in full.

† "China No. 3 (1891)," p. 16.

No. 2.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to the Earl of Lytton.**

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, July* 28, 1891.

A TELEGRAM has been received from Her Majesty's Minister at Peking pointing out that the measures adopted by the Chinese Government with regard to the late riots are quite insufficient, and that it is not true that peace and order have been restored. His French and German colleagues agree with him in this opinion.

Sir J. Walsham urges that further pressure should be used by the three Governments at Peking.

I request that you will ascertain whether a similar report has been received by the French Government, and whether they are disposed to instruct their Representative at Peking to make a joint representation urging the Chinese Government to take further measures for the protection of the lives and properties of foreigners.

No. 3.

The Earl of Lytton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 29.)

(Telegraphic.) *Paris, July* 29, 1891.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram of the 28th instant, desired instructions will at once be sent to Peking by French Foreign Minister. The French Chargé d'Affaires in China had already reported by telegraph in the same sense as Sir J. Walsham on the inaccuracy of the representations made by the Chinese Representative here, and the unsatisfactory conduct of the Chinese Government.

No. 4.

Foreign Office to Consul Gardner.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July* 30, 1891.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 8th, 9th, and 14th ultimo,† relative to the recent anti-foreign riot at Wuhsueh; and I am to convey to you his Lordship's approval of your proceedings, and of the efforts which you made for the protection of British life and property.

I am, &c.

(Signed) P. CURRIE

No. 5.

Sir E. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received July* 31.)

(Telegraphic.) *Berlin, July* 31, 1891.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram of the 28th July, a similar report has been received by the Imperial Government from their Minister at Peking, and he will be instructed by telegraph to join his French and English colleagues in making a further representation to the Chinese Government as proposed.

Baron Rotenhan has spoken strongly to the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires at this capital in the same sense.

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* Also to Sir E. Malet.

† "China No. 3 (1891)," pp. 16, 23, 24, and 27.

No. 6.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August* 1, 1891.

ANTI-FOREIGN riots.

You are authorized to make, in conjunction with your French and German colleagues, who have been instructed accordingly, a joint representation to the Chinese Government in the sense proposed in your telegram of the 27th ultimo.

I will inform the Chinese Minister at this Court that the assurances given by the Chinese Government are not considered satisfactory by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 7.

Acting Consul-General Mowat to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received August* 4.)

My Lord, *Shanghae, June* 26, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, inclosing copy of a communication from Mr. Hurst, Her Majesty's Consul at Wênchow, to the Senior Naval Officer here, on the subject of the state of affairs at that port.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. A. MOWAT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 7.

Acting Consul-General Mowat to Sir J. Walsham.

Sir, *Shanghae, June* 25, 1891.

I REGRET to have to report that I received yesterday afternoon the following telegram from Her Majesty's Consul at Ningpo:—

"Wênchow Consul demands protection. Affairs critical. Despatch to Naval Officer follows."

I immediately communicated it to Commander Bruce, of Her Majesty's ship "Swift," with the result that Her Majesty's ship "Redpole" left here for Wênchow this morning at daylight, a fact of which I informed Mr. Giles by telegraph.

The despatch referred to in Mr. Giles' telegram reached Commander Bruce to-day, and as it would appear that Mr. Hurst has not been able to communicate with you on the subject, I obtained Commander Bruce's permission to take a copy of it, which I now beg to inclose.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. A. MOWAT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 7.

Acting Consul Hurst to the Senior Naval Officer, Ningpo or Shanghae.

Sir, *Wênchow, June* 19, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that yesterday alarming rumours came to my cognizance, which render it necessary to correct the wrong impression of the state of affairs at this port which my despatch to Admiral Sir F. W. Richards of the 17th instant may have conveyed, and to request that you will be good enough to take prompt measures for our protection.

For some time past a number of local banditti, numbering some seventy persons, mostly disbanded soldiers, armed with foreign revolvers and fire-arms, have been creating havoc in a district on the north bank of the river about 20 miles from here. They have killed a great number of Chinese, burnt their houses, and captured a number of prisoners whom they hold to ransom. The District Magistrate, who proceeded with a body of troops to disperse them, has returned, having completely failed in his object, and they have affixed notices on the doors of the houses of the well-to-do natives in the vicinity of this

Consulate, stating that they are going to make an attack on this district before the end of the present Chinese month, *i.e.*, within the next fortnight. In consequence, the better class of Chinese in the suburbs are taking refuge in the city with their goods and chattels. It is common talk that foreigners have plenty of money, and that the banditti intend capturing some of us and holding us to ransom. The position of the Consulate renders it particularly open to an attack of this nature, and we are practically defenceless.

The Consulate is situated on an island in the middle of the river at a distance of about 500 yards from either bank. The only foreigners living on the island besides myself are the Consular Constable with his wife and two children, and two Custom-house officers, of whom one is sick. If an organized band of armed bandits land here at night as is threatened, we shall, I fear, be powerless to help ourselves.

Rumours also reach me from the city that mischief is brewing, and that an attack on foreign property is being talked about. It is said that bad characters in the city are unusually numerous and are waiting for the arrival of the bandits on the north bank to make a combined attack on the foreigners on the island and elsewhere.

The position of affairs is thus so unsettled that I feel it my duty to ask for your protection, as I think that the presence of a gun-boat here is eminently desirable; if no gun-boat is immediately available, I would be glad if you would send us a force of about ten marines or blue-jackets to be stationed on the island, where suitable quarters for them can easily be found. Such a force would be sufficient to defend the island from any acts of aggression, and in case of an outbreak the foreigners in the city, about ten in number (chiefly ladies), would have a place of refuge; but at present our weakness in numbers and equipment is well known and invites attack. The above statement will indicate to you our precarious position.

I am sending this despatch by courier overland as no steamer will leave this port for eight days, and there is no line of telegraph, the steam-ship "Hai-chan" which visits us every ten days, being our only regular means of communication.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. W. HURST.

No. 8.

Her Majesty's Consul at Foochow to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 4.)

(Telegraphic.) *Foochow, August 4*, 1891.

THERE is no danger here. The Mandarins are protecting the foreigners. There are gun-boats present.

Please give publicity to this.

No. 9.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 5*, 1891.

WITH reference to your telegram of the 27th ultimo, and to my reply of the 1st instant, I have to inform you that Sir P. Currie saw Sir H. Macartney on the 1st instant, and requested him to state to the Chinese Minister that I had instructed you to join your French and German colleagues in representing to the Tsung-li Yamên that the proceedings of the Chinese Government in regard to the outbreaks on the Yang-tsze could not be accepted as satisfactory, and that further and more decisive measures were required for the re-establishment of order.

Sir H. Macartney was informed of the delay in the publication of the Imperial Decrees, the refusal to degrade the Mandarins, the dismissal of the Magistrate at Wuhu, and the other points specially referred to in your telegram.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 10.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Egerton.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 7, 1891.

WITH reference to Lord Lytton's telegram of the 29th ultimo, I have to inform you that M. Waddington, in the course of a recent conversation, mentioned to me that instructions had been sent to the French Minister at Peking, in answer to his instances, to co-operate with Her Majesty's Minister in making representations to the Chinese Government in regard to the recent riots.

I assured M. Waddington that Her Majesty's Government would make strong representations on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 11.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 8, 1891.

THE Chinese Minister called at the Foreign Office on the 3rd instant and saw Sir P. Currie, to whom he gave some explanations respecting the alleged want of energy on the part of the Chinese Government in regard to the recent riots.

He explained the delay in the issue of the Imperial Edicts by the impossibility of telegraphing the text of them. The substance, he said, had been telegraphed, and he believed acted upon.

With regard to the non-dismissal of the Mandarins and the removal of the zealous Magistrate referred to in your telegram of the 27th ultimo, he stated that two Mandarins had been deprived of their buttons, and that the Magistrate had merely been summoned to Peking in order to be moved, possibly to be promoted, to another post.

Referring to the two men who had been put to death, although he admitted that they were of a low class, he maintained that they were the real leaders of the outbreak.

He pointed out that the riots were directed against Roman Catholic Missions, and not against Protestant missionaries, who did not provoke the same ill-will in China. He believed we had also found Roman Catholic priests very troublesome at times. England was looked upon in China as a better friend than the other Powers, and he hoped that we should not join with them in putting pressure on the Chinese Government.

Sir P. Currie replied that the last statement of the Chinese Minister was hardly consistent with the fact that one of the two persons killed at Wuhsueh was an English missionary.

He was not, he said, sufficiently acquainted with particulars to discuss in detail the other points which the Chinese Minister had adverted to, but the main fact which Her Majesty's Government had before them was that the Representatives of England, France, and Germany were unanimous in the opinion that the action of the Chinese Government had not been sufficient for the occasion. Her Majesty's Government had no unfriendly motive in pressing the Chinese Government to show more vigour, but, as the Chinese Minister had himself admitted that the outbreaks were of a more serious character than any that had occurred for many years, it was most important for the safety of British subjects and the maintenance of the good relations between the two countries that the Chinese Government should make it clear that they would not tolerate any attempt to renew the riots.

Sir P. Currie added that Her Majesty's Government had full confidence in your moderation, and he begged the Chinese Minister to impress upon the Yamên the importance of giving satisfaction to your just demands.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 12.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received August* 11.)

Sir, *Admiralty, August* 10, 1891.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of a letter from the Commander-in-chief on the China Station, dated the 19th June, with copy of its inclosures, respecting the recent riots in China and the state of affairs.

I am, &c.

(Signed) R. D. AWDRY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 12.

Vice-Admiral Sir W. Richards to Admiralty.

Sir, "*Alacrity*," *at Shanghae, June* 19, 1891.

I REQUEST you will inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that I left Shanghae on the 25th ultimo in continuation of the programme inclosed in my letter, leaving the "Peacock" at Shanghae, and the "Linnet," "Swift," and "Porpoise" in the Yang-tsze-Kiang, all under the orders of Commander Tisdall, of the "Linnet," a copy of my instructions to whom I inclose.

I arrived at Chefoo on the 27th ultimo, and sailed the following day for the Peiho, arriving off the Taku light-ship on the morning of the 29th.

Leaving the "Alacrity" with directions to return to the anchorage at Chefoo, I left for Tien-tsin, where I arrived the same evening, and on the following morning proceeded up the river for Peking for the purpose of visiting Her Majesty's Minister, arriving at the Legation on the 3rd instant.

The day after my arrival his Excellency Sir John Walsham received a communication from Her Majesty's Consul at Chinkiang, informing him of the destruction of the French missionary establishment at Tanyang, 20 miles south-east of that port, by a Chinese mob. This has been the commencement of a second series of outrages of a similar nature which have since occurred in the following order, in one case, unhappily, attended with the murder of two British subjects.

At Wuhsueh, 30 miles west of Kiukiang, the Mission stations were attacked on the 5th instant and burned, and two Europeans murdered, one being an officer of Chinese Customs, the other a Wesleyan missionary.

At Kiukiang on the 7th instant disturbances occurred at the French Roman Catholic establishment, but the riot was quelled by the energetic action of the Chinese authorities.

A further riot occurred the same evening, when the soldiers are reported to have joined the rioters, but the arrival of the French gun-boat "Inconstant" and the German "Iltis" put an end to the disturbance.

Urgent representations having reached him from Her Majesty's Consul there that a serious outbreak at Hankow was imminent, Commander Tisdall, of the "Linnet," dispatched the "Porpoise" to that port, where she now is; probably the presence of so large a vessel there has had a quieting effect, as no disturbance has as yet been reported.

On the evening of the 8th there was an outbreak at Wuseih (Wutse), resulting in the destruction of the whole of the French Mission property there; this latter place being within 70 miles of Shanghae has caused no little alarm in the city.

The circumstances attending the outbreak at Nanking on the 25th May will be found in Commander Burr's letter, inclosed in the Senior Officer's despatch of the 30th ultimo.

Commander Burr's letter from Hankow, inclosed, dated the 8th instant, will also place their Lordships in possession of the details of the Wuhsueh murder, so far as they are known at present.

The bodies of the murdered men, Mr. Green, of the Imperial Maritime Customs, and Mr. Argent, Wesleyan missionary, have been recovered and removed to Hankow, where they were interred.

During my stay in Peking his Excellency the Minister and the Diplomatic Body had more than one prolonged interview with the members of the Chinese Foreign Office (Tsung-li Yamên), and have apparently succeeded in bringing the Ministers to a sense of

the gravity of the situation, as the Emperor's Edict denouncing these outrages has been issued, and has actually been published in the "Peking Gazette" (which is an unprecedented thing).

I left Peking on the 10th instant, and reached Tien-tsin on the 13th, and the "Alacrity," off Taku, the same evening; and, taking into consideration the general state of disorganization in the Yang-tsze-Kiang River, I judged it proper to revisit this place before proceeding to Japan.

I accordingly arrived here on the evening of the 16th, having called at Chefoo *en route* to receive and dispatch telegrams.

The state of uneasiness I find to be general among all the nationalities, as is evidenced by the way in which foreign ships of war are pouring in.

The four vessels of the French Division of the Extreme East are now in the river, Admiral Besnard, who arrived from Japan on Monday, being in the "Triomphante" at Woosung; the "Villars" is here, and the "Inconstant" and "Vipère" in the Yang-tsze; the latter vessel is now trying to get to Ichang, having started from Hankow the day before yesterday.

The American corvette "Alliance" is here, and the "Palos" in the Yang-tsze.

The Spanish cruizer "Velasco" arrived on the 16th, and the Russian gun-boats "Koreyetz" and "Mandjur" yesterday.

The Viceroy Li Hung-chang returned to Tien-tsin on the 7th instant after a three weeks' cruize with the northern squadron, consisting of from fifteen to nine vessels, under Admiral Ting. The Viceroy himself had his flag in a merchant-steamer.

He visited and inspected Port Arthur, Talien-whoa Bay, and Wei-hai-wei, and returned well pleased with his inspections.

Part of my programme was to have visited these places on leaving the Gulf of Pecheli. This I have had to postpone in consequence of the state of affairs here.

I propose leaving this to-morrow morning for Hankow, calling at river ports.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FREDK. W. RICHARDS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 12.

Orders issued to Commander Tisdall.

By Sir Frederick William Richards, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels employed and to be employed on the China Station.

ON my departure from Shanghae, which will be notified to you by telegraph, you will resume the duties of Senior Officer of the North China Division, taking under your orders the "Swift," "Porpoise," and "Peacock."

The "Porpoise" will complete with coal on Monday, the 25th instant, and leave Shanghae Tuesday, the 26th, for Wuhu, to follow your orders, calling at Chingkiang-fu.

During the prevalence of the present excitement in the Yang-tsze it will be desirable for these vessels to be kept in the river, visiting the ports as you may find most necessary; a fourth vessel, which for the present will be the "Peacock," being stationed at Shanghae.

Representations similar to that contained in the inclosed letter from Her Majesty's Consul at Chinkiang will doubtless be made to you from different quarters from missionaries and others who have chosen to establish themselves outside the limits of Treaty ports; and while you will understand that the primary duties of Her Majesty's officers will be to give assistance to British subjects lawfully established within Treaty limits if threatened by the violence of Chinese mobs, you will take occasion to impress upon the Chinese authorities at other places the necessity for making proper provision to guard such missionaries and other British subjects from acts of outrage on the part of the Chinese populace

At the same time, you should point out to these people the risk they run, and the inconvenience they cause to the general interests of their country, by establishing themselves in such places with their eyes open to the inevitable consequences which periodically ensue in China.

They should be made to understand that they establish themselves in these places at their own risks, and that Her Majesty's ships cannot be detained from their proper duties to remain at non-Treaty ports for their protection.

Every assistance should be given when the service allows for removing missionaries and their families to Treaty ports in cases where they represent their position as threatened.

Your attention is directed to Articles 396, 397, 398, and 405 and 406 of the Station Orders.

Given on board the "Alacrity," at Shanghae, the 23rd day of May, 1891.

(Signed) FREDK. W. RICHARDS.

To Vernon Archibald Tisdall, Esq.,
Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Linnet."

Inclosure 3 in No. 12.

Commander Tisdall to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Richards.

Sir, "*Linnet*," *at Wuhu, May* 30, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to report that, since my letter of the 19th May, 1891, there has been no further outbreak at any of the Treaty ports on the Yang-tsze.

2. On the evening of the 26th instant I received a telegram from Commander Bruce, at Chinkiang, stating that an urgent request had been made by the United States' Consul at that port for a vessel to go to Nanking on account of a disturbance there.

3. As the "Porpoise" was expected at Chinkiang the next morning, I directed that she should, on arrival there, proceed to Nanking with all dispatch, not being aware that Commander Burr had orders from you to go there. She was, however, delayed at Woosung, unable to obtain a pilot till the morning of the 27th, and did not reach Nanking until the following afternoon.

4. I directed Commander Burr to remain there until the morning of the 30th and afford protection to foreigners, if required, by receiving them on board, but that his action was to be limited to this.

He arrived here at 4·30 P.M. to-day, and will leave again to-morrow for Hankow, calling at Kiukiang *en route*.

5. I beg to inclose his Report on the state of affairs at Nanking, to which I have nothing to add, except that his statement in regard to Secret Societies is corroborated by the information I get here.

6. I have directed Commander Burr to retain the pilot on arrival at Hankow, making the best possible arrangement for compensating him for his loss of time. I consider this step necessary, seeing the difficulty there is to obtain one at present, as the "Porpoise" may be required to proceed elsewhere at short notice, and without a pilot is helpless.

7. I learn from Commander Bruce, of Her Majesty's ship "Swift," that the native procession at Chinkiang has been postponed until to-morrow, and it seems likely that there may be a disturbance there on that occasion. But the presence of the "Inconstant" as well as the "Swift" will probably act as a deterrent on the would-be rioters, and will in any case insure the safety of the lives of foreigners.

8. A force of 100 Chinese soldiers is guarding the missionary establishments situated about 2 miles from here, and a further body of sixty men is stationed in the immediate vicinity of the British Consulate for its protection; and it is very improbable that while these precautionary measures are in force there will be any further disturbance at Wuhu. But as I believe that none of the original rioters here have been punished so far, and that there is still a certain amount of excited feeling amongst the Chinese here and elsewhere against foreigners generally, and consequent anxiety on the part of the latter, I consider that the presence of men-of-war in the river is still advisable.

I have, &c.

(Signed) V. A. TISDALL.

Inclosure 4 in No. 12.

Commander Burr to Commander Tisdall.

Sir, "*Porpoise*," *at Nanking, May* 30, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to report that on my arrival at this port I took immediate steps to acquaint myself of the state of affairs with reference to the riot that has taken place in the city of Nanking.

2. The disturbance took place on Monday, the 25th instant, in the evening, and was mainly directed against the European community, consisting of the different Mission stations and their private houses. There are nine Europeans altogether at Nanking who are missionaries, who have bought the land on which their houses stand, and most of them have been in the place over four years, one or two longer. The missionaries consist of English Methodists, American Methodists, and French Roman Catholics; the Americans have also a girls' school and a hospital. The Chinese mob, who were unarmed with the exception of sticks, &c., first attempted to burn the hospital down, and the girls' school; the latter had commenced to burn, but was put out by the soldiers which the Viceroy sent in time, but the furniture, windows, doors, &c., to the value of between 700 and 800 dollars was destroyed; they also broke into two of the private houses belonging to the missionaries and carried off some articles, the soldiers arriving in time to prevent further mischief. The cisterns of all the different establishments were torn up to look for, it is supposed, dead bodies of children; they (the rioters) have been taught to believe that the missionaries have been murdering children for their own purposes.

The Roman Catholic Mission; and what is known by the name of the "Drum Tower Christian Mission," were attacked by the mob, but, as in the other cases, the soldiers were in time to drive them out, and prevented any damage being done to these buildings.

3. I have interviewed Chinese officials who are acting under the directions of the Viceroy, and they have promised to protect the European community from further molestation, and to place guards outside all their compounds until it is deemed safe to remove them. This has been done, and yesterday, the 29th instant, I went to the city myself and visited the different Missions, and passed guards camping outside the various establishments to the number of close on 1,000 men; and I also find that the foregoing report as to destruction is substantially correct. There are now in the city no European women or children, as they were all sent to Shanghae more than a week ago by the river-boat.

4. On Sunday, the 24th instant, the Europeans held a meeting, and appointed a Committee to wait on the Viceroy, and he promised to render all the assistance he could, and at once deputed officers to take men for the protection of European property, but, as has been shown, not in time to prevent a certain amount of destruction. I am informed that in many cases the officers and soldiers agreed with the mob. Ten or twelve arrests have been made, three of which are of soldiers who were sent for the European protection, and who were caught in the act of assisting to loot. The Viceroy (as I am told by the Chinese authorities) has ordered that the soldiers and certain men of the mob arrested are to be beheaded, and the rest otherwise dealt with, and the officers who were in charge removed from their places. The missionaries bear out this statement, and tell me that they know as a fact that the officers have already been removed, but they are afraid that if the Viceroy carries out his intentions of beheading these men their (the missionaries') lives would be endangered.

It is my opinion that the public feeling is not really directed against the European community further than the known dislike of having foreigners in their country. Now, they (the missionaries) go about the city and surrounding country without any fear of being either attacked or insulted. In Nanking, and in the late attack on their houses, the mob did not attempt to take the lives of any one, and I believe throughout China there seems to be a well-organized Secret Society, called the "Ko lao Hwei," and a great many of the officers and soldiers themselves belong to this organization, and it is they who direct the riots and disturbances, inciting the mob with the hopes they hold out to them of the looting to be got; their ideas are, by following up this conduct, to compromise their Government in any way possible, with a view of complications with European Powers, and hoping then to overthrow it and getting the Government out of power by rebellion or otherwise. I do not apprehend any further riot in the immediate present. I offered the Europeans an asylum on board this ship, which they have all declined to take advantage of, and I have also explained to them that Nanking not being a Treaty port, if they elect to live there the responsibility is their own, and that they cannot expect vessels of war to be perpetually stationed off their port for their protection.

5. As I see no further use in remaining off Nanking, I have decided to proceed to Wuhu, in compliance with your communication of yesterday.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. LESLIE BURR.

Inclosure 5 in No. 12.

Commander Tisdall to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Richards.

Sir, "*Linnet*," *at Wuhu, June* 10, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to report that the condition of affairs on the Yang-tsze River and in its vicinity shows no improvement on that reported in my letter of the 30th ultimo. It is still, judging by recent events, much disturbed, and there is also, in consequence, considerable uneasiness among foreigners generally.

2. A serious outbreak occurred on the 1st instant at Tan Yang, a place about 25 miles to the southward of Chinkiang, and a French Mission was burnt.

3. On the 7th instant I received a telegram from Commander Burr, at Hankow, informing me of the murder of two British subjects at Wuhsueh on the 5th instant; one (Mr. Argent) was a missionary, the other (Mr. Green) an official in the Chinese Customs. I reported the circumstance to you, by telegram, the same evening, copy attached. As he informed me that the Consul at Hankow feared a disturbance there, and had requested him to remain, I settled to go to Wuhsueh in this ship. The following morning (8th instant), just as I had secured the services of a pilot and was about to leave, I received a further communication from Commander Burr, stating that all was quiet at Wuhsueh; that the bodies of the murdered men had been recovered, and were being brought to Hankow by river-steamer to be buried; that all foreigners had left the place; and that the United States' ship "Palos" was still there. I therefore concluded it was unnecessary for me to move, and telegraphed to you accordingly. I have just received the attached letter from "Porpoise," giving details of this affair.

4. I was shown a telegram the same day from Kiukiang, stating that a riot had occurred there on the 7th, and that the Concession was defended by the foreigners. I learn this morning that, though an attack was made on a missionary establishment in the city, the authorities were just in time to prevent damage being done; and that matters were so threatening in the Concession that the men-of-war present ("Inconstant," "Iltis," and "Palos") had armed boats' crews in readiness through the night, and foreign residents patrolled nightly.

5. Commander Bruce reports that there has been no further trouble in Chinkiang, but that this was only prevented by energetic measures on the part of the Taotai, assisted largely no doubt by the presence of the "Swift" and "Inconstant" there at the time.

6. Everything has remained quiet at this port since our arrival. Two of the culprits on the occasion of the recent riot here were beheaded on the 2nd instant, and their heads exposed on the beach. Though these men had probably taken but a very secondary part in the business, yet the punishment will no doubt have a deterrent effect on others.

7. As the ships' companies are unable to obtain their proper leave and but little relaxation at these ports, I am directing the "Peacock" to proceed to Chinkiang to relieve the "Swift" on the 17th instant; the latter ship then will go to Shanghae for ten days, after which she will re-enter the Yang-tsze, and, should I have received no orders from you to the contrary, I propose to go then to Shanghae in the "Linnet" for the same reason, and also to complete with coal.

I have, &c.
(Signed) V. A. TISDALL.

Inclosure 6 in No. 12.

Commander Burr to Commander Tisdall.

Sir, "*Porpoise*," *at Hankow, June* 8, 1891.

I BEG to report proceedings since my arrival at this port, and my last communication to you on 3rd instant. There have been rumours of disturbances in Hankow, as in other places, but nothing to disturb the public peace has taken place, in a great measure, perhaps, owing to the presence of a man-of-war. The details of the recent riot, which I reported to you by telegraph, are as follows:—

The outbreak took place on Friday evening, the 5th June, at 7 o'clock. The church, school, and private houses of the missionaries were burnt and completely destroyed. The Customs official Mr. Green, and the missionary Mr. Argent, were murdered, and the buildings were looted before being set fire to. The missionary was killed in his own house, beaten over the head with bamboos; the Custom-house officer, seeing from his house a fire, thought an accident had occurred, and with only a walking-stick went to see

the cause of it. On arriving at the Mission station the mob threw stones at him, and he ran from them and got into the middle of a large pond close by. On his being promised that no further harm should happen to him by the Chinese he came out, but immediately he did so they (the mob) attacked him, and murdered him in the most brutal manner with sticks. Some of the women and children had narrow escapes, and they were saved the same fate chiefly, it is reported, by Chinese soldiers in plain clothes who roughly seized them and pretended to drag them about and to pull their rings, &c., off their persons to deceive the rioters, and eventually got them into a place of safety, returning them what they had taken, and placed them in a river-steamer which arrived there, and brought them to Hankow at midnight the 6th instant. The names of those who arrived here were Mrs. Warren Mrs. Prothero and three children, Mrs. Boden, and one child, and Mr. Fortune—all the women being wives of missionaries stationed at Wuhsueh and district. There were left Mr. Watson and wife and sister with two children, and Mrs. Cooper, at Kwang-chi, 30 miles inland; and on opposite side of the river, 10 miles inland, Mrs. F. Boden and Mr. Prothero at Quang-shi-chong, 40 miles above Wuhsueh; these people have since been removed and are safe; no one is now left.

2. The "Palos," United States' gun-boat, left Kiukiang immediately the outbreak was known, and the American Consul at this port telegraphed to her to remain at Wuhsueh until all the foreigners had been withdrawn. I placed myself in communication with the British Consul here (Mr. Gardner) on the subject, and was ready to move, if thought advisable, but as the "Palos" was taking all the steps necessary, it was considered better that the "Porpoise" should remain at Hankow, where the Chinese authorities apprehend serious disturbances from information they have received. I beg to inclose a letter which the Consul has written me on the subject of the late riot.

3. As I previously reported with regard to Kiukiang with reference to the foreigners having some organized method of self-defence, so it has been arranged here, and as the tea season is at its height, there are a great many foreigners over and above the average number (about 120 males, instead of about 50), and nearly all have arms and ammunition.

4. There is nothing further of importance to communicate at present. Our boilers, which I had ordered to be put in readiness for steaming, are again opened out for overhauling.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. LESLIE BURR.

Inclosure 7 in No. 12.

Consul Gardner to Commander Burr.

Sir, *Hankow, June* 7, 1891.

YESTERDAY afternoon I received a telegram from Her Majesty's Consul at Kiukiang to the effect that there had been a riot at Wuhsueh, in which two foreigners had been killed, and that the American man-of-war the "Palos" was proceeding to the spot.

This telegram I sent you, and you were good enough at once to come and see me, and I stated that, in my opinion, as the "Palos" was proceeding to the spot it was not necessary for the "Porpoise" to go there.

Later on I heard that the two persons killed were Mr. Green and Mr. Argent, the former in the employ of the Imperial Maritime Customs, the latter a Wesleyan missionary, both British subjects.

Still later the steamer "Te Shing" arrived bringing to this port from Wuhsueh three English ladies, four children, and one man, all British missionaries who had escaped, also the native servant of the deceased Argent and a native servant of one of the missionaries who had witnessed the murder of Mr. Green and Mr. Argent. I was also informed that there were no more missionaries at Wuhsueh, but that there were several British subjects at Kwang-chi, a town 30 miles inland, who might be in peril and who might try to escape by way of Wuhsueh; it was also represented to me that the "Palos," finding no Europeans at Wuhsueh, and that all European property there had been completely destroyed, might, in ignorance of the presence of Europeans at Kwang-chi, at once leave the place.

I therefore called on you at 1 A.M. this morning, and gave it as my opinion that it was most desirable that the "Porpoise" should be put in a condition to be ready to steam at a short notice.

This morning I received information that led me to believe that an attempt was being made to create a riot in the immediate vicinity of Hankow; that the "Palos" was

anchored at Wuhsueh; that two Chinese officers with troops had left for Wuhsueh last night at 6 P.M.; that the Kwang-chi Magistrate had left Kwang-chi for Wuhsueh, which would seem to indicate that up to that time there was no immediate dread of a riot at Wuhsueh; that this morning at Wuhsueh the rioters had dispersed. I have caused messages to be sent to the British subjects at Kwang-chi to, if there is trouble at Kwang-chi, avoid Wuhsueh, and to attempt to escape by Lung Ping.

I also asked the United States' Consul here to wire the "Palos" to remain for the present at Wuhsueh.

This he had kindly done.

Under all these circumstances I venture to submit for your consideration:—

That I consider the most advisable course for the "Porpoise" to take is to remain here for the present, in such a condition as to be ready, in case of emergency, to proceed at the shortest possible notice to any spot on the Yang-tsze where danger may be most imminent.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHR. GARDNER.

Inclosure 8 in No. 12.

Acting Consul Allen to Sir J. Walsham.

(Telegraphic.) *Chinkiang, June* 2, 1891.

FRENCH missionary buildings at Tanyang, 20 miles south-east of this, completely burnt yesterday evening by the mob.

Priests unharmed, just arrived here.

Inclosure 9 in No. 12.

Acting Consul Hopkins to Sir J. Walsham.

(Telegraphic.) *Kiukiang, June* 6, 1891.

STEAMER arrived bringing intelligence riot broke out yesterday at Wuhsueh at (or about) 30 miles from here. One Custom-house European officer and one member of Mission murdered.

Houses burnt down. Seven women and children all safe and sent to Hankow. There is reason to fear for safety of some other members of Mission 30 miles from Wuhsueh inland. "Palos" just arrived here, and has already left for Wuhsueh.

Inclosure 10 in No. 12.

Acting Consul-General Mowat to Sir J. Walsham.

(Telegraphic.) *Shanghae, June* 10, 1891.

RIOT at Wuhsueh, near Soochow, on evening of 8th, and total destruction of French Mission property there.

Rioters supposed to be same who threatened Yangchow, and attacked Tanyang. I have telegraphed to Governor at Soochow, calling on him to take steps for protection of British life and property there. Consider it highly desirable that British naval force here should be increased forthwith, but without withdrawing men-of-war from Yang-tsze.

At present there is here only one British gun-boat with seventy men, one German gun-boat, and one American corvette; respectfully suggest Admiral should be informed.

Inclosure 11 in No. 12.

Acting Consul Hopkins to Sir J. Walsham.

(Telegraphic.) *Kiukiang, June* 8, 1891.

GREAT excitement prevails here. Yesterday evening originated at Roman Catholic establishment in city. Energetic action of Chinese authorities prevented actual riot.

Native troops sent for protection both in city and Concession. It was not necessary to land men of European men-of-war on Concession, Chinese authorities' pickets remaining all night, and foreign community on guard. Situation still serious.

Inclosure 12 in No. 12.

Consul Gardner to Sir J. Walsham.

(Telegraphic.) *Hankow, June* 11, 1891.

ENGLISH killed, two. Argent, Wesleyan missionary, Green, Customs officer. No one else killed. All others have arrived Hankow from Wuhsueh, Kwang-chi, Chichow, and safe.

Inclosure 13 in No. 12.

Sir J. Walsham to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Richards.

(Telegraphic.) *Peking, June* 13, 1891.

BRITISH Consul Tien-tsin, following for Admiral:—

"Telegrams from Consul Shanghae show that riot Wuhsueh on 8th has created great alarm at Shanghae, and he considers our naval force there should be at once increased, and wishes me to inform you. He says there is only a British and German gun-boat and an American corvette in port. I am replying that, although I shall communicate his views to you, I cannot press for increase of force, as three vessels ought to be sufficient, with the protection which Chinese authorities are bound to afford, and that I believe the large French corvette lately at Shanghae would return very shortly.

"Perhaps you may think another British vessel necessary, but I trust your arrangements on the river will remain unaltered. I had just finished the above when I received news of fresh serious riots near Kiukiang, the soldiers sent to quell disturbance having, it is reported, joined rioters."

No 13.

Consul Everard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 12.)

My Lord, *Ichang, June* 24, 1891.

IN view of the riots that have lately occurred at so many places along the Yang-tsze valley, it may interest your Lordship to have a short account of the position of affairs here.

In the first instance, I must inform your Lordship that there are two large Roman Catholic Franciscan establishments here, one situated at the north end of the quarter, outside the city, occupied by foreigners, which is a convent, containing a Lady Superior (French) and six sisters, one of whom is Irish, as well as about seventy small Chinese children, and a large chapel or church; the other is situated at the south end of the European quarter. There is a Bishop (Belgian), six priests of different nationalities, but not English, a school for young men and boys, and a chapel.

The buildings of both establishments are in European style.

We also have a "Church of Scotland" and an American Episcopalian Mission here.

Towards the end of May news of the sad riots at Wuhu and Nanking arrived, and caused considerable excitement.

I at once visited the local authorities, one of whom is the Chêntai, or Brigadier-General. He has been stationed at Ichang for the last twenty-seven years, and is very popular with both Chinese and Europeans, to the latter of whom he has always been most friendly. I talked the matter over with them, and begged them to take every precaution for the safety of the Missions, more particularly the convent. This they readily promised.

Meanwhile, the French gun-boat "Vipère" was reported as on her way up to visit the port, but, unfortunately, her coal began to give out, and she returned to Hankow.

Then came rumours of trouble at Kiukiang, quickly followed by news of the murders at Wusueh, and, on the 12th, a placard was discovered calling on the people to burn down the Roman Catholic Missions on the 15th day of the 5th moon (21st June).

I also found the back walls of the priests' establishment scrawled over, in large characters, with obscene and some inflammatory sentences, such as, "Foreigners must all be killed;" "When the day has been fixed, you must on no account divulge it," &c., as well as some grotesque and suggestive caricatures.

On the convent walls, also, there were some revolting sentences.

One of the Protestant missionaries also informed me, that at a theatrical performance given inside the city by the Carpenters' Guild, a man had got up and told the people that 100 mutilated corpses of little children had been found under the boards of one of the rooms of the Roman Catholic Mission at Wuhu, but, even worse than that—here, in Ichang, the Roman Catholics had already boiled down over seventy little children for the purpose of concocting medicine.

I immediately visited the authorities to complain of all these matters, and insisted on the Magistrate sending some of his men at once to erase all the writing on the walls, and endeavour to discover the perpetrators.

The officials had previously posted up Proclamations to calm the people. They also assured me that they had spies in all directions—in the tea houses, wine shops, opium dens, and all public places, who were to listen and mark down all persons who abused foreigners and Missions.

On the 16th the "Vipère" again started from Hankow to come here, but only managed to arrive yesterday (23rd).

On the 18th a very strong Imperial Edict, of which your Lordship has doubtless long since been furnished with a copy, was posted up all over Ichang, and on the following day a Proclamation, issued conjointly by the Governor-General, Chang Chih-tung, and the Governor of this Province (Hupei), strongly condemning the spreading of idle rumours against missionaries, and ordering the people to keep the peace, with the excellent result that the 21st, the day that had been fixed for a riot, passed off perfectly quiet. The Chêntai passed the whole of that and several previous days in a small camp just behind our quarter, ready to come to the rescue at a moment's notice.

A prolonged drought had also been taken advantage of to stir up the people against the Roman Catholics, as they were accused of being the cause, having ruined the "Feng-shin" of the place by purchasing some land to the north-west of the city.

Tranquillity appears now to have been completely restored, at least for some time to come. Fortunately, there are no examinations here this year, but next year there will be both civil and military, and extra precaution is sure to be necessary.

From the middle of October to the middle of May it is impossible for men-of-war to visit this port, owing to insufficiency of water in the river.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. W. EVERARD.

No. 14.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 14, 1891.

I HAVE to inform you that Sir Halliday Macartney called at the Foreign Office on behalf of the Chinese Minister on the 10th instant, and informed Sir Philip Currie that a telegram had been received from Peking giving a list of further punishments (consisting of various degrees of banishment) that had been inflicted on the Wuhsueh rioters. It also stated that the Governor of Hankow had come to an arrangement satisfactory to the British Consul respecting the compensation to be paid to the families of the two Englishmen who were killed.

Sir Philip Currie said, in reply, that note would be taken of this communication, but that Her Majesty's Government must await Sir J. Walsham's Report before expressing any opinion as to whether the steps taken could be accepted as satisfactory.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 15.

Foreign Office to Consul Everard.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 19, 1891.

YOUR despatch of the 24th June, regarding the state of affairs at Ichang and the steps you had taken for the protection of foreigners in view of the recent riots in China, has been laid before the Marquis of Salisbury.

I am directed by his Lordship to inform you that he approves of your proceedings as reported therein.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 16.

Mr. Dering to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 24.)

(Telegraphic.) *Rome, August* 24, 1891.

ON calling on Count d'Arco to-day, in the absence of the Marquis di Rudini, he informed me that, on the receipt of telegraphic information from the Italian Minister in China as to the state of affairs there, orders had been sent to the Italian gun-vessel "Volturno," now stationed at Shanghae, to remain for the present cruizing in the neighbourhood of that port, instead of leaving it, which it had been about to do.

No. 17.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received August 26.)

(Extract.) *Admiralty, August* 22, 1891.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State, copy of a letter from the Commander-in-chief on the China Station, together with copy of a general Memorandum he has issued to ships under his orders respecting the protection of the lives and property of British subjects in danger from the uncontrolled violence of Chinese mobs.

Inclosure 1 in No. 17.

Vice-Admiral Sir W. Richards to Admiralty.

Sir, *"Alacrity," at Shanghae, June* 30, 1891.

IN continuation of my last general letter, dated the 19th instant, I request you will inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that I left Shanghae in the "Alacrity" on the 20th instant, and proceeded up the River Yang-tsze, calling at Chinkiang, Wuhu, Kiukiang, and Hankow, leaving the latter place on my return on the 25th. I embarked Her Majesty's Consul (Mr. Ford) at Wuhu, and arrived at Nanking on the 27th for the purpose of visiting his Excellency the Viceroy Li Kun-yi, and having waited until the 28th to enable his Excellency to return my visit I left on that day for Shanghae, arriving yesterday.

The "Archer" left Nanking on the 27th to relieve the "Porpoise" at Hankow, which vessel will then proceed in execution of the orders contained in their Lordships' cypher telegram No. 11, calling at Yokohama to complete with coal and receive warm clothing I have ordered from Hong Kong for her.

The "Mercury," "Severn," and "Leander" are at Yokohama, and the "Impérieuse" at Nagasaki.

During my absence in the river the "Redpole" was dispatched by Commander Bruce to Wênchow, in consequence of an urgent demand for protection from the Consul at that port, Mr. Hurst. As there is no telegraph to Wênchow, I wait further information.

At the river ports there have been no further outbreaks since the date of my last letter, but this is probably due to the presence of foreign vessels of war in such large numbers. I see no present prospect of being able to reduce the force in the river.

In the meantime, demands for immediate help reach me from all quarters.

Besides a Chinese squadron, there are vessels of war belonging to eight different nationalities in the river at present, English, French, German, Russian, Italian, Spanish, American, and Japanese. The French Admiral remains at Woosung.

I propose to leave for Nagasaki to-morrow morning, where, on arrival, I shall transfer my flag to the "Impérieuse."

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDK. W. RICHARDS.

P.S.—I inclose herewith a copy of a general Memorandum which I have issued for the guidance of officers commanding Her Majesty's ships employed on the North China Division of that station.

F. W. R.

Inclosure 2 in No. 17.

General Memorandum.

"*Alacrity*," *at Wuhu, June* 26, 1891.

DISTURBANCES of a serious nature having recently occurred at several places in the Yang-tsze River, rendering it necessary to largely augment the force ordinarily maintained on the North China Division, I have to direct the special attention of officers commanding Her Majesty's ships employed on the division to Articles 396, 397, 398 (section 4), 405, and 406 of the Station Orders for their guidance in the event of circumstances arising in which they may be called upon to act for the protection of the lives or property of British subjects in danger from the uncontrolled violence of Chinese mobs.

These Articles, containing as they do explicit Rules laid down by Her Majesty's Government to meet such cases, are in a general way amply sufficient for the purpose for which they were framed, but in view of the apparently organized character of the outrages recently perpetrated at Wuhu, Wuhsueh, and other places, the following observations may be useful to officers suddenly brought face to face with an emergency of this nature.

It is the obvious duty of the Chinese Government to maintain order in the country, and the necessity for complying with this obligation cannot be too strongly urged upon the local authorities at all ports where British subjects are established.

The Treaty ports at which Her Majesty's Consuls reside necessarily require the first consideration, and the main object to be kept in view is, that Her Majesty's Consuls should employ all their influence in causing the Taotai or other local official in command at a place where disturbances are apprehended to make proper arrangements to preserve order, and to prevent outrages being committed against the persons or property of British subjects, and in the event of such officials declaring themselves unable to preserve order, to secure their full authority and personal attendance in any action to be taken by the crews of Her Majesty's ships.

The mode of procedure required from Consuls in making requisitions for armed assistance upon the Captains of Her Majesty's ships is laid down in Article 396.

Officers commanding Her Majesty's ships stationed for the protection of the British residents at Treaty ports are to take the earliest opportunity after their arrival to study the features of the Concessions or Settlements, with a view to arriving at a definite plan of action, should action unfortunately become compulsory, and in concert with Her Majesty's Consul should, before the occasion arises, if possible, settle upon a course of procedure to be followed in case of necessity by all British subjects in the neighbourhood.

The first consideration is necessarily the safety of women and children, and it is obvious that these should not be left in exposed places, especially at night, when any danger from the Chinese populace is apprehended.

In all the Treaty ports, and in some others, are hulks lying off the bunds, and to these hulks the women and children should remove in good time before the occurrence of an outbreak. An armed boat's crew, or a very small number of men, could secure the safety of the people in these vessels on the connection with the shore being broken.

It is clear that small detachments of men cannot be sent out to distant places or to the back streets in Chinese towns, and missionaries and others in such localities should remove to the port before they have to risk their lives as well as the property which it may be their object to stand by.

The loss of property wantonly destroyed or plundered by Chinese mobs is recoverable by indemnity from the Chinese Government; it is needless to say the loss of life is not.

The consideration second in importance, therefore, should be the timely withdrawal of people from outlying exposed positions to some central rallying point, or the water front to be decided on according to strategic consideration; this would no doubt be in most cases the British Consulate.

Third, the able-bodied men in the Settlement should be required by the Consul to organize themselves for the protection of the women and children, or, if in sufficient numbers, for general defence, and in this all possible assistance should be given them.

A rallying point, which should always be, if possible, covered by the ship of war, being decided upon, commanding officers would then be strictly right in giving all possible aid in its defence, as it is obvious that Her Majesty's Consulate or the dwellings of Her Majesty's subjects must not be attacked by ruffianly mobs, and the flag insulted, under the guns of Her Majesty's ships.

Commanding officers will understand that while the *ultima ratio* to be employed is force, if unhappily force becomes unavoidable, their action should be sharp and decisive, and a serious lesson should be given.

But it is only requisite for officers commanding Her Majesty's ships to consider the multitude of places in China where British subjects and other foreigners are at the mercy of the Chinese populace, more or less, to enable them to fully realize the necessity for forbearance within all reasonable limits in dealing with local disturbances, and the necessity for securing the support and countenance, if possible, of the local Mandarins, should they be compelled to fire on the mob.

If missionaries or other persons, in the face of a threatened outbreak, find it necessary to close their establishments, the Consuls should notify the fact to the local authorities, and request them to place guards upon the premises and their official seal upon the doors.

During the present extraordinary movement of the Chinese populace in the Valley of the Yang-tsze, which appears to be directed against foreigners generally, humanity as well as a common interest demands that help should be freely extended to the citizens of other States in all cases when it can be afforded by any of Her Majesty's ships, as it will undoubtedly be rendered by the commanders of foreign ships of war to all British subjects who may be in need of that protection which they may be able to afford under like circumstances.

(Signed) FREDK. W. RICHARDS,
Vice-Admiral.

The Senior Naval Officer,
Her Majesty's Ships;
North China Division, Shanghae.

Inclosure 3 in No. 17.

Extract from China Station Orders referred to in paragraph 1 of Commander-in-chief Memorandum dated June 26, 1891.

ARTICLE 396. Armed parties are not to be landed from Her Majesty's ships to escort Consuls proceeding into the interior of the country, except under circumstances of pressing emergency. **Landing of armed parties.**

2. They are not to be landed during a disturbance, or apprehended disturbance, unless at the written requisition of the Consular officer at the port, who is to state explicitly in it—

(1.) That the lives or property of British subjects are actually in danger from violence which cannot otherwise be controlled. (*Vide* Article 421, Admiralty Instructions.)

(2.) That the local authorities have declined, or are unable to afford, the necessary protection.

(3). The number, and nature, and arms of the force or mob against which the armed party is required to be landed, also the nature of the locality, or any other information that may enable officers commanding to judge whether the resources at their disposal are sufficient to meet the exigencies of the service required. (Observing that as a rule it is highly unadvisable to risk a reverse by landing a weak party, or allowing them to be entangled amongst the narrow streets which are usually to be found in most of the towns out here.)

3. The party landed, however small, is to be commanded by a commissioned officer, and is to be kept intact, unless there is a second commissioned officer to command the detached force. It is always to be remembered, "Concentration means strength—dispersion, weakness," with liability of being defeated in detail.

4. The officer commanding a landing party is invariably to be furnished with written orders laying down the general principles under which he is to act, and as far as possible the details.

5. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will not sanction any departure from the rule laid down prohibiting naval officers from undertaking or carrying on operations at a distance from their ships, and whatever operation they may engage in, jointly with Chinese forces, must always be carried on under the limitations of civilized and Christian warfare.

Duties of naval officers in regard to appeals from Her Majesty's Consuls for the exercise of force.

Art. 397. The special purposes for which Her Majesty's ships of war are stationed in the ports of China and employed on the coasts are to protect the floating commerce of British subjects against piratical attacks in Chinese waters, to support Her Majesty's Consuls in maintaining order and discipline among the crews of British vessels in the respective ports, and, in cases of great emergency, to protect the lives and properties of British subjects if placed in peril by wanton attacks directed against them, either on the part of local authorities or by an uncontrolled popular movement.

2. As regards this last point, it must constantly be borne in mind that the interference of naval force, either on the representation of Her Majesty's Consuls or on the part of naval officers acting on their own estimation of facts before them, will alone receive the subsequent approval of Her Majesty's Government when it is clearly shown that, without such interference, the lives and properties of British subjects would, in all probability, have been sacrificed; and even in such a case, Her Majesty's Government will expect to learn that the alternative of receiving them on board ship, and so extricating them from threatened danger, was not available.

3. Beyond this, the circumstances of the case must be of a very peculiar nature which would be held by Her Majesty's Government to justify a recourse to force.

4. Her Majesty's Government cannot leave it with Her Majesty's Consuls or naval officers to determine for themselves what redress or reparation, for wrong done to British subjects, is due, or by what means it should be enforced. They cannot allow them to determine whether coercion is to be applied by blockade, by reprisals, by landing armed parties, or by acts of even a more hostile character. All such proceedings bear more or less the character of acts of war, and Her Majesty's Government cannot delegate to Her Majesty's servants in foreign countries the power of involving their own country in war.

Treaty ports in the Yang-tsze.

Article 398. The attention of the officers in command is also drawn to the fact that trade on the Yang-tsze River is confined to the ports of Chinkiang, Wuhu, Kiukiang, Hankow, and Ichang; and that if junks or lorchas, owned or manned by foreigners, proceed up creeks, or attempt to trade at other places on its banks, they must do so at their own risk.

Co-operation with Chinese authorities for reparation of wrong done to British subjects.

Art. 405. There is no objection to officers complying with requisitions from the Chinese authorities for co-operation in obtaining reparations for British subjects for damage done to their persons or properties, with the clear understanding that the operation is merely directed to redress the wrong done to British subjects, and not to the general assertion of Chinese authority over any class of persons who may, for whatever reason, be obnoxious to the Local Government.

Her Majesty's Ministers have been instructed that "whenever British subjects have been plundered, or are likely to be exposed to maltreatment, or their property to be endangered, Her Majesty's Consuls in the district shall apply to the Chinese authorities for immediate protection; or if the injury has been consummated before such protection has been afforded, for redress for wrongs sustained, and protection against their renewal; and, in the event of those authorities pleading inability to afford it with the means at their disposal, the Consul should offer the co-operation of Her Majesty's naval forces, as far as they may be available, for the special purpose and occasion: and, in case of necessity, may even propose that Her Majesty's naval forces should act alone if accompanied by a Chinese Mandarin, whose presence would afford Imperial sanction to an enterprise which, without it, would be inconsistent with the principles on which Her Majesty desires that the relations between the two countries should be conducted."

Measures which Her Majesty's Government consider proper in case of differences with Chinese Government.

Art. 406. The particular attention of officers in command is directed to the following extract from a despatch of Sir Rutherford Alcock, dated the 15th March, 1869, to the Commander-in-chief:—

"It is obviously the desire of Her Majesty's Government to recognize the supreme authority of the Government at Peking over the provincial authorities, and to discountenance all local efforts to arrive at the settlement of differences by any measures of coercion or pressure brought to bear against the latter. They count upon the Central Government exercising the necessary power for the redress of local grievances, and disapprove all action

of the Consuls on the spot, beyond the due representation of the causes of complaint. If they fail in obtaining redress by such means, their appeal then lies to Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, and in no case to the naval force, except for the immediate protection of lives or property in imminent danger, and in default of that protection which the Chinese local authorities are bound by Treaty to supply.

"It is only under such circumstances, I conclude, that Her Majesty's Government would sanction any appeal on the part of Her Majesty's Consuls for aid from the Naval Commanders, or approve of assistance being rendered."

No. 18.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August* 29, 1891.

WITH reference to my telegram of the 1st instant, respecting the anti-foreign riots in China, I should be glad if you would report by telegraph as to the present state of the country, and how your negotiations with the Yamên are proceeding.

The Chinese Minister in London states that the Viceroy and Her Majesty's Consul at Hankow have arranged the compensation to be paid to the families of the two British subjects killed at Wuhsueh. Is this true?

No. 19.

Acting Consul-General Watters to Foreign Office.—(Received August 31.)

Sir, *Canton, July* 27, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to report to you that this district has recently passed through a period of excitement and uneasiness.

When news of the outrages perpetrated at Wuhu and other places on the Yang-tsze reached Canton, the foreigners began to fear that the anti-Christian feeling would spread to this district. These fears were not groundless or unreasonable, and at one time it seemed as if they were about to be realized.

On the 21st June last an abominable anti-Christian placard was found newly posted up at one of the city gates. Then one or two more were discovered within two or three days afterwards. These placards were not, the Mandarins have declared, the work of natives, but were from the Yang-tsze country. Immediately after they appeared the Viceroy ordered prompt and effective means to be adopted for the destruction of the placards, the arrest and punishment of those who posted them, and for the suppression of all tendency to lawless talk and conduct. His Excellency also wrote a Circular letter to the Consuls asking them to instruct the missionaries within their respective jurisdictions to be very cautious, abstaining for a time from preaching and from admitting children into their orphanages. The Consuls communicated the Viceroy's request to the missionaries. But I left it to the discretion of the English missionaries to discontinue or continue their daily public services according to circumstances.

About this time an unhappy incident occurred on board the British 'steam-ship "Honam." A Portuguese member of the crew, having a dispute with a native passenger, inflicted a slight wound on the latter with the point of a sword or dagger. The master of the steamer had the wound attended to, and punished the seaman, and the whole affair had already passed out of memory. But some evil-disposed Chinese saw in it a means of making trouble, and tried to get up some excitement. In this attempt, however, they utterly failed, although they succeeded in alarming some foreigners. Those of the foreigners who remembered the dreadful scenes of 1883 were naturally in a very uneasy state of mind. At this crisis I intimated to the British community that, in the event of a riot occurring, all ladies and children were invited to come for refuge to the Consulate-General. On the suggestion of my colleagues, the invitation was extended to all ladies and children of the Settlement.

About this time Mr. Seymour, United States' Consul, had frequent meetings of his colleagues at his house. At these meetings we compared notes, communicated tidings, and concerted measures of united procedure.

I now recommended the English members of the community to arrange a system of defence for life and property. The suggestion was adopted, and a defence guard was formed, which was at once joined by many non-British residents. Some of my colleagues

did not give a cordial support to the formation of a defence guard, but all accept it now as an accomplished fact, and each Consul has issued instructions for guidance to his own nationals.

At the time when most disquiet prevailed I complied with the earnest desire of my colleagues, and applied to the Commodore at Hong Kong for a vessel of war. With a promptness which we all appreciate very much, Commodore Church dispatched Her Majesty's gun-boat "Pigmy" to this port. The presence of this vessel, and the excellent conduct of all on board, had a good and calculable effect on the Chinese.

In Fatshan, notorious for its eternal hatred to foreigners, and in the numerous villages surrounding it, there has been a good deal of ebullition of anti-Christian feeling. Some chapels and houses of Roman Catholic Christians have been torn down and looted; but in every case the Chinese authorities, as soon as information reached the Viceroy, were ordered to take prompt and thorough measures. There is an English missionary hospital in Fatshan. About two weeks ago a burglary was attempted in it, but one of the missionaries, Mr. Anderson, interrupted the burglar. The latter, being armed, attacked Mr. Anderson, and nearly killed him by inflicting a severe wound on his head. At the request of the missionaries I applied to the Viceroy for additional protection to the Mission during the present unsettled state of affairs. He promised to do so, and the missionaries report that he has kept his word.

So far as can be judged from appearances and indications, the Chinese community here is at present quite free from any irritation or active hostility to foreigners. The attempt which was made recently to stir up ill-feeling and create trouble originated with strangers from other districts and provinces. So far as we know, the Cantonese among whom we live have not on this occasion shown any desire to molest us. Still, we cannot say what might have occurred if the high officials had not taken prompt, sincere, and intelligent measures to prevent an outbreak.

I am sending a copy of this despatch to Her Majesty's Minister.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. WATTERS.

No. 20.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir E. Malet.

(Extract.) *Foreign Office, September* 1, 1891.

IN the course of conversation to-day with Sir T. Sanderson, Count Metternich said that the despatches received by the last mail from the German Minister at Peking described the situation in very gloomy terms. M. de Brandt spoke of the great delay which had taken place in publishing in the provinces the Edict issued by the Emperor of China for the protection of foreigners, the unwillingness of the authorities to punish the rioters, and other evidence that the Central Government was too weak or too timid to enforce its Decrees.

The most recent of the despatches in which these views were expressed was dated the 8th July.

Sir T. Sanderson told Count Metternich that, according to the reports which had reached Her Majesty's Government from the Chinese Legation in London, there had been some improvement in the situation since that time. Punishment had been inflicted on a number of persons concerned in the riot at Wuhsueh. The Chinese Minister had heard by telegraph that the Viceroy at Hankow had settled with the British Consul there the compensation to be paid to the families of the two Englishmen murdered at Wuhsueh. But this information had not been confirmed, and seemed open to doubt. What seemed more important was the fact that no intelligence had been received of further outbreaks during the last four or five weeks.

It seemed likely that for some time to come it would be necessary to keep a large naval force in Chinese waters, but it might be hoped that there was no longer the same cause for alarm as when M. de Brandt wrote.

Sir J. Walsham had been asked, by telegraph, to report how matters stood, and Her Majesty's Government might possibly be in possession of further information in a day or two.

No. 21.

Acting Consul-General Mowat to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 3, 8 A.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Shanghae, September* 3, 1891.

RIOT yesterday Ichang; Mission buildings destroyed; Consulate safe; no lives lost; steamer in port; gun-boat proceeds Ichang from Hankow if sufficient water.

No. 22.

*Mr. Egerton to the Marquis of Salisbury.**—(*Received September* 4.)

My Lord, *Paris, September* 2, 1891.

M. RIBOT, when I saw him to-day, appeared to imagine, from the language of the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires to him, that the Chinese Government were about to make a separate offer to Her Majesty's Government to pay an indemnity for the losses caused to British subjects in the late riots in China.

His Excellency trusted that your Lordship would not entertain a separate proposal for indemnity without first informing the French Government. He would engage that France would take no step independently on this question with China, and without consultation with Her Majesty's Government. He considered it most important that there should be as much as possible union amongst the European Representatives at Peking, and therefore begged me to lose no time in repeating to your Lordship his anxiety on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

No. 23.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

(Extract.) *Foreign Office, September* 4, 1891.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo respecting the protection of foreigners in China during the present disturbances.

I am to state to you, in reply, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the terms of the Memorandum of Instructions issued by Vice-Admiral Richards appear to Lord Salisbury fully to meet the requirements of the case.

No. 24.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Egerton.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 5, 1891.

I HAVE had pleasure in complying with M. Ribot's wishes, as conveyed in your telegram of the 2nd instant.

Baron d'Estournelles has been informed that, on the understanding that the French Government will act similarly towards us, we will communicate to him any offers of indemnities that we may receive from the Chinese Government for losses inflicted on British subjects during the recent riots before coming to a decision as to their acceptance.

No. 25.

Foreign Office to Acting Consul-General Watters.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 5, 1891.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 27th July last, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state that Her Majesty's Government approve the steps taken by

* Substance telegraphed.

you to insure the safety of British subjects in Canton in the event of anti-foreign demonstrations on the part of the Chinese.

I am to instruct you to convey the thanks of Her Majesty's Government to the Viceroy for the prompt and efficient measures he adopted to avert any hostile outbreak.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 26.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received September 7.)

Sir, *Admiralty, September 2,* 1891.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, extracts from a letter from the Commander-in-chief on the China Station, dated the 28th July, respecting the state of affairs in China.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. D. AWDRY.

Inclosure in No. 26.

Vice-Admiral Sir F. Richards to Admiralty.

(Extract.) *"Impérieuse," at Yokohama, July* 28, 1891.

THE "Redpole" arrived at Wênchow on the 24th June. The alarm of the foreign community appears to have been caused by a body of rebels or brigands (probably disbanded soldiers), variously estimated at from 150 to 500 in number, who had established themselves in the hills about 20 miles from the city, and who had killed many people, and taken some prisoners, holding them to ransom, and who, it was rumoured, intended making a descent on Conquest Island, where the British Consulate is situated.

The Acting Consul, Mr. Hurst, was informed by the Taotai that at the time he was unable to afford protection, but, subsequently, a war-junk was stationed off the island, and 250 soldiers arrived from Ningpo, the energy of the authorities being no doubt stimulated by the refusal of the people of the district to pay their taxes until these brigands were dispersed.

The "Redpole" has not yet returned to Shanghae.

By latest advices affairs are quiet in the Yang-tsze. The "Caroline" proposed leaving Shanghae to visit the river ports about the 25th; the "Linnet" was at Shanghae, the "Swift" at Wuhu, and "Peacock" at Chinkiang.

The "Firebrand" left Hong Kong on the 7th for Tien-tsin in compliance with my orders, and having called at Foochow, arrived at Shanghae on the 17th, and left again on the 23rd for Chefoo.

The "Porpóise arrived here on the 12th, and having completed with coal to full stowage, and taken on board warm clothing which I had ordered to be sent from Hong Kong, sailed on the 16th for Unalaska.

I propose leaving this to-morrow, with "Mercury," "Severn," "Leander," and "Alacrity" in company, for Hakodate, which, for the present, will be my head-quarters.

No. 27.

Mr. Dering to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 8.)

My Lord, *Rome, August* 31, 1891.

WITH reference to my telegram of the 24th instant, the Marquis di Rudini, in speaking to me yesterday respecting Chinese affairs, expressed a hope that the firm front shown by the United European Powers concerned would have the effect of obtaining security for the lives and property of European residents in that country.

He had at one moment contemplated reinforcing the small gun-vessel now on the station by one or more larger vessels, and if any serious armed demonstration had been considered necessary, he would have done so; but the ships would have been a month or more on the road, so it had been decided not to send them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY NEVILL DERING.

No. 28.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received September 8.)

Sir, *Admiralty, September 5, 1891.*

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of a letter from the Commander-in-chief on the China Station, dated the 27th July, respecting the anti-missionary movement in China, and visit to River Ports, Yang-tsze-kiang.

My Lords desire me to add that they concur in the general tenour of the Commander-in-chief's remarks, and they trust that the attention of the Secretary of State will be specially directed to the statements inclosed referring to the movements and location of the missionaries in China, so that they may be informed that, if they locate themselves in inaccessible districts outside the Treaty ports, it is not possible for Her Majesty's ships t protect them from riot and disturbance.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. D. AWDRY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 28.

Vice-Admiral Sir F. Richards to Admiralty.

Sir, *"Impérieuse," at Yokohama, July 27, 1891.*

I BEG to report, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, on my recent visit to the Yang-tsze River, referred to in my last general letter.

Leaving Shanghae on the 20th June in the "Alacrity," I arrived at Chinkiangfu at daylight on the following morning, finding the "Peacock," which vessel had relieved the "Swift" on the previous day, at anchor off the Settlement.

This port has not been left without the presence of one of Her Majesty's ships of war since the 23rd May, on which date the "Swift" arrived there, having been dispatched in consequence of an urgent representation from Consul Allen, that the position was on the 19th of that month unusually insecure, and would in a few days, failing the presence of a vessel of war, become critical.

The situation was aggravated in the first days of May by an anti-missionary outbreak in the neighbouring city of Yangchow, followed on the 12th by the riot at Wuhu, and the destruction of the French Mission there, since which the several riots at other points culminating in the destruction of the Mission at Wuhsueh, and the murders of Mr. Argent, the Wesleyan Minister, and Mr. Green, of the Chinese Customs, has kept the excitement up.

Mr. Consul Allen reported to me that all was quiet at the time of my arrival, but he considered the presence of the English gun-boat was the only security for the maintenance of order. In this view I am reluctantly inclined to agree, as it is clear that the Chinese authorities have but little confidence in the reliability of the forces at their disposal.

It will be in the recollection of their Lordships that the British Consulate at Chinkiang was destroyed by the mob in 1889.

I arrived at Wuhu on the 22nd, where I found the "Linnet," Commander Tisdall, which vessel has been lying off the Settlement ever since she was dispatched there after the outbreak of the 12th May, when the whole of the fine establishment belonging to the French Jesuit Mission, which occupied the space between the river's bank and the British Consulate, was burnt.

The place is a wreck, and the value of French property destroyed must have been very great.

The Consulate was still under a guard of Chinese soldiers at the time of my visit. No injury was done to the Consulate on the occasion except that the garden was uprooted and a portion of the garden wall pulled down. The mob appear to have been acting altogether under the orders of leaders on this occasion, and are said to have carried nothing of value away with them, as all the furniture, together with the magnificent library of the Mission, was made into a bonfire.

Consul Ford, like Mr. Allen at Chinkiang (as I may say like all the other Consuls), considered the presence of the man-of-war as the only safeguard from further outrage.

I arrived off Kiukiang on the 23rd, and left the same afternoon. There had been no further disturbances there since the 8th; the Chinese authorities appear to have acted with energy and good faith on the occasion. The French "Inconstant," Russian "Koreyatz," and American "Palos," were lying off Kiukiang.

At Hankow, where I arrived on the 24th, the same state of alarm was prevalent, although there were there besides the "Porpoise" the Russian "Mandjour" (the "Moscow" of the Volunteer fleet, with 800 time-expired troops on board, on the way to the Black Sea, taking in a cargo of tea), and the German gun-boat "Wolf."

On my return down the river I embarked Mr. Ford, the Consul at Wuhu, and took him on to Nanking for the purpose of visiting the Viceroy, which I did on the 27th, and received satisfactory assurances from him of his determination to do his duty.

My visit having been duly returned on the 28th I left for Shanghae, after having been joined by the "Archer" on her way up river to relieve the "Porpoise," and finally left the river on the 1st instant for Nagasaki, where the "Impérieuse" was waiting my arrival.

The "Caroline" is now at Shanghae, and Captain Clutterbuck has charge of the division, but I cannot look forward with any confidence to much improvement taking place at the Chinese ports for some time to come; indeed, the hatred of foreigners, which is chronic in China, has now assumed a very acute form, and the slightest spark at any one place may result in a general conflagration.

Heretofore, or since the massacre of Tien-tsin in 1870, where so many foreigners, including the French Sisters of Charity, were brutally murdered, these periodical demonstrations of malevolence have been unattended with murder until the occurrence at Wuhsueh on the 5th June, and as the property destroyed has been liberally paid for by the Chinese Government, the missionaries have, so far as I can understand, been no losers. The mob have had their loot and amusement, and have paid no penalty, and the Government has not "lost face," as the fact of the indemnity having been paid has never been made known to the people.

The position is, however, most extraordinary altogether, and more than unsatisfactory.

First of all, there are the Treaty ports, which, steadily increasing in number, seem to be selected with but little reference to their accessibility; the last but one in the Yang-tsze, Ichang, one of the four ports opened in 1887 by the Chefoo Convention, is 370 miles above Hankow, is inaccessible to any ship in the China Squadron except the "Firebrand," and the current is almost too much for her power or coal capacity at full speed.

The French "Vipère" managed to get there last month with difficulty, after having put back to Hankow once, run out of coal.

The cry for gun-boats up there has been continuous.

Chunking, the last place opened, is some 350 miles further still, and is absolutely inaccessible, and yet even from there the cry for protection is heard.

Wênchow, on the coast, is one of the Chefoo Convention ports, and has not even a telegraph. The "Redpole" has been detained there for over a month already.

The Treaty ports, which, including the Formosan ports, number altogether twenty-four, should be quite enough to look after, but it is not so, as it seems to be the special aim of the Missionary Societies to establish themselves outside Treaty limits, and, having done so, they are not prepared to take the risks which they voluntarily incur, but, on the contrary, are the loudest in their clamour for gun-boats, as their contribution to the Shanghae press sufficiently demonstrates.

I append an extract from a letter addressed to Commander Burr, of the "Porpoise," at Nanking, when that ship was sent there to assist and, if necessary, remove the missionaries when riots were threatening at the southern capital.

The writer is a member of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, and was represented by the Consul-General at Shanghae as presumably a British subject when he first applied for protection.

Having looked in vain for the authority under which English missionaries establish themselves throughout China outside Treaty limits, I applied for information to Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, and the explanation is, that no such stipulation was contained in the Treaty of Peking at all, but that the present state of affairs arises from Article VI of the Convention between the Emperor of France and China, signed at Peking the 25th October, 1860, and that England has to claim for her subjects equal rights under the most-favoured-nation clause.

Anyway, the duties which are expected of Her Majesty's squadron in these seas are anomalous, to say the least of it.

Not only have commerce and British subjects to be protected, but Her Majesty's ships of war have to be stationed many hundreds of miles in the interior of a "friendly," and in many respects a highly civilized, nation, for the purpose of doing what the Government of the country is bound to do, viz., keeping the police, and protecting, by force if necessary, Her Majesty's subjects lawfully established in the

country, at the same time that Ministers reciprocally reside in the respective capitals, that posts and telegraphs exist throughout the land, and that Chinese squadrons are to be found cruizing in all directions, and their Admirals and officers conducting international courtesies after the most approved fashion; but as if the Treaty ports were not enough charge for Her Majesty's squadron, on the station under these peculiar conditions, when the periodical revolt against missionary enterprise occurs, the cry for help arises from places where missionaries have established themselves, without any reference to Minister or Consuls.

To give their Lordships an idea of the way in which compromising disasters may be said to be courted at times, I append two extracts from Reports from Mr. Hopkins, Her Majesty's Consul at Kiukiang, to the Minister at Peking, showing the way in which, at the time immediately after the Wuhsueh massacre, twenty-two female missionaries attached to the China Inland Mission were removed from a station on the Poyang Lake into Kiukiang for safety, and absolutely were removed back again during the night and sent to this solitary station with but one man, a Mr. McCarthy, to look after them.

It appears to be necessary, after the lessons taught by these recent occurrences, that some understanding shonld be arrived at with regard to missionaries in China, outside Treaty limits.

Certainly, some reference to Her Majesty's Minister in the country should be made, and a Return rendered of all the places in which British subjects are established in that capacity.

It seems altogether unreasonable that the Societies should exercise absolute freedom in going where they please, and then that their agents should look to Her Majesty's Government for protection.

It also seems to be necessary that the Chinese Government should be urged that some of their disciplined cruizers should be stationed at Treaty ports to assist the local Mandarins in doing their duty in the preservation of order, rather than that duty should be tacitly relegated to Her Majesty's ships of war, as if the commercial cities of China were peopled by negro savages, as on the West Coast of Africa.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FREDK. W. RICHARDS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 28.

The Rev. W. E. Macklin to Commander Burr.

(Extract.) *Nankin, May* 31, 1891.

WHAT is the use of sending our men-of-war to ports like Wuhu, with only a small official?

Why not bring a few gun-boats to Nankin, and order the Viceroy to stop the nonsense in his district, with the alternative of a bombardment?

I hope your august presence may scare the evil elements in Wuhu. Our Government should get some good magic lanterns, and show some of the pictures of gun-boats to the officials. It might save the expense of manufacturing war vessels.

Inclosure 3 in No. 28.

Consul Hopkins to Sir J. Walsham.

(Extract.) *Kiukiang, June* 12, 1891.

IN the night of the 9th-10th, there arrived by boat twenty-two female missionaries who have been stationed at a place called Ta-ku T'ang on the Payang Lake, some 20 miles from here. They are mostly Scandinavians from the United States, and are for the present under the control of the China Inland Mission.

I had told the resident missionary of that Society some days before that I thought it was not very safe for these ladies to remain at Ta-ku Tang, and that I wished them to come in. I did not at that time know anything of their nationality, but supposed it to be British. The Rev. Mr. McCarthy, of the same Mission, has since come to Kiukiang He has not called on me, but I understand he objects to my action, believing that strenuous prayer would have fully met the exigencies of the situation.

Inclosure 4 in No. 28.

Consul Hopkins to Sir J. Walsham.

(Extract.) *Kiukiang, June* 19, 1891.

A SIMILAR step was taken by the Rev. Mr. McCarthy, who sent the twenty-two ladies, referred to in my last Report as having come in from Ta-ku T'ang on the Poyang Lake, back there without asking my advice or that of Commander Marthon, of the United States' "Palos."

I should explain that all but two of this number are Scandinavians from the United States, though what is their exact natural status at present I don't know.

I am quite willing to believe, as Mr. McCarthy assures me, that his action was due to a misunderstanding of my views, but it was one that a visit to me would have at once dispelled.

However, I am glad to hear all is quiet at Ta-ku T'ang.

No. 29.

Sir J. Walsham to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 10.)

(Telegraphic.) *Peking, September* 9, 1891.

I SHOULD have returned an earlier reply to your Lordship's telegram of the 29th ultimo had I not been awaiting the receipt of an answer from the Yamên to a joint note which has recently been addressed to them by the foreign Representatives, in which the greatest dissatisfaction is expressed with the continued assertions of that Department that energy and good-will have been and are being shown by the Chinese Government in affording protection to foreigners and dealing with the crisis.

This reply has now been received and is considered, from its mere repetition of former assertions, so unsatisfactory that a meeting of foreign Representatives has been called in order to decide upon the best course of action to be pursued. Beyond the issuing of ordinary routine instructions to local officials who share the anti-foreign feeling of the Chinese people, the Yamên take no trouble in the matter, and evidently trust to chance to escape from the present difficulty without any more serious consequences than the payment of indemnities, as they have done before.

The excuses for the delay in publishing the Imperial Edict of the 13th June are incorrect and insufficient; in some places it has not appeared at all, in others it has appeared but in an incomplete shape. It is obviously of very great importance that a list of punishments inflicted on rioters or on incompetent officials should be published in the Gazette, as would be done in purely Chinese cases, but this the Yamên will not allow. It is only quite recently that any action has been taken by the Yamên against the authors and disseminators of infamous anti-foreign placards, the excuse given for this inaction being that it is not customary to pay any attention to anonymous publications.

The little that the Government has done has been forced upon it by the joint action of the Representatives of European Powers, and unless pressure is exercised this will continue to be the case. Under pressure from us the Taotai at Wuhu has been dismissed, and the Magistrate, who had been unfairly degraded, has been reinstated in his former post. Some minor officials at Wuhsueh have been degraded from their posts, and punishments have been inflicted upon some more of the people implicated in the riots. This result is mainly due to the exertions of Her Majesty's Consul at Hankow, who has also been in communication with the local authorities on the subject of compensation to the families of the two Englishmen who lost their lives during the disturbances, and of the payment of indemnities to the missionaries. Her Majesty's Consul and the missionaries think that the offer of 11,000*l.* (of which 7,000*l.* would be divided equally between the two families) should be accepted. I have not yet assented to this as I wish to defer the question of indemnities for the moment.

But as the French Chargé d'Affaires has been authorized to allow French missionaries to accept any offer of indemnity which they may consider sufficient, I propose to act in the same way as regards British claims, and accept the Chinese offer of indemnity for the Wuhsueh riot, and probably deal forthwith with the claims for losses at Wuhu.

The present state of affairs, though hardly critical, is yet very unsatisfactory.

I received a telegram on the 3rd instant from Her Majesty's Consul at Ichang, announcing that a serious riot had occurred there on the 2nd instant, ending in great destruction of foreign property, but no lives were lost and our Consulate was not attacked. I at once informed the Yamên, and await particulars.

Dr. Greig, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, has been the victim of a brutal attack at Kirin; I have complained to the Yamên, but am awaiting the arrival of this gentleman at Newchwang in order to obtain fuller details before moving further in the matter.

You shall have a complete Report directly I obtain full materials for it. The Yamên dislike the joint action of the Representatives, and in their reply, contend that it is contrary to European custom for the foreign Representatives to address a collective note to the Government to which they are accredited.

No. 30.

Acting Consul-General Mowat to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 10.)

(Telegraphic.) *Shanghae, September* 10, 1891.

GUN-BOAT unable reach Ichang.

No. 31.

Acting Consul-General Mowat to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 11.)

(Telegraphic.) *Shanghae, September* 11, 1891.

ACCORDING to telegrams yesterday evening, British Consul Ichang: "Subsiding, not any ringleaders arrested. Man-of-war absolutely necessary." By telegram last night, Commanding officer Hankow proposed to send small arms men Ichang by steamer to-morrow afternoon guard against loss of life. Senior officer replied by telegram giving authority send detachment, if necessary, to protection of British Consul, and giving directions seal Consulate and bring back every one Hankow, if necessary.

No. 32.

Sir J. Walsham to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 12.)

(Telegraphic.) *Peking, September* 12, 1891.

WITH reference to my telegram of the 9th instant, I have to inform you that the foreign Representatives have had under their consideration the reply to a joint note recently addressed to the Yamên, in which complaint was made that the measures which had been taken to suppress the riots and to protect the lives and interests of foreigners had proved inadequate.

This reply was merely a repetition of assertions already made by the Yamên, namely, that in their opinion the measures taken had been sufficient, and that the demands of the foreign Representatives were unreasonable.

We therefore informed the Yamên that having regard to their reply, further discussion of this question would be of no use, but that we should hold the Chinese Government responsible for any damages that might accrue to our respective nationals, and that we should advise our Governments of the course which, in our collective opinion, should be taken in the matter.

A Report of our joint action will be forwarded to the various Governments as soon as possible, but it might be well to give the Chinese Ministers abroad clearly to understand that the European Powers will certainly not allow China to disregard her obligation to protect the lives and property of foreigners.

No. 33.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 12, 1891.

I HAVE received your telegram of the 9th instant with respect to the anti-foreign riots in China.

An agreement has been arrived at between Her Majesty's Government and that of France that offers of compensation shall not be accepted by either of them without previously taking the other into consultation.

I have asked the German Government to join in this agreement.

No. 34.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 14, 1891.

SIR H. MACARTNEY called at this Office on the 12th instant and said that the Chinese Minister had received a telegram from the Yamên to the effect that the British Vice-Consul at Hankow and the British Admiral had been to see the Viceroy at Wuchang, and had told him that the Admiral had authority from the Admiralty to land men, if required, for the protection of foreigners, and, in case of need, to fire upon any mobs which threatened them.

To this the Viceroy had replied that it was the duty of the Chinese Government to protect foreign subjects, that he accepted the responsibility, and that he requested that the Admiral would not land armed men, and would not fire upon any rioters unless his assistance was asked for by the Chinese authorities.

The Yamên stated that they had made a communication to you to the same effect, and the Chinese Minister was instructed to ask that orders might be sent by telegraph to the Admiral that the Commanders of Her Majesty's ships were not to land men or to fire unless at the request of the Chinese authorities.

The Minister added, as his personal comment, that he thought that the Admiral hardly realized the position of the Chinese authorities or the damages that might result from any hasty action which might set the general population on the side of the rioters.

Sir H. Macartney was told by Sir T. Sanderson that the communication to the Viceroy had probably been made in consequence of the fact that the British gun-boat dispatched from Hankow for the protection of the foreign community at Ichang had been unable to reach that part, that the Consul at Ichang had telegraphed that the presence of a ship of war was absolutely necessary, and that it had consequently been decided to send up a party of men with small arms on board a steamer to protect the Europeans, and, if necessary, to bring them all away.

Sir H. Macartney was informed that the Admiral's instructions to the officers on the station were to the effect that they were to use all possible forbearance before resorting to force, and that they were always to do their best to secure the co-operation and authority of the Chinese officials in any steps they might find it necessary to take. There was therefore no danger of hasty or ill-considered action.

Sir T. Sanderson promised at once to refer the request of the Yamên to me, but said he doubted whether I would consent to fetter the Admiral's discretion in the manner suggested.

Sir H. Macartney called according to arrangement on the 14th instant to receive my answer, which was to the effect that, in the present state of affairs in China, Her Majesty's Government could not give such an order as the Yamên requested. If the Chinese Government had shown themselves capable of protecting foreigners from tumultuary violence, Her Majesty's Government would gladly leave the task to them and direct the British officers to stand aside. But, unhappily, up to this time the Chinese Government had not shown their ability to perform this duty. Her Majesty's Government felt perfect confidence in the discretion of the Admiral, and were assured that he would not resort to extreme measures unless the circumstances were such as to require it.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 35.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 14, 1891.

WITH reference to my immediately preceding despatch, I have to inform you that Sir T. Sanderson, by my desire, read to Sir H. Macartney, when he called on the

12th instant, the reports received from you of the communications which had passed between the Yamên and the foreign Representatives as to the protection of foreigners, and said that I wished to call the attention of the Chinese Minister to the very grave complexion which affairs were assuming. The reports from the German Minister at Peking showed that he took a most serious view of the situation; the Italian Government had thought of sending reinforcements, and would probably decide on doing so in consequence of the news of fresh outbreaks of violence; the French Government were no less impressed with the reasons for anxiety and dissatisfaction; and so far from your being, as the Yamên had appeared to think, more exacting than your colleagues in your demands for effective measures to repress outrages, all reports concurred in showing clearly that they were in perfect accord with you on this question. Sir T. Sanderson said that I wished earnestly to warn the Chinese Government that neither Her Majesty's Government nor those of other Treaty Powers could allow China to disregard her obligations, that we were already being pressed by other Governments to consider the course to be pursued, and that if more activity were not shown, the foreign Representatives might have to make a joint demand for redress in the name of their Governments, which might bring with it very serious consequences.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 36.

Consul Phillips to Foreign Office.—(Received September 14.)

(Extract.) *Foochow, August* 5, 1891.

I HAD the honour yesterday to send a telegram to the Foreign Office, to the effect that credence was not to be given to certain intelligence with reference to impending dangers at this port, that the authorities were affording us all protection in their power, and that one of Her Majesty's ships of war was in port. I further requested you to give publicity to this information.

It is true that uneasiness did prevail to a certain extent at this port, owing to the posting up of inflammatory placards by members of the Ko lao Hwei, the anti-foreign and anti-dynastic Secret Society which has recently wrought such havoc in the Yang-tsze Valley.

The local authorities, however, whose conduct in this matter is deserving of all praise, promptly set to work to nip the evil in the bud, even before the affair had reached the ears of the foreign community, by causing all copies of these placards to be instantly torn down, and issuing prohibitory Proclamations, forbidding a repetition of the offence under pain of the heaviest penalties.

These precautionary measures were certainly sufficient to effectually prevent any ebullition of anti-foreign spirit, yet, with a view to dispelling any unrest which might still be lurking in the minds of my nationals, I thought it advisable to telegraph to Hong Kong for a vessel of war. My colleagues of France and the United States also telegraphed for vessels of war of their respective nationalities.

Shortly afterwards Her Majesty's ship "Pigmy" arrived, followed by the French corvette "Villars" and the United States' ship "Palos." The presence of these vessels of war in port has indubitably strengthened the hands of the local officials in repressing any disorder, and I am happy to be able now to report that all ferment has subsided, and that the port has resumed its normal state of tranquillity.

No. 37.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Dering.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 15, 1891.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 31st ultimo, recording a conversation with the Marquis di Rudini respecting the safety of European residents in China, I have to request you to take an opportunity of informing his Excellency that the advices received from China by Her Majesty's Government show that the state of affairs is still far from satisfactory, and leads them to believe that reinforcements would not be unwelcome, as the duty of protecting all the Treaty ports is very heavy.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 38.

Rev. G. Olver to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 16.)

Wesleyan Mission House, Bishopsgate Within,
London, September 15, 1891.

My Lord,

REFERRING to the recent riots in different parts of the Chinese Empire, and to the apparent disinclination of the Chinese Government to remedy as far as may be possible the mischief done, I am authorized to say that the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Committee will hold at the service of Her Majesty's Government the information in the possession of the Committee specially concerning the riot and murders at Wu-su.

At the same time, I may add that the Committee desires for its agents nothing beyond the ordinary protection by Treaty guaranteed to British subjects; and, further, that its correspondents speak highly of the prompt and kindly action of the British Consul at Hankow.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE WM. OLVER.

No. 39.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September 16, 1891.*

I SHOULD be glad to learn whether any of your colleagues have made a communication to you respecting a pledge that they will not, independently of each other, accept indemnities offered by the Chinese Government in connection with the anti-foreign riots.

No. 40.

The Rev. G. MacFarland to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 17.)

Assembly's Offices, 12, May Street, Belfast,
September 15, 1891.

My Lord,

AS Secretary of Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, I am anxious to know if there be any confirmation at the Foreign Office of the statement contained in inclosed paragraph from yesterday's "Times."

Dr. Greig is one of our medical Missionaries in Manchuria, and has been for some time desirous to open a dispensary in Kirin; I therefore conclude that the telegram refers to him. Unfortunately, there is another telegram through San Francisco which mentions the name and speaks of assassination; this I most sincerely trust is not correct.

Perhaps it would not be imposing too much if I requested a wire to-morrow, as Dr. Greig's friends and many here interested in the Mission are exceedingly anxious.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE MACFARLAND.

Inclosure in No. 40.

Extract from the "Times" of September 14, 1891.

Singapore, September 12, 1891.

AN inland letter, dated the 20th August, gives details of the way in which Mr. Greig, the medical Missionary, was shamefully maltreated for hours by the personal bodyguard of the Governor-General of Manchuria. Mr. Greig was afterwards imprisoned for three days in Kirin, the gaolers pleading the direct orders of the Governor. Papers up to the 3rd September contain indignant appeals to the Governor-General, who had suppressed the Imperial edict protecting foreigners. His dismissal is demanded.—(Our correspondent, by Indo-European telegraph.)

No. 41.

Mr. Greig to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 17.)

153, *Dalkeith Road, Newington, Edinburgh,*
September 16, 1891.

My Lord,

I BEG respectfully to bring under your Lordship's notice a telegram from Singapore which appeared in the "Times" of the 14th relating to disturbances in China..

In that paragraph it is stated that Mr. Greig, a medical Missionary, had been shamefully maltreated by the Governor's bodyguard, and imprisoned; while, in another telegram, which has appeared in the public prints viâ San Francisco, it is stated that a Dr. Greig had been "assassinated."

As the father of the said Dr. Greig, who is a medical Missionary sent out by the Irish Presbyterian Church, I beg respectfully to request you to inform me if any of these statements are confirmed by information received at the Foreign Office.

I should also be greatly obliged if you can inform me whether Dr. Greig has been released from prison, and if his life has been spared.

It is not necessary to do so in this communication, but I am prepared at the proper time to give good grounds for stating, on the authority of letters from my son, that the disturbance in Kirin has been instigated by the Governor himself.

In a previous visit to Kirin my son treated about one thousand patients who came voluntarily to him for treatment; and that he was entertained to a feast or banquet, at which all the Mandarins except one were present, the Governor himself also excepted, thus showing that the sympathies of the people and even of high officials were with him, and that only the two mentioned did not join in the popular demonstration. These and other facts point to the conclusion that the Governor's "bodyguard" were instigated in their action by the highest dignitaries.

I have no doubt your Lordship will take cognizance of these things, and that, above all, you will inform his anxious father about his son's present condition.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN GREIG, *J.P.*

No. 42.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 17, 1891.

SIR H. MACARTNEY, accompanied by a Secretary of the Chinese Legation, called at the Foreign Office on the 17th instant.

He read to Sir T. Sanderson the substance of a telegram from the Tsung-li Yamên giving a résumé of the steps taken for the redress of the injuries caused by the recent outbreaks.

At Wuhsueh, as had been stated on a former occasion, two men had been executed, and eight others had been sentenced to various minor punishments. At Wuhu two men had been executed, and investigations were going on for the discovery of other principal offenders.

Five Mandarins had been denounced by the Viceroy at Nankin, and, in addition to the punishments above mentioned, twenty-one persons concerned in the various riots had been banished to different places at a distance from the scene of their offences.

Sixty-five thousand dollars had been offered as compensation to the families of the Englishmen murdered at Wuhsueh, but you had, the Yamên said, informed them that you could not accept the offer without consultation with your colleagues.

Sixty-six thousand dollars were offered for the damage done at Ching-kwe, in the district of Wuseih (near Soochow and distinct from the Wuhsueh above referred to).

For damages at Yang-woo 1,400 dollars were offered, and 8,400 taels at Tan-yang. The missionaries at these places considered the amounts sufficient, and had signed a statement to that effect.

For damages at the places named below, the following offers had been made :—

Jukao	4,000 taels.
Fung-li	500 „
Kiang-yin	9,000 dollars.
Wuseih (near Soochow)	7,000 „

The missionaries concerned had agreed to these sums, though they had not as yet signed any papers to that effect.

At Wuhu 111,000 dollars had been offered, and two pieces of ground which the missionaries had asked for.

The Yamên consider that the above ought to be thought satisfactory reparation for what has occurred, and they state that, as the foreign Representatives at Peking have sent alarming telegrams to their respective Governments, the Chinese Government have desired their Ministers at London, Paris, and Berlin to make the above communication to the Governments to which they are accredited.

The Chinese Minister stated that he would come to the Foreign Office on the following day to discuss this message, and offer some further observations.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 43.

*Foreign Office to the Rev. G. MacFarland.**

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 17, 1891.

WITH reference to your letter of the 15th (16th) instant, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state that the advices received from China do not mention the assassination of Dr. Greig.

Sir J. Walsham, telegraphing on the 9th instant, states that he has had to complain to the Chinese authorities of a brutal attack at Kirin on Dr. Greig, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, but that he would not be able to do more until that gentleman reached Newchwang, and could furnish him with the details of what occurred.

Any additional particulars received on this subject will be communicated to you.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 44.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 18, 1891.

THE Chinese Minister called to-day by appointment to speak of the telegram from the Yamên, which he had communicated on the previous day, as to the anti-foreign riots in China, and was received by Sir T. Sanderson in my absence.

Sieh Ta-jên said that when he called at the Foreign Office in July last, he was told by Sir P. Currie that there were four points on which Her Majesty's Government laid stress:—

1. Punishment of the ringleaders.
2. Degradation and censure of officials who had shown themselves incompetent or remiss.
3. Money compensation to the sufferers.
4. Arrangements to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in the future.

The communications made to his Government by the French Government had been to a very similar effect.

It seemed to him that the telegram which he had yesterday communicated showed that the Yamên were taking sufficient measures in regard to the first three points, and he believed that satisfactory arrangements might easily be made as regards the fourth.

His Government wished to know what more the Governments concerned required, if the assurances they had already received were considered unsatisfactory.

Sir T. Sanderson observed that when the Chinese Minister had the conversation to which he referred, Her Majesty's Government entertained a hope that the immediate risk of fresh outbreaks had passed, and that, should in the future fresh indications of disturbance become apparent, the Chinese authorities would be prepared at once to deal with it effectively.

That, unfortunately, was not the case; there had been a pause, but the disturbances had again broken out at Ichang, and the Chinese authorities seemed powerless.

* Also to Mr. J. Greig, J.P.

The danger, therefore, was not a past, but a present and continuing one, and the fourth point he had mentioned, viz., that of effectual security for the protection of foreigners, was the primary and immediate necessity of the moment.

The duty of demanding punishment was an odious one. The ground for making it was the necessity of an effective deterrent against repetition of the offence. In cases of popular disturbance, it was not so much the number of punishments inflicted that was material. What was important was that they should be prompt, and that it should be certain that they were inflicted on the real and leading offenders.

The chief complaint of the foreign Representatives at Peking, by whose opinion Her Majesty's Government must be guided, was that the Yamên did not appear to realize the emergency, that they were satisfied with mere measures of routine, that there had been great and culpable delay in publishing the Imperial Edict, that in some places it had been published in an incomplete shape, and in others it had not yet appeared at all. Further, that no steps had been taken to deal with the authors and distributors of placards denouncing the foreigners, or effectually to check their dissemination, the excuse given being that they were anonymous publications, which it was not usual to take cognizance of, an excuse which could not possibly be accepted.

Sir T. Sanderson said that the most satisfactory declaration which he had been able to report to me was that of the Viceroy at Wuchang, which the Minister had lately repeated to him, that the Chinese authorities recognized and accepted the responsibility of protecting the foreigners. It was to be hoped that this announcement might be an indication of more vigorous action for the future.

The Chinese Minister replied that the outbreaks which had occurred before July had taken the Chinese authorities by surprise, and had followed in such rapid succession that it had not been possible to take precautionary measures. But since then the measures adopted had been sufficient to stop any fresh riots, except the solitary one at Ichang.

Sir T. Sanderson replied that this cessation of disturbances appeared to be largely due to the fact that foreign vessels of war were stationed at, or actively visiting, all the Treaty ports where outbreaks were apprehended.

The Chinese Minister said he was glad that the Viceroy of Wuchang's declaration was regarded with satisfaction, and asked whether, in consequence of that declaration, there was any chance of Her Majesty's Government complying with the request of the Yamên, that the British Admiral might be instructed not to land armed men or fire on rioters unless requested to do so by the Chinese authorities.

Sir T. Sanderson said that he had already communicated my reply to that request, and that he could not hold out any hopes of its being modified. He could, however, state of his personal knowledge, that nothing would be more agreeable to the Admiral than that the acts of the Chinese authorities should relieve him of the necessity of resorting to such measures.

The Chinese Minister said that he entirely indorsed the Viceroy's declaration, that it was the duty of the Chinese Government to provide efficiently for the protection of foreigners in its dominions; that he agreed as to the importance of prompt action, and had already impressed this on the Yamên, and that he thought that the recent proceedings of the two Viceroys at Nanking and Wuchang were probably due to the instructions they had received in consequence.

In reply to his inquiry as to the truth of the report, that the relations between the foreign Representatives in China and the Yamên were very strained, he was told of the tenour of the reply which they had returned to the last note from the latter.

Sieh Ta-jên further inquired if the reports in the papers of collective action by the Powers were true. Sir T. Sanderson replied that communications were undoubtedly passing between the Powers, who regarded the situation as serious. He was not in a position to say more on this point.

The Chinese Minister then said that he hoped that, in considering the course to be pursued, Her Majesty's Government would remember the relations of increasing friendliness which had existed between England and China for the last twenty years. The recent outbreaks had been quite unexpected, and the direction in which they had occurred equally so, their origin was unusual and difficult to trace, and he hoped that the unprecedented nature of the circumstances would be borne in mind.

Sieh Ta-jên was assured that, on my part, there was no want of friendly feeling or o consideration for the difficulties of the Chinese Government, that it was difficult for Her Majesty's Government, at a distance, to do more than sketch broadly the principles by which the Chinese Government should be guided, but that I would consider whether there were any more specific measures on the part of the Yamên which I could mention

as calculated to afford satisfactory evidence of the willingness and ability of the Chinese Government to deal with the situation.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 45.

Foreign Office to Consul Phillips.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 18, 1891.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 8th April, explaining the circumstances under which you telegraphed on the 4th ultimo, contradicting statements to the effect that riots were impending at Foochow, and that the foreign community were totally unprotected.

Your action in this matter is approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 46.

Mr. Greig to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 19.)

153, *Dalkeith Road, Newington, Edinburgh,*
My Lord, *September* 18, 1891.

I BEG most respectfully to thank you for your promptitude in replying to my communication of the 16th instant, and for the telegram you also so kindly forwarded.

These communications have greatly relieved my mind regarding my son, and I have the most perfect confidence that the matter will be fully inquired into by Her Majesty's Representative at Peking, and by your Lordship.

I may take the liberty of adding that Dr. Greig will be able to give important information regarding the Governor-General at Kirin.

Should you be able to afford me information as to my son's health, seeing the attack made upon him is described as "brutal" and "shameful," on his reaching Newchwang, I should feel still further obliged.

Again thanking your Lordship, I remain, &c.

(Signed) JOHN GREIG, *J.P.*

No. 47.

Consul Gardner to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 21.)

My Lord, *Hankow, August* 10, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, translation of a despatch to-day received from the Chinese authorities.

This despatch practically concedes all I have asked for with regard to the Wuhsueh matter. I have applied to Sir John Walsham for instructions, as I deem I am not empowered to accept a settlement without his authority.

I would be gratified if your Lordship would be pleased to express to the Admiralty my sense of the valuable service rendered me in this matter by Commander Ferris, of Her Majesty's ship "Archer."

My thanks are also due to the Rev. David Hill, who, at great inconvenience to himself, gratuitously acted as my deputy and to secure the safety of British subjects in the interior of my Consular district; to Mr. Bramfitt, who proceeded to Wuhsueh and watched proceedings in the trials of the rioters at Kwang-chi for six weeks.

I think it would be advisable to bestow some marks of appreciation on Mr. Tso Tsên-ching, the Lungping sage, and Mr. Hu Shao-kwang, a Chinese officer off duty, who behaved most gallantly in saving the ladies and in endeavouring to save Mr. Green. I would suggest a gold watch would be a suitable present to the former and a binocular glass to the latter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHR. T. GARDNER.

Inclosure in No. 47.

Taotai Kung to Consul Gardner.

(Translation.)

ON the 8th August the Taotai received the following instructions from Viceroy Chang:—

With regard to the Wuhsueh affair, the two principal criminals, Kwo Hò-show and Ta-Lieu-ju, have been executed, and their heads exhibited on the spot of their crime as a warning of the accessory, and of the persons who assaulted the foreign women and plundered certain chattels. The accessory, Hu Tung-urh, has been sentenced to perpetual penal servitude to a garrison on the frontier. The four convicts, Hu Sze-sheng, Lu Urh-te, Hsu Hung-chow, and T'ien Fu-urh, have been sentenced to 100 blows and perpetual banishment to a distance of 3,000 li (1,000 miles).

Chen Lieng-sheng to 100 blows and penal servitude for three years.

Kan Lao-wu Fan Sze-mei to 80 blows.

In all principal and minor offenders, ten men have been convicted on the evidence of the essential witnesses and on their own confession, in accordance with the rigour of Chinese law.

As to the criminals still at large, rewards have been issued for their apprehension; when arrested, they will be tried and punished according to law.

As for the shoemaker who should be interrogated, the Viceroy has written to Kiang-si for his rendition.

The Makow-sze has been degraded. The Urhfu has been removed, and an officer of ability appointed in his place.

The depositions in the case and minute explanations of the law in such cases were on the 1st and 2nd August forwarded to the Taotai for transmission to Consul Gardner. The Taotai was also directed to consult with the Consul in a liberal manner to give *solatia* to the families of the deceased and to those wounded, and to pay compensation for the rebuilding of the Mission and for the loss of property.

The Taotai has now verbally reported to the Viceroy that he had received a note from Her Majesty's Consul, and also had been told by him in conversation that Her Majesty's Consul had said he concurred in the sentences of the convicts, but as to Hu Sze-sheng, Lu Urh-te, Chen Lien-sheng, &c., he would be glad if the branding (which had originally formed part of the sentence) were remitted, so as to enable them to repent and lead an innocent life in future. He also requested that stringent prohibitions should be issued against the anonymous placards and pamphlets disseminated in Hunan.

That the two cases (1) the student Hsu-hin* at Te-an-fu, and (2) the case of the Lan family† at Kwang-chi, should at once be settled.

That the Lung Ping-sze and the officer of the native gun-boat, Hu Shao-kwang, should receive a recognition of their good conduct. The Makow-sze should be further punished.

As to the anonymous placards in Hunan, the Viceroy has, in conjunction with the Lieutenant-Governor of Hunan, issued a Proclamation prohibiting them, and in future their posting shall be rigorously checked.

As for the affair of the Lan family, the members of it have come to an agreement, and the affair has been amicably arranged. Immediately on receipt of the Magistrate's Report, the Viceroy will cause a communication to be made to Her Majesty's Consul. As for the Makow-sze, the Viceroy has directed the Provincial Chancellor and Judge to deprive him of his button as a warning.

The Viceroy has accordingly conceded all Mr. Gardner's requests.

The Viceroy has read with interest and pleasure Mr. Gardner's private note to Tsai Taotai, and was very gratified at the friendly expressions.

The Viceroy is deeply sensible of the feelings that actuate him. As it appears now that Her Majesty's Consul's views do not differ from those of the Viceroy, Her Majesty's Consul might telegraph to Sir John Walsham for authority from him to settle the matter locally.

Her Majesty's Consul understands the conduct of business, and the Viceroy is very anxious to meet his views, in order to close this incident and prevent complications.

The Taotai is directed to communicate the above to Her Majesty's Consul.

The Taotai accordingly communicates the above to Her Majesty's Consul.

(Usual compliments.)

August 9, 1891.

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* Assault on Dr. Marley.

† Persecution of native Christians.

No. 48.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received September* 21.)

Sir, *Admiralty, September* 17, 1891.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the perusal of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, extracts from a letter from the Commodore at Hong Kong, dated the 11th August, respecting the state of affairs at Foochow, and the visit of Her Majesty's ship "Pigmy" to that place.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 48.

Commodore Church to Admiralty.

(Extract.) "*Victor Emanuel*," *at Hong Kong, August* 11, 1891.

IN consequence of telegrams which I received on the 29th (July) from the Consul at Foochow, stating that placards had appeared calling upon the populace to exterminate foreigners, and that he feared an outbreak, and requested that a gun-boat might be sent, I dispatched the "Pigmy" on the 30th, and she arrived there on the 1st instant.

Lieutenant and Commander Hewett reported to me in his letter of proceedings dated the 3rd instant that there had been no actual disturbances, but that placards had appeared similar to those posted at Canton a short time ago. The principal fear seemed to arise from the fact that 3,000 Hunan soldiers had been disbanded, and were about the city endeavouring (to incite) the natives of the place to riot, &c.

The French corvette "Villaro" and the United States' gun-boat "Palos" being expected to arrive at Foochow on the 3rd instant, Lieutenant and Commander Hewett saw no further occasion for the "Pigmy" to remain, and expressed his intention of leaving on the 9th, and I received a telegram from him yesterday reporting his arrival at Amoy. He will remain there for one week, when he will return to Hong Kong.

Lieutenant and Commander Hewett has forwarded to me the only copy of the placards which he was able to obtain. This will be duly forwarded to you when I have had it translated, for which purpose I have sent it to the Colonial authorities here.

No. 49.

Mr. Trench to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 21.)

My Lord, *Berlin, September* 19, 1891.

THE Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, during an interview I had with him this afternoon, referred to the serious state of affairs in China, and said the Imperial Government were anxiously awaiting a promised despatch from M. de Brandt giving the opinion come to at a meeting of the foreign Representatives in Peking as to the joint action they advised should be taken.

M. de Brandt's last telegram had represented the crisis as most serious, but he (Baron von Rotenhan) thought that if it had been so imminent the foreign Representatives would have telegraphed their opinion as to joint action instead of sending it by post.

Baron von Rotenhan added that he understood that Italy and France were in favour of joint action. As regards the United States he had no information.

The Chinese Minister was absent, so he had been unable to act on M. de Brandt's suggestion to make him distinctly understand that the European Powers would not allow China to disregard her obligations towards them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. LE POER TRENCH.

No. 50.

Foreign Office to Sieh Ta-jên.

M. le Ministre, *Foreign Office, September* 21, 1891.

I HAVE received Lord Salisbury's reply to the Memorandum which I sent him of our conversation when you were good enough to call here on Friday last.

Lord Salisbury concurs in what I stated that what Her Majesty's Government consider to be the matter of most pressing importance at the present time is that the subjects of Great Britain and of other Treaty Powers should be secured from further acts of violence, and that the Chinese Government and authorities should take prompt and efficacious measures for that purpose.

He takes note of your assurance that the Chinese Government are fully alive to their duties and responsibilities in this respect, and he trusts that they will act up to that assurance.

In accordance with the wish which you expressed that he should mention any specific measures which appeared to him best calculated to contribute to this object, he will consult Her Majesty's Minister at Peking and the other Governments concerned, and see if there are any recommendations which he can usefully make.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 51.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 21, 1891.

A TELEGRAM from the Yamên has been brought by the Chinese Minister, giving information respecting the punishments inflicted on the rioters, and the amounts offered as compensation by the Chinese Government.

It is stated in the telegram that the Viceroy of Nankin has denounced five Mandarins.

Sieh Ta-jên asked what more was desired of the Chinese Government, if what had been already done was not considered sufficient. It was impressed upon him that energetic and efficient action of the Chinese authorities to prevent further acts of violence was what Her Majesty's Government chiefly required.

Are you able to suggest any specific measures which might be asked for, as, for example, the presence of more Chinese ships of war in localities where there have been disturbances; active measures against those who originated and disseminated the anti-foreign placards; the punishment of officials who have neglected to publish the Imperial Edict, or have published it incompletely?

I should be glad to know when the recommendations as to future action made by the Representatives will be sent home; and you should telegraph a brief summary of them if they admit of being thus condensed.

No. 52.

Foreign Office to Rev. G. Olver.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 21, 1891.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, and to state that he will be glad to avail himself of your offer to place at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government any Reports which you may have bearing on the recent riots in China.

His Lordship has received with satisfaction the testimony which you render to the efficient service of Mr. Gardner, Her Majesty's Consul at Hankow, during the disturbances at that place.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 53.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Trench.

(Extract.) *Foreign Office, September* 22, 1891.

M. RUEKER JENISCH, of the German Embassy, called on the 16th instant and said that a telegram received at Berlin from the German Minister at Peking described the situation as serious; that the Yamên persisted in its evasive attitude; that the disturbances continued; and that the foreign communities were in many places dependent for their security on the presence of the foreign ships of war.

The Minister added that the foreign Representatives were sending by next mail suggestions as to the joint measures that might be taken, and, in the meanwhile, he begged that the Chinese Representative at Berlin might be seriously warned that China could not be allowed to neglect her obligations.

Sir T. Sanderson inquired whether the German Government were prepared to accept our proposal, that the several Governments should communicate to one another any offers of reparation received from the Chinese Government before accepting them.

M. Jenisch replied that the French Government had also represented to the German Government the expediency of the Powers acting in concert, and the German Government had expressed their concurrence. They were now desirous of learning the opinion of Her Majesty's Government as to the steps to be taken.

I have informed M. Jenisch that Her Majesty's Government quite agree that it is better that the Powers should act together, and that they themselves are willing to do so as soon as the measures to be taken have been agreed upon. But that, in our opinion, we should have suggestions as to the nature of this action from the foreign Representatives at Peking.

It appears that the Representatives have either dispatched or are dispatching such suggestions.

I have made the same communication to the French and Italian Chargés d'Affaires in reply to similar inquiries.

No. 54.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Dering.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 22, 1891.

THE Italian Chargé d'Affaires called at the Foreign Office on the 17th instant. He stated that M. Ribot had asked the Italian Representative at Paris whether his Government would not be disposed, in view of the serious state of things in China, to consider the steps to be taken for joint action by the Powers.

The Italian Government wished to know the opinion of Her Majesty's Government on the subject.

I have informed him that Her Majesty's Government quite agree that it is better that the Powers should act together, and that they are willing to take part as soon as an agreement has been come to as to the steps to be taken, but that, in their opinion, it would be desirable to have the suggestions of the foreign Representatives at Peking on the nature of those steps.

A similar communication has been made to the German and French Governments.

It would appear from the telegrams received from Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, that the Representatives there were sending home such suggestions.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 55.

Foreign Office to Mr. Greig.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 22, 1891.

WITH reference to your letter of the 18th instant, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inform you that any news which may be received at this Office respecting your son, Dr. Greig, will be communicated to you without delay.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 56.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Dering.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 23, 1891.

THE Italian Chargé d'Affaires called to-day and was received, in my absence, by Sir T. Sanderson.

He asked if it would be agreeable to Her Majesty's Government that the Italian Government should send an additional vessel of war to China, as Sir J. Walsham had given the Italian Minister at Peking to understand that it would.

Sir T. Sanderson replied that nothing had been heard from Sir J. Walsham as to reinforcements, but that the work of protecting the foreign communities at the Treaty ports was heavy, and that the arrival of another Italian vessel of war would undoubtedly be welcome.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 57.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 24, 1891.

SIR HALLIDAY MACARTNEY called at the Foreign Office to-day and read to Sir T. Sanderson a telegram, dated the 23rd instant, which the Chinese Minister had just received from his Government.

The Yamên expressed surprise at the contents of the Minister's telegram of the 19th instant, which, Sir H. Macartney explained, gave an account both of the Minister's interview at this Office recorded in my immediately preceding despatch, and of the conversation which the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires at Paris had had almost simultaneously with M. Ribot.

The Yamên went on to say that the foreign Representatives at Peking, by the communications which they had made to their Governments, had severely strained the friendly relations between them and the Yamên.

The measures taken to restore tranquillity and preserve order in the Treaty ports were, in the Yamên's opinion, amply sufficient, and no fear need be entertained of any further attacks on foreigners. It was true that threatening rumours still prevailed at several places, but, recognizing their responsibility for the protection of foreigners, the Chinese Government would be lacking neither in energy nor in power to suppress troubles should any occur.

They had telegraphed to the Viceroys of the northern and southern ports, at Tien-tsin and Nanking, instructing them to immediately increase the Chinese fleet on the Yang-tsze for the purpose of watching over the security of the Treaty ports.

The many disturbances which had occurred affecting missionaries and others during the present year were from the first considered by the Yamên to be the acts of Secret Societies, and this had now been proved to be the case.

On the 12th instant the Customs authorities at Shanghae had seized thirty-five boxes of foreign rifles which were being clandestinely passed. The arms came from Hong Kong, and were consigned to a British subject (whose name was given in the telegram as Mayung), occupying the position of Assistant Commissioner of Customs at Chinkiang. His baggage on being searched was found to contain 5 lbs. of a very strong explosive, and he was conveyed under arrest to Shanghae to take his trial there. He asserted that an Englishman named Eastmay had bought the arms for a Secret Society at Chinkiang, and that another Englishman named Tisan and six other foreigners residing in the Hong-kiu or American Settlement at Shanghae, whose names were at present unknown, were concerned in the affair.

The Yamên had requested you to instruct Her Majesty's Consul-General at Shanghae to make search for these persons.

They had also directed Sir R. Hart to telegraph to the Commissioners of Customs at Shanghae and Chinkiang to investigate the matter and report upon it.

The Yamên thought that while the questions in connection with attacks on missionaries were yet unsettled, the action of foreigners in combination with the Secret Societies tended to complicate the matter.

The Chinese Minister was instructed to explain this to Her Majesty's Government, in order that they might see that the troubles which had occurred were not purely of Chinese origin. The rifles having been sent from a British Colony, he was to request that Her Majesty's Government would telegraph to the authorities at Hong Kong, instructing them to prevent further exportation of arms from the Colony, and also that suitable instructions might be sent to Her Majesty's Minister and Her Majesty's Consuls on the subject.

Sir H. Macartney was informed that this message should at once be submitted to me, and communicated, in so far as it concerned the Colonial authorities, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 58.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 25, 1891.

IN the course of the conversation recorded in my despatch of the 24th instant, Sir Halliday Macartney made some further remarks as personal observations by the Chinese Minister.

He said the Minister thought it almost impossible that the Chinese Government should really have objected to publish in the "Peking Gazette" the punishments inflicted on rioters, as stated in your telegram of the 9th ultimo. It seemed to him contrary to the general spirit of Chinese administration that they should have felt any disinclination to do so.

He had also received a Memorandum from his Government, giving an account of your interviews with the Yamên as to the necessity of taking action against the authors and disseminators of inflammatory placards.

According to this paper the Yamên had only stated that, in consequence of the secret origin of these publications, it would be difficult for them to deal effectively with them, or to prevent them, but there was nothing to show that they had excused themselves from the necessity of action on account of the placards being anonymous. He thought, therefore, that upon both these points there might have been some misapprehension.

The Minister wished also to bring to my notice what seemed to him a reassuring feature in the situation, namely, that the general examinations which took place at this time had passed off quietly. About a month ago the students must have assembled at Nanking, Wuchang, and Nanchang, to the amount of about 20,000 at the first-named place, 15,000 at the second, and 12,000 at the third. The examinations had terminated on the 18th September, and the students must now be on their way home.

The fact that no disturbances had been reported seemed to him very reassuring.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 59.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 25, 1891.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state, for Lord Knutsford's information, that Sir Halliday Macartney called on the 24th instant and read a telegram which the Chinese Minister in London has just received from his Government.

After some preliminary remarks on the steps taken by the Chinese Government to prevent a recurrence of the disturbances directed against foreigners in China, the telegram stated that the many disturbances which had occurred affecting missionaries and others during the present year were from the first considered by the Yamên to be the acts of secret Societies, and that this had been proved to be the case, for that on the 12th instant the Customs authorities at Shanghae had seized thirty-five boxes of foreign rifles which were being clandestinely passed. The arms came from Hong Kong, and were consigned to a British subject (whose name was given in the telegram as Mayung) occupying the position of Assistant Commissioner of Customs at Chinkiang His baggage on being searched was found to contain 5 lbs. of a very strong explosive, and he was conveyed

under arrest to Shanghae to take his trial there. He asserted that an Englishman named Eastway had bought the arms for a Secret Society at Chinkiang, and that another Englishman named Tisan, and six other foreigners, residing in the Hong Kiu (the American) settlement at Shanghae, whose names were at present unknown, were concerned in the affair.

The Yamên had requested Her Majesty's Minister to instruct Her Majesty's Consul-General at Shanghae to make search for these persons.

They had also directed Sir R. Hart to telegraph to the Commissioners of Customs at Shanghae and Chinkiang to investigate the matter and report upon it.

The Yamên thought that while the questions in connection with attacks on missionaries were yet unsettled, the action of foreigners in combination with the Secret Societies tended to complicate the matter.

The Chinese Minister was instructed to explain this to Her Majesty's Government in order that they might see that the troubles which had occurred were not purely of Chinese origin.

The rifles having been sent from a British Colony, he was to request that the Foreign Office would telegraph to the authorities at Hong Kong instructing them to prevent further exportation of arms from the Colony, and also to ask that suitable instructions might be sent to Her Majesty's Minister and Her Majesty's Consuls on the subject.

Lord Salisbury will telegraph to obtain from the Consulate-General at Shanghae a Report upon this incident and will communicate to Lord Knutsford any fresh details that may be received.

In the meanwhile, Lord Knutsford will no doubt consider whether any instructions can be sent to the Governor of Hong Kong to take precautions against the clandestine shipment of arms to China for possible use by rioters and insurgents.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 60.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received September* 26.)

Sir, *Admiralty, September* 26, 1891.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the paraphase of a telegram dated the 25th instant from the Commander-in-chief in China.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 60.

Vice-Admiral Sir F. Richards to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *Hakodate, September* 21, 1891.

REPORT received by telegraph from Captain Clutterbuck, of Her Majesty's ship "Caroline." In consequence of urgent telegram he has directed "Archer" to charter a river steamer to proceed with detachment to protect Consul at Ichang.

I have approved Captain Clutterbuck's action, but directed him to embark Consul and all British subjects if in danger, leaving Chinese authorities in charge and making them responsible for all British property and Consulate.

Her Majesty's ship "Swift" failed in attempt to reach Ichang.

No. 61.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.**

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 26, 1891.

THE Chinese Minister has received a telegram from the Yamên, stating, that thirty-five cases of rifles have been seized at Shanghae. They were consigned from Hong Kong

* Also to Acting Consul-General Mowat.

to a British employé of Customs at Chinkiang, and were intended for the use of Secret Societies. Other British subjects are said to be implicated in the matter.

[*The Consulate-General at Shanghae has been directed to furnish a Report on the subject.]

[†Send a Report by telegraph, and a full account by post of what has occurred.]

No. 62.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 26, 1891.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Consul Gardner, Her Majesty's Consul at Hankow, reporting on the recent outbreak at Wuhsueh, asks that their Lordships may be informed of his sense of the valuable services rendered to him in this matter by Commander Ferris, of Her Majesty's ship "Archer."

Lord Salisbury would suggest, if the Lords Commissioners see no objection, that an expression of approval would be conveyed to the officer in question.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 63.

Acting Consul-General Mowat to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 28.)

(Telegraphic.) *Shanghae, September* 28, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to state, in reply to your Lordship's telegram of the 26th instant, that the report as to the seizure of cases of rifles at Shanghae is correct. They were consigned to a British subject named Mason, who was arrested on Saturday under Act of Parliament of 1883, on a charge of having explosives in his possession.

The Crown Advocate has been directed by Her Majesty's Minister at Peking to prosecute in this case, and the accused, who was brought up this morning before the Magistrate, has been remanded for a week.

No charges of this kind have as yet been brought by the Chinese authorities against any other British subject, and it is doubtful whether evidence could be found to support them.

I had the honour to address your Lordship on the 18th in an official letter on the subject, and a further despatch will follow by this week's mail.

No. 64.

Foreign Office to Consul Gardner.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 28, 1891.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 10th ultimo, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to instruct you to convey the thanks of Her Majesty's Government to the Rev. David Hill and Messrs. Bramfitt and Moorhead, for their valuable assistance during the recent disturbances at Wuhsueh.

The Lords of the Treasury will be asked to sanction the presents you suggest should be given to Mr. Tso Tsên Ching and Mr. Hu Shao Kwang, and the requisite communication has been addressed to the Admiralty respecting the services rendered by Commander Ferris, of Her Majesty's ship "Archer."

Lord Salisbury desires me, at the same time, to convey to you his approval of your proceedings, which appear to him to have shown good judgment and presence of mind, and to have been attended with very satisfactory results.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

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* To Sir J. Walsham only. † To Acting Consul-General Mowat only.

No. 65.

Mr. Trench to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 28.)

(Extract.) *Berlin, September 26, 1891.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 19th instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that Baron von Marschall, who returned to Berlin a few days ago, told me yesterday that a very strong note had been addressed to the Chinese Minister at this Court, who, being also accredited to Russia, was now at St. Petersburgh, drawing his serious attention to the critical state of affairs in China, and making him clearly understand that the Chinese Government must take immediate and adequate measures for the protection of foreigners and foreign interests in China. Baron Marschall added that, as your Lordship was already aware, Germany was prepared to act with the other Powers in any joint action that it might be decided to take.

No. 66.

Mr. Buchanan to Foreign Office.—(Received September 29.)

MR. WILLIAM L. BUCHANAN presents compliments, and sends newspapers of to-day, containing copy of telegram received from Rev. Mr. Cockburn, of the Church of Scotland Mission, Ichang, China, now gone to Shanghae with rest of Staff.

The intelligence is very sad and unfortunate; all has hitherto been so quiet and prosperous there during the last twelve years.

212, *St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, September* 28, 1891.

Inclosure 1 in No. 66.

Extract from the "Glasgow Herald" of September 28, 1891.

THE ANTI-FOREIGN RIOTS IN CHINA.—Mr. J. T. Maclagan, Secretary of the Church of Scotland Foreign Mission at Ichang, received the following telegram on Saturday;—

"Sudden [probably a mistake for suburb] houses burnt; narrow escape; lost everything; come Shanghae; City Mission still safe."

It is to be hoped that these last words indicate that the church and dispensary, which were finished only last year, have not been destroyed; but the missionaries evidently considered it would not be prudent for them to remain at Ichang, and are now in Shanghae, where they will be in safety.

Inclosure 2 in No. 66.

Extract from the "Scotsman" of September 29, 1891.

THE ANTI-EUROPEAN RIOTS IN CHINA.—The Church of Scotland Mission at Ichang, which, as reported yesterday, is one of the most recent sufferers by the anti-foreign disturbances in China, was founded in 1878, and has ever since then carried on a very successful work, under the Rev. George Cockburn, M.A., who has been at its head from the outset. Only last year the Mission entered upon a fresh career of usefulness by the strengthening of the European Staff, and by the erection of a new church, hospital, and school.

In the early part of 1890, Mr. Cockburn was joined by another ordained missionary colleague in the person of the Rev. William Deans, and towards the end of the year the European Staff was further augmented by the arrival of a medical missionary in Mr. William Pirie, a Licentiate of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh. Those three gentlemen compose the European Staff at the present time. The Mission Staff also includes two native catechists, a teacher, a Bible woman, and two boys learning dispensing. The new church, hospital, and school are situated in the same street—one of the busiest in the city—as the Yamêns of the district Magistrate and Prefect, almost opposite the temple of the tutelary god of the city. The structure, no less than the situation of the church and hospital, are spoken of as highly desirable. The church,

which was opened in March 1890, accommodates about 130 hearers, while the hospital can house from fifteen to twenty patients. There are also dispensary rooms, consulting room, operating room, and women's waiting room; whilst the inquirers' room and book store are attached to the church. The new school is situated within the Mission compound. In addition to these buildings within the city, there are others of what might be called a more subsidiary character situated without the city walls, including the residence of Mr. Cockburn. It is these latter that are supposed to have been burned in the recent disturbance. No additional details have been received in Edinburgh yesterday concerning the affair; the full details are expected by mail from Shanghae, whither the Mission Staff have removed.

No. 67.

Mr. Egerton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received September* 30.)

My Lord, *Paris, September* 23, 1891.

WITH reference to previous despatches respecting the joint action of the Powers in China, the language of M. Ribot to me and others on the subject is that your Lordship is of opinion that it would be best to wait till the Reports of the deliberations of the Representatives at Peking, which Reports are now on their way, have been received in Europe, before taking steps for combined action.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

No. 68.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(*Received September* 30.)

Sir, *Downing Street, September* 29, 1891.

IN reply to your letters of the 25th and 28th instant,* I am directed by Lord Knutsford to transmit to you, for the information of the Marquis of Salisbury, a copy of a telegram which his Lordship has addressed to the Officer administering the Government of Hong Kong regarding the shipment of arms to China.

I am also to inclose, for convenience of reference, a copy of the despatch of the 21st December, 1862, together with copies of Ordinance No. 3 of 1862 and the Proclamation of the 28th February, 1863, and to request that these documents may be returned to this Department.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 68.

Lord Knutsford to Administrator Barker.

(Telegraphic.) *Downing Street, September* 29, 1891.

REASON to believe that clandestine shipment of cargoes of arms has been made to China, to be used possibly by leaders of disturbances and insurgent bands. You should take every precaution against further shipments. Refer to correspondence 21st December, 1862, and Proclamation 28th February, 1863, and issue Proclamation under Ordinance No. 3, 1862.

Inclosure 2 in No. 68.

The Duke of Newcastle to Administrator Mercer.

Sir, *Downing Street, December* 21, 1862.

I TRANSMIT to you a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, forwarding a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister in China, calling attention to the facility with which the Chinese insurgents obtain arms and military stores from Hong Kong.

Sir Hercules Robinson, whom I have consulted on the subject, informs me that, although it is very difficult to ascertain exactly the nature of the imports and exports of Hong Kong, especially in Chinese vessels, he does not think that the Taipengs or other insurgents in China can be supplied with arms or military stores from that Colony, at all events to the large extent supposed by Mr. Bruce.

* Transmitting copy of No. 63.

It will be desirable that you should endeavour to ascertain to what extent there has been such an export of arms from the Colony, and to what places they have been carried.

But assuming the fact to be that they are thus supplied (though not to the extent supposed), or even that there is a strong suspicion or apprehension of their being so, it will be your duty to exercise your authority for the suppression of the traffic by issuing a Proclamation under the powers given to you by Ordinance No. 3 of 1862, if it should be possible to give effect to it without resorting to such measures of enforcement as would seriously injure the commerce of the Colony. Such a Proclamation, aided by the Order to be issued by Mr. Bruce, might abate the evils complained of, if they exist, and would at all events evince to the Chinese Government the sincerity of our desire to deter British subjects from affording aid to the rebels.

I have, &c.
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 68.

HONG KONG.

ANNO VICESIMO QUINTO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

By his Excellency Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Knight, Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Colony of Hong Kong and its dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong.

HERCULES G. R. ROBINSON.

No. 3 of 1862.—*An Ordinance to authorize his Excellency the Governor by Proclamation to prohibit the Exportation of Military Stores and other Articles.*

[17*th March*, 1862.]

Preamble. WHEREAS it is desirable to vest in his Excellency the Governor power to prohibit the exportation of military stores and other articles and goods, subject to such provisions as are hereinafter expressed:

Be it therefore enacted and ordained by his Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

Exportation of military stores, &c., may be prohibited by Proclamation, and forfeiture and mode of seizure for breach of prohibition. 1. It shall be lawful for his Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, by Proclamation to be published in the Hong Kong "Government Gazette," or in any Extraordinary Gazette, to prohibit for such period as shall be mentioned in such Proclamation, either to be exported from the Colony of Hong Kong, or to be carried coastwise within the said Colony, arms, ammunition, and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which his Excellency may judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food by man, or any or either of such arms, ammunition, gunpowder, stores, goods, or articles respectively. And in case any such arms, ammunition, gunpowder, stores, goods, or articles which shall have been so prohibited shall be exported from the said Colony, or shall be carried coastwise, or be water-borne to be so exported or carried, they shall be forfeited, and shall vest in Her Majesty, and forthwith thereupon it shall be the duty of the Harbour-master of this Colony, by warrant under his hand, upon his own view, or upon an information made upon oath before any Justice of the Peace for the said Colony, to cause all such goods and articles so hereinbefore declared forfeited to be seized, and to detain the same to the use of Her Majesty, and to be disposed of as his Excellency the Governor shall, by order under his hand and seal, direct.

Harbour-master not to be liable for acts when adopted by the Governor. 2. The Harbour-master shall not be liable in damages or otherwise for any act done by him in pursuance of the obligation and duty imposed on him by this Ordinance, and in case his Excellency the Governor shall direct the disposition of any goods or article which shall have been seized by the said Harbour-master, such direction shall be conclusive evidence that the act done by the said Harbour-master is within the duty imposed on the said Harbour-master by this Ordinance.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, this 17th day of March, 1862.

(Signed) L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,
Clerk of Councils.

Inclosure 4 in No. 68.

No. 24.—*Proclamation.*

W. T. MERCER.

By his Excellency William Thomas Mercer, Esq., Acting Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Colony of Hong Kong and its dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

WHEREAS by an Ordinance No. 3 of 1862, intituled "An Ordinance to authorize his Excellency the Governor by Proclamation to prohibit the exportation of military stores and other articles," it was enacted that it should be lawful for his Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, by Proclamation to be published in the Hong Kong "Government Gazette," or in any Extraordinary Gazette, to prohibit for such period as should be mentioned in such Proclamation, either to be exported from the Colony of Hong Kong, or to be carried coastwise within the said Colony, arms, ammunition, and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which his Excellency might judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military and naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food by man, or any or either of such arms, ammunition, gunpowder, stores, goods, or articles respectively. And in case any such arms, ammunition, gunpowder, stores, goods, or articles which shall have been so prohibited should be exported from the said Colony, or should be carried coastwise, or be water-borne, to be so exported or carried, they should be forfeited, and should vest in Her Majesty, and that forthwith thereupon it should be the duty of the Harbour-master of this Colony, by warrant under his hand, upon his own view, or upon an information made upon oath before any Justice of the Peace for the said Colony, to cause all such goods and articles so thereinbefore declared forfeited, to be seized, and to detain the same to the use of Her Majesty, and to be disposed of as his Excellency the Governor should, by order under his hand and seal, direct;

And whereas it has come to my knowledge that arms, military and naval stores, and articles capable of being converted into stores, and comprised in the enumeration of articles in the said Ordinance have been exported from this Colony;

And whereas I, being instructed to put an end to all such exportation from this Colony of arms, military and naval stores, and articles, have determined, with the advice of the Executive Council of this Colony, by this Proclamation, to prohibit such exportation and carrying coastwise in manner by the said Ordinance provided;

Now therefore I, William Thomas Mercer, Esq., do, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Colony, hereby for a period of twelve months, from the 28th day of February, 1863, and for such further period as shall from time to time be specified in any Proclamation to be hereafter duly published, prohibit, either to be exported from the Colony of Hong Kong, or to be carried coastwise within the said Colony, arms, ammunition, and gunpowder, military and naval stores;

And I do, with the advice aforesaid, hereby declare that all such proceedings for the suppression of such several acts as are provided by the said Ordinance or by law shall and may be taken for the suppression of such exportation and carrying coastwise, and for the forfeiture, seizure, and detention and disposition of the same articles and things, and the punishment of offenders against the said laws.

By his Excellency's command,

(Signed) W. H. ALEXANDER,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

God save the Queen.

Given at Victoria, Hong Kong, this 28th day of February, 1863.

No. 69.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Egerton.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 1, 1891.

BARON D'ESTOURNELLES states that in a recent conversation the Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Paris had communicated to M. Ribot a telegram received from the Tsung-li Yamên concerning the seizure of arms which the Chinese Government had recently been compelled to order at Shanghae, and asked that the European Repre-

sentatives in China might be instructed to watch their countrymen and not allow them to afford assistance to the rioters.

M. Ribot had expressed surprise at receiving such a communication, as no Frenchman had failed in his duties, and it was difficult to believe that Europeans would themselves furnish the Chinese with the means of endangering their lives and property. He added that the Imperial Government must not imagine that its responsibility was at all diminished because one or more of its own servants of foreign nationality had proved unfaithful to their obligations.

Baron d'Estournelles observed that it would perhaps be convenient for the Chinese Government in cases where it employed European agents to hold that their Governments and even the whole of Europe were responsible for the misdeeds of such agents. The conduct of Chinese officials was entirely a Chinese matter; if they were bad servants, let them be changed, but the fact could not be invoked as an excuse for leaving the Europeans in China without proper protection.

It was explained to Baron d'Estournelles that the Chinese Minister in London had not made any complaint as to the seizure of the arms.

He had merely stated the fact, adding that it afforded evidence that the riots were the act of Secret Societies, and had expressed the opinion that the implication of foreigners in the movement complicated the question. This latter proposition it was perhaps not easy to dispute, as the foreign Governments claim that their nationals are not subject to Chinese criminal jurisdiction.

Baron d'Estournelles was informed of the telegraphic report which had been received from the Acting Consul at Shanghae with regard to the incident (copy of which is inclosed herewith for your information), and of the instructions which have been sent to the authorities at Hong Kong to take all necessary precautions for preventing further shipments of arms which might be destined for use by insurgents.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 70.

Sir J. Walsham to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 2.)

(Telegraphic.) *Peking, October 2, 1891.*

MY colleagues have as yet made no communication to me on the subject of the pledge to which you refer in your telegram of the 16th ultimo on the question of indemnities.

As regards the information conveyed in your telegram, the postponement of the settlement of indemnities might now be attended with some difficulty, whilst the sufferers in some cases would undergo considerable hardship if there were any such delay.

The French Minister at this Court has informed me that he has been authorized by his Government to accept for his countrymen such compensation as may be offered by the local authorities in cases where the sufferers themselves think the amount offered to be sufficient and acceptable, but at the same time to make the Chinese authorities understand that this voluntary acceptance of indemnity is not to be regarded either as a guarantee against similar outrages in the future, or as a satisfaction for the recent riots.

These questions cannot be dealt with by local authorities, Consuls, and missionaries, but must be arranged by the accredited Agents of the various Governments. Compensation has already been paid to some French claimants on this principle. As I have no reason for appearing to take a different course of action from that adopted by my colleagues, although I personally regret the necessity of dealing even indirectly with the question of indemnity for the moment, I shall accept payment of British claims in the same manner, notwithstanding that no compensation has yet been offered to the British sufferers at Wuhu.

No. 71.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October 2, 1891.*

WITH reference to my telegram of the 21st ultimo, I am informed by the Chinese Minister that his Government have ordered ships of war to proceed to Shanghae and up the River Yan-tsze-kiang.

I am informed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that telegraphic instructions have been sent to the Governor of Hong Kong to prevent for the future any shipment of arms to China for the use of the insurgents of the nature of that recently detected at Shanghae.

No. 72.

Foreign Office to Sieh Ta-jên.

M. le Ministre, *Foreign Office, October* 2, 1891.

IN reply to the communication which Sir H. Macartney made on your behalf respecting the seizure at Shanghae of cases of arms exported from Hong Kong and believed to be intended for the use of the Secret Societies implicated in the riots against foreigners, Lord Salisbury desires me to say that he has at once communicated by telegraph with Her Majesty's Minister at Peking and with the Acting Consul-General at Shanghae.

He understands from the latter that the British subject to whom the arms are said to have been consigned, and whose name is Mason, has been arrested, that proceedings have been instituted against him by the Crown Advocate on the charge of having explosives in his possession, and that he has been remanded for a week. No charges have been brought by the Chinese authorities against any other British subjects, and it is very doubtful whether there is any evidence to support them.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has, at Lord Salisbury's request, telegraphed to the Governor of Hong Kong, instructing him to take every precaution against further shipments, and, if necessary, to issue a Notification prohibiting all export of arms from the Colony.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 73.

Mr. Greig to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 5.)

153, *Dalkeith Road, Newington, Edinburgh,*
My Lord, *October* 2, 1891.

REFERRING to my letters to you of the 16th and 18th ultimo, I have now the honour of submitting to your Lordship some information of the brutal attack that was made on my son at Kirin, and to which your attention has already been directed by Her Majesty's Representative at Peking.

It appears from a letter from Dr. Brander, a medical missionary at Newchwang, dated the 10th August, that my son was, on or about the 7th of that month, subjected by some soldiers to the most shameful and inhuman treatment that can well be conceived. Dr. Brander writes that this occurred "at a small place outside Kirin where Dr. Greig put up for the night. At midnight he was awakened by some rough soldiers, who after beating and kicking him, hung him up by his arms to an upright for some hours. He swooned several times with the pain. His native assistants were also roughly handled."

Your Lordship will see from this statement that the attack made on my son was of the most brutal, cruel, and inhuman character, and that his life was in no respect regarded by his persecutors. In the opinion of eminent medical gentlemen to whom I have submitted the information now given, Dr. Greig's sufferings must have been very great, and his life placed in the utmost jeopardy.

I may further inform your Lordship that this attack was made by the body-guard of the Governor of Kirin, and that this is proved by their dress and the figures or words on the buttons of their coats; and that his imprisonment was by the orders of the Governor, who refused to release him until he was commanded to do so by the Tao Tai at Newchwang. It is interesting also to know that though representations were made to the Governor by the Tao Tai on his release to give Dr. Greig protection on his way back to his family at Kwanchengtzu, the Governor refused to do so.

Information is also to hand that the Governor had suppressed the Imperial Proclamation requiring protection to be given to the lives and property of foreigners and missionaries.

Though these facts may already have been brought under your Lordship's notice I have thought it proper to bring them under your consideration, and to add that I have no

doubt my son will in due time make his claim for indemnity for the cruel treatment and expenses to which he has been subjected.

It is proper that I should add that the Consul at Newchwang acted with becoming promptitude and energy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN GREIG, *J.P.*

No. 74.

The Rev. J. McMurtrie to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 5.)

My Lord, 22, *Queen Street, Edinburgh, October* 2, 1891.

IN consequence of telegrams received by this Committee from their missionaries, and other information that has appeared in the public prints, a special meeting of the Church of Scotland's Foreign Mission Committee has been held to-day to consider the position of affairs in China, and the Memorial which I have the honour to inclose was unanimously adopted and I was instructed to forward it to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN McMURTRIE, D.D.,
Convener of the Church of Scotland's Foreign Mission Committee.

Inclosure in No. 74.

Memorial.

Unto the most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Memorial of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland,

Humbly sheweth:

THAT the Church of Scotland has had since 1878 an important Mission in Ichang, a Treaty port on the Yang-tsze-kiang, in China, and, until the recent riots in Ichang, the Mission was in a state of great efficiency and had met with a large amount of success. The staff consists of three Scottish missionaries, the Rev. George Cockburn, M.A., the Rev. William Deans, and Mr. William Pirie, L.R.C.P. and S.E. Mr. Cockburn is married, and his wife and five children were residing with him. The missionaries are assisted by a native staff of six. The baptized native Christians at the 31st December, 1890, amounted to seventy-two, and since that date several others have been baptized; a number of catechumens are preparing for baptism, and there are boys' and girls' schools.

The Mission property in the suburbs of the city consisted of a dwelling-house for the senior missionary and his family, rented houses for the other missionaries, and a preaching hall. It is believed all these have been burnt and the missionaries have lost all their personal effects, barely escaping with their lives.

The property within the city consisted of—

1. A new church with accommodation for 130 hearers, an inquirers' room, and book store.

2. A hospital for twenty patients, with dispensary, consulting room, operating room, and women's waiting room.

3. Boys' and girls' schools.

These buildings were finished and the church opened in March 1890.

The Committee hope that the buildings within the city are still safe; but they have no assurance of this, as the missionaries have been compelled to leave Ichang and seek refuge in Shanghae.

The Church of Scotland takes a deep and increasing interest in its China Mission, and has developed its work at Ichang in the confident expectation (according to Treaty and Imperial Edicts) that its missionaries would be protected in the discharge of their duties. The Committee now trust that their missionaries may be enabled to return to Ichang and resume their labours.

The Committee very respectfully crave that Her Majesty's Government will take such measures as may be necessary for the protection of their missionaries in their work at Ichang and will also obtain from the Government of China pecuniary compensation for

the whole amount of loss which it may hereafter be found has been sustained and expenses incurred by the Mission and missionaries. At the earliest possible moment the Committee will supplement this Memorial by a statement of the actual amount of loss and expense.

In the name and by the authority of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland,

(Signed) JOHN McMURTRIE, D.D., *Convener.*

22, *Queen Street, Edinburgh, October* 2, 1891.

No. 75.

Mr. Trench to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 5.)

My Lord, *Berlin, October* 3, 1891.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 26th ultimo, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Chinese Minister accredited to this Court has called twice lately on Baron von Marschall, and has on each occasion assured him that the Chinese Government would take immediate measures for the adequate protection of foreigners in China, and would make satisfactory reparation for the injuries caused by the recent outbreaks.

Baron von Marschall replied that he was glad to hear of the determination of the Chinese Government, but said that the foreign Powers were tired of promises; the Chinese Government had given them repeatedly to the foreign Representatives at Peking, and yet had done nothing; he told the Chinese Minister that what the European Powers required was deeds, not words, and that if the Chinese Government did not act immediately and energetically, the European Governments would themselves take the necessary steps for the protection of foreigners, and would call upon China to pay the costs.

Baron von Marschall, who appeared to me to have now some little hope that the Chinese Government would act with the necessary energy, thinks that unless anything unforeseen should occur demanding the immediate intervention of the foreign Powers, it would be well before deciding on any joint action to await the receipt of the suggestions of the foreign Representatives at Peking. China, his Excellency added, seemed anxious to treat with each foreign Power separately, but he had given the Chinese Minister clearly to understand that Germany would not act independently, but only jointly with the other foreign Powers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. LE POER TRENCH.

No. 76.

Sieh Ta-jên to Foreign Office.—(*Received October* 5.)

Dear Sir Thomas Sanderson, *Chinese Legation, October* 3, 1891.

I BEG leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday conveying Lord Salisbury's message respecting the seizure at Shanghae of thirty-five cases of arms exported from Hong Kong.

Will you be so good as to express my sincere thanks to Lord Salisbury for his Lordship's kindness in communicating with Her Majesty's Minister at Peking and with the Acting Consul-General at Shanghae, and also in asking the Secretary of State for the Colonies to instruct the Governor of Hong Kong to take precaution on the subject.

Believe me, &c.

(Signed) SIEH.

No. 77.

Mr. Dering to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 8.)

My Lord, *Rome, September* 28, 1891.

I HAD some conversation with the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject of your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd instant, and yesterday I inquired of his Excellency at my weekly visit whether any further news had reached him respecting the state of affairs in China.

The Marquis di Rudini informed me that Signor Panza, Italian Minister at Peking, had telegraphed to confirm the impression made on your Lordship by the reports of Sir John Walsham, and recommended him to look to London for any further details which he understood had been furnished to your Lordship by Her Majesty's Minister in China.

The moment any definite course of action was decided upon, the Italian Government would be quite prepared to join those of France, Germany, and Great Britain in taking any active steps which might be considered necessary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY NEVILL DERING.

No. 78.

Foreign Office to Mr. Greig.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 8, 1891.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant respecting the ill-treatment of Dr. Greig at Kirin. Lord Salisbury learns from a telegraphic report received from Her Majesty's Minister at Peking that the matter has already formed the subject of representation by him to the Chinese Government, and I am to state that you will duly be informed of the result.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 79.

Foreign Office to the Rev. J. McMurtrie.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 8, 1891.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, and of the Memorial inclosed therein from the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland relative to the recent riots at Ichang, asking that the members of the Scotch Mission in that town may receive such protection as will enable them to resume their labours there, and that compensation for the destruction of the Mission buildings may be obtained from the Chinese Government.

In reply, I am to state that the Memorial shall have Lord Salisbury's attention, and that copy of your letter will be forwarded to Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, who, in concert with the Representatives of other Powers, is treating with the Chinese Government the question of the protection of foreign subjects, and of compensation for damages inflicted in the recent riots.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 80.

Acting Consul-General Mowat to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 12.)

My Lord, *Shanghae, September* 3, 1891.

I HAD the honour to send your Lordship this day the following telegram:—

"Yesterday Ichang was scene of riot. Consulate safe. Mission buildings destroyed, but no lives lost; steamer in port. If sufficient water, gun-boat proceeds Ichang from Hankow."

I have also the honour to inclose copy of my letter of to-day's date to Her Majesty's Minister on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. A. MOWAT.

Inclosure in No. 80.

Acting Consul-General Mowat to Sir J. Walsham.

Sir, *Shanghae, September* 3, 1891.

LATE yesterday evening the senior partner of the firm of Butterfield and Swire at this port brought me a telegram which he had just received from their agent at Ichang, reporting a riot at that port. Although information might have been already sent to you direct from Ichang, I thought it right to communicate myself with you, and I accordingly sent you the following telegram :—

"I have just received following sent by Butterfield and Swire's agent at Ichang at 3·50: 'Riot to-day noon; no lives lost. Missions, all foreign property burnt. Steamer "Pao-hua" in port.'"

This morning Captain Clutterbuck, Her Majesty's Senior Naval Officer, informed me that he had received a telegram from Commander Bruce, of Her Majesty's ship "Swift," at Hankow, confirming the intelligence, but adding that the Consulate was safe. He had, he also stated, thereupon directed the "Swift" to proceed immediately to Ichang if there was sufficient depth of water in the river, and if the Consul at Hankow concurred. But in view of the difficulty that a vessel of the "Swift's" draught would experience in attempting the passage to Ichang at this time of year it was subsequently arranged, in concert between the Consul-General for France, the French Senior Naval Officer, Captain Clutterbuck, and myself, that the French gun-boat "Aspic," at present stationed at Kiukiang and a vessel of considerably lighter draft than the "Swift" should be ordered by telegraph to proceed at once to Hankow and thence to Ichang, if it should turn out that the "Swift" was not able to reach the latter port. It was further arranged that the French "Inconstant" was to leave Shanghae for Kiukiang to-morrow to replace the "Aspic."

I accordingly telegraphed to you to-day the following message:—

"Ichang Consulate safe. If sufficient water, gun-boat proceeds Ichang from Hankow;" and I telegraphed to the Secretary of State in the sense of the two telegrams sent to you. I am likewise forwarding a copy of this despatch for the information of his Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. A. MOWAT.

P.S.—Captain Clutterbuck has just shown me copy of a telegram received by him from Commander Bruce in reply to his. It runs: "Consul and myself think that riot might occur Hankow without man-of-war. Propose waiting 'Archer's' arrival to-morrow."

In consequence of this representation Captain Clutterbuck has approved of the proposed delay of one day in the departure of the "Swift."

R. A M.

No. 81.

[*Consul Jamieson to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October* 12.)

(Telegraphic.) *Shanghae, October* 12, 1891.

THE evidence against Mason indicates that he had no confederates, either Chinese or foreign. He has been committed for trial.

No. 82.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, October* 15, 1891.

IN reply to your telegram of the 1st instant, I have to inform you that if French citizens have been allowed to accept compensation from the Chinese authorities for the injuries suffered by them during the recent disturbances, I see no objection to your allowing the injured British subjects to whom you refer to do likewise.

No. 83.

Mr. Greig to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 16.)

My Lord, 153, *Dalkeith Road, Edinburgh, October* 15, 1891.

I TAKE the liberty of forwarding, for your Lordship's information, copy of a letter just received from the Rev. Mr. Carson, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission in North China, giving details of the brutal outrage committed on my son, Dr. James A. Greig, at Kirin, and which now appears to have been more cruel and barbarous than at first supposed.

The Rev. Mr. Carson hastened to Kirin when he heard of the outrage, and accompanied my son to his home at Kwan Chang-tzu. The details may therefore be regarded as if from Dr. Greig's own pen.

Dr. Greig was to leave for Newchwang on the 20th August, and I have no doubt that he has laid the facts personally before the Consul there.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the conduct of the Governor at Kirin and other officials there will be thoroughly looked into, and dealt with according to justice and Treaty obligations.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN GREIG, *J.P.*

Inclosure in No. 83.

Newspaper Extract.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.—OUTRAGE ON DR. GREIG.—The China mail brings further particulars of the riots and disturbances which have been from time to time reported by telegraph. The following interesting letter describes the terrible outrage which was perpetrated on Dr. Greig, of Edinburgh, at Tiu Swei-hia, near Kirin, on the 7th August. It is written by the Rev. James Carson, of the Irish Presbyterian Church, and is addressed to the Rev. Dr. Barkley, at the Irish Presbyterian Church Assembly's offices in Belfast:—

"Dear Dr. Barkley, "*Kwàn Chang-tzu, Newchwang, China, August* 17, 1891.

"It is my painful duty to send you particulars of a brutal outrage that was committed on my colleague, Dr. Greig, at a place called Tiu Swei-hia, near Kirin, on the night of the 7th instant. On the date mentioned the doctor was returning from one of his usual monthly visits to the city, having at last succeeded in obtaining dispensary premises in Kirin. One of his assistants and cook were with him. The party left the city about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the doctor on horseback, the other two in a small cart. As the former was mounted, he soon out-distanced his companions, and when 8 li outside the suburbs overtook six 'leeds' (truants), one of whom accosted the doctor by name, inquiring if he was returning to Kwàn Chang-tzu, and where he had put up during his stay in the city. Their inquiries satisfied, he passed on; by-and-by the small cart also overtook them, when they asked, 'Is this Dr. Greig's cart? Are you going to Kwàn?' 'Yes.' 'Then we shall follow your cart, as we are going there, too.' The suspicious old carter, not relishing this reply, informed the scholars that he was going to Moukden, and not to the first-mentioned place. They parted company after crossing the well-known pass of Las Yù-ling, thus travelling together for only about 10 li.

"This little incident has an important bearing on the outrage, as the sequel will show. The doctor arrived about two hours in advance of his party at the village above mentioned, and all were comfortably installed for the night. After supper they retired for the night. Shortly after midnight the doctor was rudely awakened by the firm grip of a strong hand on his throat. Recovering consciousness, he found himself surrounded by three or four soldiers of the R'ang, while a number of others were about the door of the little apartment occupied by him. They began a violent assault by beating him with the back of their sword blades and other weapons, but finding themselves much hampered by the narrowness of the chamber, they lifted him bodily, and with one sweep landed him on the floor of the large outer room. While thus prostrate and utterly incapable of offering the slightest resistance they turned him over, twisted his hands behind his back, bound him with a rope, plying him all the while with curses and the most abusive language. The first scene ended by one of the ruffians firmly planting his foot on the doctor's neck as he lay prone, his cheek resting on the earthen floor. At this point of time Dr. Greig was asked, 'Where is my child?' To which he could only reply that he knew nothing of a

child. Hereupon they became still more furious, redoubling the strokes of blade and bludgeon. Thinking all the while that his ruthless assailants were mounted robbers in the disguise of soldiers, and that their sole object in attacking was the quest of booty, the doctor made an attempt to buy them off by an offer of silver on condition that they should release him on the spot. The only answer vouchsafed was, 'We don't want your money, but your life.' With the ruffian's foot still on his neck, he was ordered by them to stand up. This was, of course, an impossibility, as he was now bound both hand and foot, and so tightly that the circulation in his limbs was stopped, suffering great pain in consequence. However, his tormentors dragged him to the side of the k'ang, and hoisting him up lashed him firmly to a post. Thus suspended by his arms, and in a contorted position, he suffered an agony of torture, and longed, indeed, for a stroke to dispatch him. He swooned away, but animation was restored by dashing cold water in his face. Then was the object of this fiendish behaviour lowered down so as to be able to rest on the ground, though still so faint and weak as to be only half conscious of what was passing. Repeatedly did he beg for water and that his bonds might be loosed. All entreaties were in vain. Simultaneously with all this, others of the band (twenty-three in all) were belabouring the dispenser and cook hard by.

"At the approach of dawn the doctor was permitted to lie down, but by this time he was so utterly prostrate that he had to be lifted on the k'ang, when immediately a severe rigour set in, accompanied with profuse perspiration all over the body. He now fainted for the second time. Be it remembered that he was in sleeping attire—pyjamas—only, while the chilly night air played upon his exposed person through the open windows. A trifle alarmed lest their victim might pass away among their hands, these implacable fiends now permitted a little hot water to be brought and sipped, and the assistant to fetch a little brandy. About 6 o'clock on Saturday morning the doctor was completely unbound, and at the same time he was informed that the missing children had been found.

"It was subsequently discovered that the ringleaders in this dastardly assault were personal troops or the body-guard of the Tartar General. The attack lasted altogether about four hours, during which time the torture inflicted, both mental and physical, was as exquisite as prolonged. By the good hand of God, and in answer to prayer, his life was spared. An attempt was now made by Dr. Greig to communicate with home and friends by means of a hastily scribbled note. This was intercepted by the soldiers, and the missive torn to shreds. Later on in the day a second attempt was more successful. Naturally, with returning strength, he wished to continue his homeward journey. Informed by two soldiers left in charge that he must return to Kirin, accordingly, about 5 o'clock in the evening, started for the capital, arriving there about midnight. Although the hour was so late there were many awaiting the arrival of the 'kidnapper.' Numerous lanterns were thurst into the cart to have a peep at him. This is easily explained, by the fact that the ringleaders had preceded the doctor in their return to the city, and had industriously circulated the calumnious and dangerous report. He was not allowed to go back to his own quarters, where he would have had the peace and quietness so sorely needed, but, by order of the Tartar General, was driven to an inn, where he was a prisoner for the three days following. Here insult was added to injury, as he was the butt of a ribald mob, who came day after day to look upon him as they would a wild beast, smack at each other, and pass insulting remarks upon his person. At this time it was uncertain what the fate of these three men might be, for they were all under arrest; but, providentially, the doctor was now within telegraphic reach of the British Consul. Nor was he slow to avail himself of the privilege, and claim the protection to which, as a British subject, he was entitled. On the receipt of telegrams from the fort in Peking the aspect of affairs began to change, and for the better. The feeling began to prevail in official circles that a gross blunder had been committed, and the Yamên runners and other officials became immediately as obsequious as recently they were insolent and overbearing. The Tartar General might have made it comparatively easy and pleasant for my colleague by at once ordering the arrest of his assailants, and causing an investigation to be made into the whole affair. But the only notice he took of Dr. Greig's application for redress and protection was to incarcerate the offended party. What a barbarian we have to deal with!

"A Proclamation of an excellent character issued from the Throne on the 7th day of the 5th moon. It is altogether in favour of Christianity, and calling for the immediate suppression of all such rumours as injuriously affect the character of missionaries and their work. What do you think, the Imperial Edict was in due time received in Kirin, as in all the provincial capitals, where it was ordered to be posted up, and the Tartar General actually suppressed it. Of what avail, then, such high-flown Proclamations and the beneficent intentions of the Central Government if such a high functionary as this can act in defiance of his Suzerain, and more like Mwanga or a M'tesa in the heart of the Dark

Continent? One bright feature in this unhappy affair, which I have great pleasure in noting, was the number of Chinese friends who came forward to testify their sympathy and their unshaken confidence in Dr. Greig in the hour of his need. Conspicuous among all others was Mr. Yi, the friend of old standing. Mrs. Fuh, the wife of a Mandarin, also deserves special mention. She came in person to the inn. Quite touching was it to see the presents, fruit, food, &c., which he received from those who had been former patients, so that his two years' labour have not been in vain.

"We hope and pray, now that this matter has been put into the hands of the authorities, that it may soon and satisfactorily be adjusted in such a way as to secure immunity from a repetition of the offence; but, above all, that a wide and effectual door may be opened for the gospel, and that we may be brought into closer touch and sympathy with this benighted people, whose welfare for time and eternity is the only object of our life amongst them.

"Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) "JAMES CARSON.

"P.S.—As soon as I heard of the affair I hastened to the doctor, and arrived in Kirin five days after it. Then he was a mass of bruises and discolouration.

"J. C.

"P.S.—No. 2. Dr. Greig asked me at the last moment to request you to let his father have the perusal of this letter, as he does not feel equal to writing him particulars by this mail.

"J. C."

No. 84.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 17, 1891.

SIR H. MACARTNEY called yesterday at the Foreign Office and said that the Chinese Minister had received a telegram from the Viceroy at Wuchang expressing great regret that Her Majesty's Government had refused to alter or withdraw the instructions by which Her Majesty's naval officers were authorized, if necessary, to land armed parties, and to fire upon rioters who threatened to molest the European communities.

The Viceroy was confident, with the land and naval forces now at his disposal, that he could repress at once any attempts to offer violence to foreigners.

But armed action by foreign forces, besides degrading the Chinese Government in the eyes of its subjects, might have other serious consequences, and he could not be certain of the effect it might have on the Chinese troops themselves if they witnessed it.

I have replied that Her Majesty's Government were glad that the Viceroy should feel confident of his power at once to repress any further attempts to molest foreigners, and to prevent such incidents as appear from the accounts in the press to have occurred at Ichang.

The Viceroy might, on his side, feel assured that so long as foreigners were actively and efficiently protected by the Chinese authorities and forces, there would be no possibility of the Admiral, or the officers under his command, availing themselves of the discretionary power given to them to land a force or to fire on rioters. These are measures which would only be resorted to with great reluctance and in a case of extreme necessity.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 85.

Consul Everard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 19.)

My Lord, *Ichang, September* 4, 1891.

ON the evening of the 2nd instant I sent the following telegram to Her Majesty's Minister at Peking:—

"Sudden riot to-day; convents and other houses burned; no lives lost; Consulate safe."

Since the excitement in the middle of June, which I reported to your Lordship in my despatch of the 24th June, everything had seemed so quiet, no bad rumours about, and no inflammatory placards, that we were lulled into thinking that all danger had passed by, but we were grievously mistaken.

It appears that on the 1st instant, a man went to the Convent of Franciscan Sisters and poured out a pitiful tale of how ill his wife was, much too ill to attend to their baby-girl, but would the Sisters, out of charity, take charge of it? To this the Lady Superior consented; the man then begged for a little money to purchase medicine for his poor wife, and, unfortunately, he was given 2,000 cash, equal to about 6*s*. The baby was sent to the convent in the evening, and it was then discovered to be a boy, and not a girl. Meanwhile a respectable shopkeeper, whose baby-boy was missing, had sent a man round the town with a gong (which answers to our town-crier), to cry the loss of his child. It then leaked out that a baby had been taken to the convent, and, as the parents were told, sold to the Sisters. The next morning the mother and an old woman went to the convent and clamoured for the child; they were followed by a crowd.

After a time, the baby that had been received the previous evening was produced, and, proving to be the missing child, was given up, but the women and their noisy followers refused to leave the convent.

Count d'Arnoux, the Commissioner of Customs, having heard that there was some trouble at the convent, which is just at the back of the Custom-house, sent off at once for the Magistrate, and then went himself to the convent, together with Dr. Aldridge (clerk in the Customs), and one of the Taotai's Deputies. He found an excited crowd, and told them that their own officials would soon be there, and advised them to keep quiet. The Magistrate shortly arrived and harangued the crowd, telling them that the missing baby having been found and given up to its parents, they must leave the convent and return quietly home. An inquiry would be held to discover how it was the baby was found with the Sisters.

As the crowd then left, and things seemed quieting down, Count d'Arnoux returned to the Custom-house, leaving the Magistrate at the convent.

The crowd, instead of returning home, forced their way into Mr. Sowerby's compound immediately to the south of the convent. Mr. Sowerby is a British subject, but belongs to the American Episcopalian Mission.

As soon as Mr. Sowerby appeared big stones were thrown at him, and he says the people would certainly have killed him if he had not made his escape to this Consulate, and afterwards to the steamer. The mob proceeded to loot his house, which was quite new and only inhabited about ten days; they then set it on fire with kerosine, which I am told they carried in wine jars.

The Chêntai, or Brigadier-General, had meanwhile come on the scene with soldiers, also the Prefect, but, as they did not dare to check, far less fire on, the mob, which had become formidable, the people did just as they pleased.

The Chêntai, assisted by the Magistrate, did, however, manage to get the Sisters (five) out, and escorted them on foot, followed by a raging mob, to the river's edge, where the Sisters were put into a boat and taken off to the steamer, which was most providentially in port.

The Lady Superior and two Sisters, also one of the priests, who had gone to their assistance, had been severely beaten about the head and back with part of the wreck of their chapel. The Chêntai and Magistrate were both badly hustled and knocked about.

The convent was then burned. I am assured that both kerosine and gunpowder were used. Simultaneously a house on the Bund, belonging to Captain Cain, of the steamer "Têh-hsing," which had only lately been vacated by Mr. Sowerby, was set on fire; then the large establishment of the Franciscan priests, which is at the northern extremity of the Bund. Dr. Aldridge's house followed. Mr. Cockburn's (Church of Scotland Mission), next to the Doctor's, was not burned, but looted of everything. He and his family had previously gone on board the steamer, as had all the other missionaries.

Messrs. Jardine Matheson's new premises, next to Mr. Cockburn's, were only slightly damaged, as the mob were told that it was full of Chinese cargo. The adjoining house, although Chinese property, was looted and burned, because it was let to Dr. Pirie and Mr. Deans, of the Scotch Mission.

An attack was planned on the Custom-house, but on the mob arriving there, and finding Count d'Arnoux and his staff drawn up at the entrance with rifles and fixed bayonets, they thought better of it, and retired.

This Consulate, although in the same street as the other houses, was not touched, although the howling mob passed and repassed it frequently, and I expected to see them burst in every moment, especially as, until the evening, and after all the excitement was

over, I had only a Chinese lieutenant and one soldier on guard at the entrance. Since then, twenty soldiers have been quartered in front of the Consulate, and twenty more at the back.

My new Consulate was being built in a compound at the back of the present one, and some little distance from the river. The walls were about 10 feet above the foundations, and all the window and door frames of the ground-floor had just been fixed in; the scaffolding had just been set up, and a large quantity of planks, poles, and other building material was scattered about the compound. The mob forced the gates, and deliberately carried off every atom of the timber and wood-work, as well as smashing up a good deal of the brick-work. The workmen were hounded out, and their tools stolen. Fearing that something of the sort might occur, I had particularly requested that soldiers might be sent to guard the place, but the mob had inspired such terror that none went.

The homeless missionaries are leaving for Hankow. The French gun-boat "Aspic" is on her way here.

The Chêntai and Prefect called on me yesterday; they seemed bewildered at the suddenness and extent of the disaster. I asked them how it was that, with all the soldiers at their command, they could not control the mob. They replied that the mob was too great, and they were afraid of hurting the innocent.

Q. Had they seized the ringleaders?

A. The Magistrate has two or three prisoners, but has not yet had time to try them.

There is not the faintest doubt in my mind that the whole affair had been deliberately planned, but, what is most unusual, kept quite secret.

I have just been told that the Viceroy, Chang Chih-tung, has telegraphed up, insisting on the capture of the ringleaders.

In this instance, although the Roman Catholics were the pretext, foreigners generally were the object, and, from all accounts, they were bent on killing, if possible.

The Prefect and Magistrate have taken charge of the sixty-four children found in the convent, but they will most assuredly part with them to any one who is willing to take them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. W. EVERARD.

No. 86.

Acting Consul-General Mowat to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 19.)

My Lord, *Shanghae, September* 10, 1891.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 3rd instant, I have the honour to confirm my telegram to your Lordship of this day's date, as follows:—

"Gun-boat unable to reach Ichang."

And to inclose copy of a letter I have written to Her Majesty's Minister on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. A. MOWAT.

Inclosure in No. 86.

Acting Consul-General Mowat to Sir J. Walsham.

Sir, *Shanghae, September* 10, 1891.

IN continuation of my despatch of the 3rd instant, I regret to have to report that Her Majesty's ship "Swift" failed to reach Ichang in consequence of the insufficiency of water in the river (11 feet), and that she had accordingly to return to Hankow.

The "Aspic" meanwhile, I have reason to believe, had received orders direct from the French Admiral not to attempt the passage, as it was feared that, in consequence of the falling water, she might, should she succeed in reaching Ichang, not be able to return for some months.

I accordingly this day telegraphed to you and to the Foreign Office that the gun-boat was unable to reach Ichang, and I am forwarding a copy of this despatch to Lord Salisbury.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. A. MOWAT.

No. 87.

Acting Consul-General Mowat to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 19.)

My Lord, *Shanghae, September 11, 1891.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 10th instant, I had the honour to send your Lordship this day a telegram to the following effect:—

"According to telegram received yesterday evening from British Consul Ichang, exitement subsiding; not any ringleaders arrested. Man-of-war absolutely necessary. By telegram last night, Commanding Officer Hankow proposed to send detachment small-arms men [to] Ichang by steamer to-morrow afternoon to guard against loss of life. Senior Officer replied by telegram, giving authority [to] send detachment if necessary to protection of Consul, and giving directions to seal Consulate and bring back every one to Hankow if necessary."

I have also the honour to inclose a copy of a despatch which I have this day sent to Her Majesty's Minister on the above subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. A. MOWAT.

Inclosure in No. 87.

Acting Consul-General Mowat to Sir J. Walsham.

Sir, *Shanghae, September 11, 1891.*

WITH reference to my despatch of yesterday, I have the honour to report that, in reply to a telegram by Captain Clutterbuck, inquiring as to the state of affairs at Ichang, Her Majesty's Consul at that port telegraphed yesterday as follows:—

"Excitement subsiding, but not single ringleader arrested yet. Gun-boat absolutely necessary."

Late last evening a telegram was received by Captain Clutterbuck from the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Archer," at Hankow, to the effect that he proposed sending a division of small-arms men by river steamer to Ichang the following afternoon, and stating that lives might depend on that step being taken. To this message Captain Clutterbuck replied at once, authorizing the dispatch of an armed party, if necessary, to protect the Consul, and directing that the Consulate should be sealed and every one taken on board steamer to bring them to Hankow if such was thought advisable. He further desired that full particulars should be sent to him by telegraph.

A subsequent telegram from the Commander of the "Archer," received this morning by Captain Clutterbuck, states that he was chartering a river steamer for the purpose of sending the party to Ichang. Captain Clutterbuck has approved of the step, and has reminded the Commander of the "Archer" that the party is only to give protection to the Consul and foreigners, and to return in the steamer to Hankow if the position becomes untenable.

I have this day telegraphed in cypher to you and to Lord Salisbury the substance of this despatch, and am also forwarding a copy of it to his Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. A. MOWAT.

No. 88.

Foreign Office to Mr. Greig.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 20, 1891.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, and to offer you his Lordship's thanks for the additional particulars which it contains respecting the outrage committed on Dr. Greig at Kirin.

Lord Salisbury has caused a copy of your communication to be forwarded to Her Majesty's Minister at Peking.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 89.

Consul Everard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 24.)

My Lord, *Ichang, September* 8, 1891.

I AM at last in a position to give your Lordship more reliable details of the riot which occurred here on the 2nd instant.

Of the Protestant missionaries, Mr. Sowerby was the only one who was on the spot; the others were across the river until after the riot had commenced, after which they went on board the steamer. Mr. Sowerby says that he sent me a note about 9·30 that morning, but it did not reach me until 11 o'clock, when, although he said that there was no excitement, I thought it more prudent to send off to the Magistrate. I heard nothing more until Mr. Sowerby rushed in at 12·30 utterly exhausted and terribly excited.

Count d'Arnoux, the Commissioner of Customs, who lives quite close to the convent, was under the impression that I must have been fully informed, so did not think of letting me know when things got serious. Fortunately, he had sent to both the Chêntai (Brigadier-General) and Magistrate, and thereby, as it proved in the sequel, certainly saved the lives of the Sisters and Père Braim.

Mr. Sowerby was too much affected by the sun and the trying experience he had just gone through for me to attempt to extract any reliable account from him at the time, that he took refuge with me, but I requested him to let me have a statement as soon as he should feel well enough, and it was only this morning, just before he left in the steamer, that I received a letter from him, which was dated the previous day, copy of which I inclose.

He certainly behaved most pluckily, and had a merciful escape.

From all I have heard, I have no longer any doubt but that the mob, or, at any rate, the leaders, fully intended killing all the Europeans they could get hold of.

Now that the excitement has cooled considerably, I have been able to go and examine the various ruined compounds. What struck me particularly was the intense hatred to everything of a foreign origin, which is everywhere evinced. The rioters did not so much carry off as smash into ten thousand pieces whatever they could lay hands on of a breakable nature.

They cut down the trees in the gardens, tore up the flowers and shrubs, smashed all the flower-pots, scattered the contents of tinned stores, and, in fact, behaved like the wildest savages.

For two whole days a general holiday was kept, and there they were, with their wives and children, dressed up in their best clothes, just pilfering and destroying to their hearts' content; and, although I kept sending word to the authorities, both civil and military, nothing was done to check them until the third day, when the entrances to the various inclosures were stopped up, and their fun was spoiled.

From the very first I have kept on impressing on the officials the necessity of catching the ringleaders, but none have been taken as yet. I think there is little doubt but that the ringleaders were outsiders, more particularly men from Szechuan, Kueichow, Hunan, and the Hankow district; they were well backed up by the local rowdies, more especially those from the Island of Hsi-pa, which is only separated from the western wall of this city by a creek, and is famous for the insolent and rowdy character of its inhabitants, and their hatred of foreigners.

The Taotai, who resides at Ching Chou-fu, 80 miles off, has arrived here this evening, and the Viceroy is sending up a special deputy to inquire into the case.

The old Italian priest is safe, and in hiding close by here.

Captain Cain's gardener's statement—copy inclosed—which was given me with every appearance of truth, shows of what use the soldiers were during the riot. Had but a slight show of force been displayed at the commencement, the riot would probably have been nipped in the bud.

It is really a most disgraceful state of things.

I have also the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's perusal, statement of the man in charge of Captain Cain's house; statement of Dr. Aldridge's servant; statement of Messrs. Jardine Matheson's warehouse-keeper.

It is only since the excitement has begun to subside that the servants and others have dared to emerge from their hiding places, and that I could obtain information.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. W. EVERARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 89.

Mr. Sowerby to Consul Everard.

Dear Mr. Everard, *Steam-ship "Téh-hsing," at Ichang, September* 7, 1891.

THE principal facts of what I saw and heard on the 2nd instant are as follows :—

I was up about 5·30, and all was quiet. I had heard no rumours of any kind. While at breakfast the table boy reported a row in the street. We went out, and found a small crowd. We were told that a child which had been stolen had been bought by the Sisters, some saying 2,000, others 3,000, and others 5,000 cash. I advised the people to go away, and not listen to idle reports. Outside there was no excitement whatever, and a respectably-dressed old gentleman, who I know by sight, made light of the story. I thought it best to drop you a line* of what I had seen and heard.

Dr. Aldridge called to see my sick student, and confirmed the report as a "true bill." I walked to the corner with him, and there were only a few people about, and no one outside the convent. We both remarked it, and I thought it was all over, and the stolen child restored to its mother.

The doctor went into the convent, and soon came out again, before I had turned away; some men ran out in front of him, among them some of the workmen. I ordered them to work, which they did not leave until my gate was taken by storm. After a little time the Hsien (or Magistrate) came with the usual mob (of followers), but the excitement was not at first great. As the mob grew and became more troublesome, I called the attention of the authorities to my wall and gate.

I was very busy expecting Mrs. Sowerby and family, so did not take much notice. I went upstairs, and from the verandah, standing behind the blinds, saw three well-dressed men consulting together. One took a large stone, or half brick, and would have thrown it at the convent had I not called out, upon which he dropped it, and the three mixed with the crowd. The runners and [?] made the people move away from time to time, and each time the authorities left that corner the stone throwing was worse. At last the gate was broken, but not so that the mob could enter. It looked as though a few soldiers could have dispersed the people. I went downstairs to arrange what to do. I shut up the windows, locked all but one of the verandah shutters, and then the boy ran in and said, "The gate is down." I wrote you a line on my card (which never reached you, but was returned to me when I was in your Consulate), and told him to go out by the back garden gate. The boy ran back and asked me to go out, as the mob were running in. I put on my helmet, but would not take a stick, as I thought it only street roughs, and I did not wish to excite them, but it turned out to be picked men, who made a murderous attack on me, and would listen to no reason from me or my natives. I disarmed one man of a "spud" that he took from one of the workmen. I stood my ground, and with the "spud" guarded off three stones. Stones of large size now fell like rain (as one native described it). I was pulled away, and told to run for my life. Some were breaking into the house with large stones, others were pulling down the fence to get to the back door of the convent, and others followed me. I [?] over the hedge and fence into the ditch, but they pulled down the rails a little lower down, and came through after me. Several men threw large stones at me as I went up the bank, and one knocked me down with a large one. I was much stunned, but saved by my helmet, which was smashed in. I fell down three times, but, though stoned when down and when running, was not hit. The cries were, "Kill, kill," and "Take him." The cries of "Ta, ta" (beat, beat) had changed to "kill" when I was first attacked. Several neighbours cried out to the men not to hurt me. I now felt the sun, and could hardly stand or see, and fell again quite exhausted on your sofa.

After he left (he now gives his sick student's account) the man who had attacked me with the "spud" called on all to follow him to destroy, burn, and kill. Some others outside blew a small instrument like a Quartermaster's call. Smashing now began, and soon smoke was seen; also smoke now began to come out of the convent.

* Mr. Sowerby told me he sent it off about 9·30, but I did not receive it until 11 o'clock. Although he said there was no excitement, I thought it better to send word to the Magistrate.

My house first burst into flames, and then the convent, the cottages being also fired. The men were Hunan boatmen and soldiers, Szechuan boatmen, street roughs, and also men from Kiangzi and Kueichow Provinces. The City, or South Street people, as a class, had not then come in any numbers, and few seem to have known much about it until the fire broke out.

I do not think the authorities were unwilling, but unable; when once it had begun, unless force had been at once used. I do not think they intended to use force from the first, as they made no attempt in earnest to protect the gate before the attack, though requested to, or to rescue me when attacked. The runners and one soldier I saw walk away. This made me take the excellent advice to save my life by flight rather than to fight unarmed.

The got-up case against the Sisters did not cause a popular excitement. The mob were there with the intention of doing what they did, and came prepared and organized. Powder, oil, paper, matches, arms, &c., were all to hand with those who were leading the attack. As soon as the fire broke out the mob increased to a great size, though it was not a large mob before.

Had my wife and children been in the house, without a special Providence, life must have been lost, and a story would have been remembered that would have chilled the blood and fevered the brain of all who heard it too awful to think of.

In due time I shall present my claims for all losses, which, under the circumstances, I think are justifiable, though I am a clergyman.

Yours very truly and respectfully,
(Signed) HERBERT SOWERBY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 89.

Statement of a native of the Ta-yeh District in the Wu-ch'ang (Hankow) Prefecture, and for four years Gardener to Captain Cain.

AT about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 29th day of the 7th moon (2nd September), as I was hoeing in the garden, I suddenly heard a loud knocking at the back door, but, as I knew that there was a row on, I was afraid to open the gate. Seven or eight men then came in over the wall. They shoved me aside, and, cursing, asked me why I had not opened the gate. I replied that being all alone, and the master being away, I could not open it. They said to me, "Be off with you, you hound, we are going to burn down all the foreigners' houses; we won't have a single foreigner live here."

After they had shoved me aside, they opened the back gate and a big crowd poured in. Six of the men who had come over the wall went straight off to the Captain's house.

The one who opened the back gate was, I believe, about 30 years old, and his talk sounded like that of the Kueichow Province. While I was being talked to the summer-house was set on fire.

I saw one of the men take a box of matches and some oiled paper out from his clothes, and then set fire to my thatched house [it was quite close to the gate]. I tried to prevent him, whereupon he seized me by the throat, but I up with my arms and shook him off. As my house was on fire, all I could do was to grab my bedding and rush out to the graves outside the gate.

The fellow who set fire to my house was, I should think, about 32 years old, very dark skinned, rather tall, and very stout. He had his queue rolled up round his head. His ankle bandages were of blue cotton, and I am sure that there was a knife stuck in them. He had on straw sandals, and a short jacket and trousers. He looked like a boatman or a working-man.

I should certainly recognize both these men if confronted with them, but I do not know their names.

While my house was burning, three petty officers came up with about 100 soldiers. One was the officer of the Opium Office, one an officer from the camp close by, but I do not know who the third was. The soldiers encircled their officers, and they all stood up on the graves outside our back door, and just looked on at the conflagration. They did not arrest a soul, nor did they attempt to check the mob.

After my house was burned, the Roman Catholic establishment next door (the priest's place) was set on fire. The officers then went off with their men.

This is a true statement.

His × mark.

Taken before me, this 8th day of September, 1891.
(Signed) C. W. EVERARD, *Consul.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 89.

Statement of a native of Liu Chia-tsin, a village to the north of Han-yang (adjoining Hankow).

I AM 19 years old, and came to Ichang in the 5th moon of this year (June). In the 7th moon (August), I was employed to take care of Captain Cain's house.

On the 29th of the 7th moon (2nd September) I was upstairs on the verandah watching the fire at the convent. I then noticed a crowd gathered round the Captain's house, and I next saw the summer-house at the back of the garden in flames.

I was in the act of closing the shutters upstairs, when a stone was flung up from below and passed just over my head. I hurried downstairs, and met some men on the stairs going up. They noticed my tight-fitting coat, and said, "Ah, you are a follower of the foreigners." As I saw that things looked serious, I replied, "No, I am not a follower of foreigners; I only came here to look on." With that I tore off my tight-fitting coat, and, as soon as I got downstairs, I made off. I was far too frightened to notice how many people were there, or what they were like. I certainly saw no one I knew. I made my escape to the T'ai Ku-hong, and never stirred out again, so know nothing of what took place afterwards.

This is a true statement.

His × mark.

Taken before me, this 8th day of September, 1891.
(Signed) C. W. EVERARD, *Consul.*

Inclosure 4 in No. 89.

Statement of a native of Hankow, aged 32, and Servant to Dr. Aldridge.

ON the 2nd September, at about noon, my master being at the Custom-house, I was in our kitchen at about a quarter past 12; the coolie came in and told me that there was a row at the convent. I immediately told him to fasten up both our front and back gates; but, in a few minutes, a crowd burst in our front gate with stones; they then burst open my master's front door and streamed into the house. They then came tearing into the kitchen. They all had stones in their hands, and I noticed that some of them had white cotton cloths bound round their heads [this proves them to have been Szechuan men]. Seeing the coolie in the act of feeding the dogs they threw stones at him, and hurt him in the shoulder and back. They then seized me by my queue, and shouted out, "Ah, you are a follower of foreigners," and they wanted to beat me to death, but I called out, "I have no quarrel with you; why should you beat me?" They then stoned me, and hurt my shoulders and back. I jumped out of the window and rushed off, and managed to get over the wall on the east side with the help of a small ladder. As the coolie climbed up the ladder he was again stoned. I also saw a crowd pouring in at our back gate. I was dreadfully frightened, but managed to make my escape to the front street together with the coolie, but I know nothing of what took place later on. I cannot remember what any of the rioters were like.

This is a true statement.

His × mark.

Taken before me, this 8th day of September, 1891.
(Signed) C. W. EVERARD, *Consul.*

P.S.—The coolie, a boy of 18, made a similar statement.

C. W. E.

Inclosure 5 in No. 89.

Statement of Godown-keeper to Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.

ON the 2nd instant I noticed about noon that there were crowds of people next door, who were looting and smashing up Mr. Cockburn's house. The consignees of the cargo stored in our godown were in a terrible state of mind, and begged me to go round and implore the mob not to set fire to Mr. Cockburn's house for fear of burning the godown, as it was full of Chinese cargo only.

While I was parleying with them I could hear from the way they spoke that there were a good many Szechuan men, as well as Ichangites, and also men from Huang Pi-hsien and Hsiao Kan-hsien (in the Hankow district).

This is a true statement.

His X mark.

Taken before me, this 8th day of September, 1891.
(Signed) C. W. EVERARD, *Consul.*

No. 90.

Acting Consul-General Mowat to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received October* 24.)

My Lord, *Shanghae, September* 18, 1891.

HEREWITH I have the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at Peking relative to a recent attempt to smuggle arms at this port, and to the apparent implication in this attempt of a British subject employed in the Chinese Customs service.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. A. MOWAT.

Inclosure in No. 90.

Acting Consul-General Mowat to Sir J. Walsham.

Sir, *Shanghae, September* 15, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to report the seizure by the Customs at this place of thirty-five cases of arms and ammunition, which had been imported from Hong Kong in the China merchants' steamer "Chi-yuen," under a false description. Information had been received by telegram from Hong Kong which led to the Customs here detaining the cases on their arrival on the 12th instant and opening them. They were found to contain 100 Winchester carbines, 20 Martini-Henry rifles, with 2,000 cartridges, 221 bayonets, 127 revolvers, with 67,000 cartridges, 12 hatchets, and a quantity of leather pouches for cartridges and cases and belts for revolvers.

With Captain Clutterbuck, I had an opportunity yesterday afternoon of inspecting part of the articles in question, and he describes the arms generally as being all good weapons and of the latest make. With the exception of the Winchester rifles, they are evidently of European, probably of Continental, manufacture. The leather cases, belts, and pouches, on the other hand, are of native leather and inferior quality, and had doubtless been placed in the cases, where they were found with the bayonets, in Hong Kong. The hatchets were marked with an American maker's name. The whole value of the consignment may be estimated at 5,000 dollars.

According to the information furnished to Mr. Bredon, the Commissioner of Customs, by a Mr. C. W. Mason, a British subject and a 4th class Assistant in the Customs, the arms, &c., were intended for Chinkiang, where, he alleged, there was an extensive conspiracy, in which many local officials and the soldiery were implicated.

The part played by Mr. Mason himself in the matter is a very suspicious one. He had been for some years past stationed at Chinkiang, but about three weeks ago was given short leave on account of his health, after the expiry of which he was to be transferred to Peking. He seems to have proceeded at once to Hong Kong from Chinkiang, and he returned in the steamer "Chi-yuen," the vessel in which the arms were shipped. He further had with him one of the bills of lading for the falsely-described "merchandize," which was deliverable to bearer, and produced it to Mr. Bredon. He represented to Mr. Bredon that he was acting throughout in the interests of the Chinese Government in the capacity of an amateur detective, by appearing to assist in the conveyance of the arms to Chinkiang, while as a fact he intended to frustrate the scheme by revealing it to the authorities. Certain it is, however, on the other hand, that he even proposed to Mr. Bredon that the cases, which had not then been opened, should be allowed to be transhipped to Chinkiang in the regular way, as if they contained the merchandize which they were represented as containing. Altogether his proceeding is very mysterious, besides being, as I have said, highly suspicious. But with our present information, it would seem idle to attempt to speculate as to what his real motive was. The further facts

connected with his movements that I have learnt are that he proceeded to Chinkiang on the evening of the day on which the goods were seized instead of to Peking, as Mr. Bredon had advised him to do, and that on his arrival there some dynamite (the telegram from the Chinese officials did not state how much) was found in his baggage. He would thereafter seem to have been sent, or allowed to go, on board Her Majesty's ship "Redpole" for safety, as his life had been (according to his own statement) threatened since his arrival in Shanghae if he should betray those with whom he had been acting. He has since come, or been brought, to Shanghae in company with two officers of the Customs, and is now, voluntarily it is said, on board the Customs revenue cruizer "Ping Ching" in this port.

My information so far, I may state, comes entirely from the Chinese authorities and the Customs. I wrote to Her Majesty's Consul at Chinkiang on the 12th, and shall doubtless soon hear from him the particulars of what took place there.

This afternoon Mr. Bredon came to me on behalf of the Taotai, and, later, also the Taotai's deputy. They came in pursuance of a telegram from the Viceroy at Nanking, instructing the Taotai to request me to hold a joint investigation with him (the Taotai) into the proceedings of Mr. Mason in connection with the matter. This, I caused the Taotai to be informed, I declined to do. There could be, I said, no objection to Mr. Mason's making before me, if he were willing to do so, an ordinary statutory declaration as to facts within his knowledge, and (if he chose) as to his own share in the matter, but I should not examine him on the subject, or take part in any such examination. Or, again, I pointed out, he might, as a Customs employé, be disposed to make a statement, and give information on the subject, to the Taotai and the Commissioner of Customs; but in view of the possibility of criminal proceedings against him, great care would have to be taken that the statement was quite voluntary, and that no inducement was held out to him to make it. Indeed, I added, in consideration of this possible phase of the case, the authorities would do well to consult their Counsel, laying before him what facts they were already in possession of, and taking his advice as to the course they should follow in the matter.

I have, &c
(Signed) R. A. MOWAT.

No. 91.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 27.)

My Lord, 12, *May Street, Belfast, October* 26, 1891.

I BEG to forward to your Lordship a copy of Resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Mission Board of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, held in Dublin on Wednesday the 14th instant, with reference to the outrage committed on our medical missionary, Dr. J. A. Greig, at Kirin, Manchuria (North China), on the 7th August last.

Your Lordship has, no doubt, received from our Consul in Newchwang particulars of the affair.

I inclose also a copy of a letter received from the Rev. James Carson, one of our missionaries on the spot, in which full details are given. From these it appears that the assault was made on Dr. Greig in the middle of the night at a village close to Kirin, from which he was returning after one of his monthly visits. For four hours he was exposed to the most brutal assaults, for which I need scarcely say there was not the slightest provocation; and though a strong, healthy man, he has received a shock to his nervous system from which it will probably take him a long time to recover.

Our information is that the soldiers who committed this outrage were members of the body-guard of the Tartar General at Kirin, and when Dr. Greig applied to him for redress and protection, he replied by arresting him instead of his assailants, and putting him in confinement for three days, during which time he was exposed to much jeering and contumely on the part of an excited crowd.

As the inclosed Resolution says, we gratefully acknowledge the steps taken by the British authorities in China to procure Dr. Greig's early release. But I would venture to ask your Lordship to continue to press upon the Chinese Government the necessity not only of giving proper redress to Dr. Greig for the shameful treatment he has received, but of taking steps to secure the safety of our missionaries throughout Manchuria; and especially

that they should compel the Governor of Kirin to feel that he cannot suppress Proclamations from the Throne in favour of missionaries and their work at his own pleasure.

Many of the Chinese thankfully speak of the benefits they have received through Dr. Greig's skilful treatment. All we ask is that he and our other missionaries, in Kirin and elsewhere, may be permitted to carry on their work without molestation or hindrance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) N. M. BROWN, D.D.,
Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

Inclosure 1 in No. 91.

Resolutions passed by the Missionary Directors of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland at their Meeting in Dublin on the 14th October, 1891.

THEY gratefully acknowledge the services of the British Consul at Newchwang, and of Sir John Walsham, the British Envoy to the Court of Peking, in taking steps to secure the early liberation of Dr. Grieg, and they expressed a hope that measures will be taken to bring about the proper punishment of the parties guilty of the offence, and also that such steps should be taken as would enable our missionaries to carry out their work at Kirin without molestation or hindrance.

The Board think that the suppression of the Imperial Edict in favour of missionaries by the Tartar General in authority at Kirin should be brought to the notice of the Imperial authorities, in order that the necessary steps be taken to give it full publicity, and to impress on the local authorities the desire of the Emperor that full protection should be given to foreign missionaries in the prosecution of their work in China.

(Signed) GEORGE MACFARLAND,
Secretary of Missions.

Inclosure 2 in No. 91.

Letter from the Rev. James Carson.

[See Inclosure No. 83.]

No. 92.

Consul Gardner to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 29.)

My Lord, *Hankow, September* 15, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information:—

Copy of a Circular signed by the Naval Commanders and Consuls at Hankow.

Minutes of interview, Commander Ferris and myself, with Chinese authorities here. These Minutes were drafted by Commander Ferris, with my concurrence.

Minutes, meeting of Consular Body at Hankow.

Letter addressed to me, as senior Consul, by the Right Rev. Dr. Boone, Bishop of the American Episcopal Church here.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHR. GARDNER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 92.

Circular addressed to Missionaries by Naval Commanders and Consuls at Hankow, dated September 9, 1891.

IN view of events at Ichang, of the number of disbanded soldiers, unruly students, and disorderly characters in the neighbourhood, of threatening notices that have lately been issued, and the disquieting rumours that are afloat, we advise that all ladies and children shall come to the British Concession as soon as possible.

As for the men, the danger at present is not so pronounced as to make us advise them to leave their posts, except in special positions. At the same time, we deem it would be well, as a precautionary measure, that the men may know what to do in case of sudden attack.

Men in Wuchang should rally at the United States' Episcopal Mission, and hold it if possible till rescue party arrives.

Men at Wu-hsi-miao better force their way to the Han River, and come down in a boat, which better be kept there in readiness.

(Signed) C. A. JOURENT, *Commandant "l'Aspic."*
JOHN FERRIS, *Commander, Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Archer."*
N. SCHOVISKY, *Vice-Consul for France, Acting Consul for Russia.*
CHR. T. GARDNER, *Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.*
HENRY W. ANDREWS, *United States' Consul.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 92.

Details of Interview between his Excellency Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of Hupei and Hunan, Taotai Kung; Taotai Tsai; C. T. Gardner, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul; and Commander Ferris, of Her Majesty's ship "Archer," on September 9, 1891.

Conversation, &c.—Taotai Tsai and Mr. Gardner acted as Interpreters.

AFTER the usual civilities, the Viceroy asked Mr. Gardner whether he had received instructions from Peking to settle the Wuhsueh affairs. Mr. Gardner replied no, and that after the later riot at Ichang he could hardly expect such instructions, and believed that European Governments would demand a satisfactory settlement of all, and could not accept a settlement of the riots separately.

The Viceroy replied that, with regard to former riots, consultations were being made at the places where they occurred and at Peking.

Mr. Gardner then asked me to make a statement as to the state of affairs, as far as I knew, in the river, and I spoke as follows from notes which I had carefully prepared:—

Events at Chin-kiang, Wuhsueh, Wuhu, and Nanking caused my Government to entertain apprehensions with regard to the safety of Europeans in China, and I have received orders to afford protection not only to British subjects, but to all Europeans and Americans whose lives or property may be in danger. I have been authorized, in co-operation with the local authorities, to open fire on a mob of rioters, and to take other military measures, if necessary, to protect life.

The events at Ichang, where, in spite of the presence of a large Chinese force, the mob were allowed to burn and pillage English, French, and American houses, and to nearly kill European ladies of various nationalities, will deepen the anxiety of my Government.

The fact that the other day a dozen or so military officers in command of Chinese troops at Wuchang met together and loudly boasted that, in spite of the Imperial Edict, and in spite of your Excellency, they intended to drive Europeans out of China, makes the situation very grave, not because the loud talk really meant what was said, but that, coming to the ears of the disbanded soldiers and other bad characters abounding in a large city, it will encourage them to acts of hostility to us.

Furthermore, the fact that threatening notices have been sent to the Italian Mission at Wuchang on Monday last, and to the London Mission, Wuchang, the same day—the fact that these notices have been distributed about Wuchang makes me anxious.

I trust your Excellency will be able to give me assurances that your Excellency has taken such precautionary measures as will render any molestation of the Europeans, or any attack upon their premises at Hankow, Hanyang, and Wuchang impossible.

For my part, I am quite prepared to give the Chinese authorities material help in case Europeans are attacked, to defend them, and I shall be ready, if Europeans' premises

are attacked, to throw shells in the vicinity, if that should, in my judgment, be the best course to save the lives of the inmates.

I respectfully beg to state that the responsibility of the protection of foreigners in your jurisdiction now rests entirely with you.

The Viceroy said :—

1. With regard to Ichang, he had telegraphed most stringent instructions to provide adequate protection to all Europeans remaining there; that he had written to all the Consuls at Hankow, asking them to take depositions of their nationals as to how the riot commenced, and every effort would be made to arrest and punish the rioters.

2. As to the protection of Europeans at Wuchang, Hankow, and Hanyang, it was as much the Viceroy's duty to protect them as it was to protect Chinamen, and he fully intended to afford equal protection to all.

3. That it is contrary to international law for foreign Powers to take measures to punish rioters or protect their people on Chinese soil, unless there was a great revolution or rebellion, such as the "Taiping rebellion," in which case the Viceroy would then ask the assistance of Europeans.

4. In the recent riots there has been no rebellion, but only local ruffians with whom it is his duty to deal, and not the foreign Powers.

5. Also should we fire to assist bringing off foreigners, we may possibly kill the innocent inhabitants.

Commander Ferris said :—

Should such a lamentable occasion arise as you speak of, he should be very sorry on his part to hurt one innocent person, but unless attacking mobs on Europeans are controlled by the Chinese, the assailants must be stopped, even at the risk of killing innocent persons by accident.

Mr. Gardner said :—

The question of the propriety of landing foreigners on Chinese soil to save life, and, if necessary, of firing upon their assailants, is a matter he had discussed with Taotai Tsai, which discussions had been reported to Lord Salisbury, and he had just received a reply approving of his attitude generally; and if now it was necessary to throw a shell or two into Wuchang in order to assist a rescue party in bringing off the foreigners attacked, he (Her Britannic Majesty's Consul) would willingly, conjointly with Commander Ferris, incur any responsibility.

The Viceroy said :—

Such contingencies should not arrive, as he would take care that the Missions should not be attacked, but there are very many bad characters now in Wuchang, and the Hunan men are talking a lot of nonsense. As to the meeting in the Hunan Guild, it must have been men not in active employ, otherwise they would not risk degradation. Such talk is mischievous.

He would be glad if all Europeans in Wuchang would withdraw temporarily to the British Concession, Hankow.

Mr. Gardner said :—

It would be difficult to recall the men from Wuchang, as in his report to Lord Salisbury, which has been approved, he had stated that it would be unadvisable to withdraw the men, as such would have the appearance of fear, and might precipitate matters.

The Viceroy said :—

Would we withdraw the women and children?

Mr. Gardner said :—

Yes; we will advise them to withdraw.

Mr. Gardner and myself agreed, at the Viceroy's request, to ask both men and women of the Wesleyan Mission, Wuchang, to withdraw, as those premises are in an isolated position; the other Missions, being together in the north-east corner of the city, could easily be defended by guards placed by the Viceroy.

Inclosure 3 in No. 92.

Minutes of Meeting of Consular Body at Hankow, September 11, 1891.

Present:

G. E. J. Gardiner, representing Netherlands.
M. Schovisky, representing Russia and France.
Mr. C. T. Gardner, in charge of the interests of Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, and Denmark.
H. W. Andrews, representing United States of America.
(Japanese Consul indisposed.)
(German Vice-Consul absent.)

PROPOSED by Mr. Andrews, United States' Consul, and seconded by M. Schovisky:—

That the Commanders of the men-of-war that may be stationed at Hankow be requested to detail a guard of men to be stationed at the Italian convent, Hankow, for its protection.

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by M. Schovisky, and seconded by Mr. Andrews:—

That, in the opinion of the Consular Body, the forcing of the men missionaries to retire from Wuchang would have the appearance of fear, and aggravate the danger of missionaries in the interior.

That it is consequently very desirable that plans should be adopted for saving the lives of missionaries at Wuchang, in case of attack, and with this view we would suggest that as long as there is more than one man-of-war here, one should be stationed as close to Wuchang as possible.

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by M. Schovisky, Russian Consul, and seconded by Mr. Andrews, United States' Consul:—

That the Consular Body address the Viceroy, stating that there rests upon him at the present time the grave responsibility of protecting the persons and property of all Europeans and Americans in his jurisdiction.

That recent events show that stringent precautionary measures are necessary, and the Consular Body suggest that, among other precautionary measures, all inns, tea-houses, and houses of public entertainment should be registered, and should be compelled to draw up daily lists of the persons inhabiting or visiting such establishments.

That at Wuchang and at other places there should be day and night patrols of trustworthy men, who should not be in any way connected with the Province of Hunan.

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and seconded by the United States' Consul:—

That M. Schovisky, *par interim* Vice-Consul for France, be requested to represent the Consular Body in forwarding the above Resolution to the Viceroy.

Carried unanimously.

(Signed) GEORGE GARDINER, *Acting Vice-Consul for Netherlands.*
CHRISTOPHER T. GARDNER, *in charge of Danish interests.*
CHRISTOPHER T. GARDNER, *in charge of Spanish interests.*
CHRISTOPHER T. GARDNER, *in charge of Italian interests.*
CHRISTOPHER T. GARDNER, *in charge of Austro-Hungarian interests.*
N. SCHOVISKY, *Acting Consul for Russia.*
N. SCHOVISKY, *Vice-Consul, in charge of French interests.*
HENRY W. ANDREWS, *United States' Consul.*
CHRISTOPHER T. GARDNER, *Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Senior Consul.*

Inclosure 4 in No. 92.

Bishop Boone to Consul Gardner.

Dear Sir, *Wuchang, September* 11, 1891.

MAY I ask you to inform Captain Ferris and your co-signatories on the Circular of the 9th instant that, on my call, a meeting was held at our clergy house this evening, at which nine out of eleven who will rally to our order were present? The two who were absent attended by proxy.

These eleven (three Roman Catholic Fathers, Mr. Owen, three Swedes, two Norwegians, and our two selves) make full tale of those on this side of the big hill, "So San," and those beyond it hold aloof.

We who met agreed unanimously to all the points of your request save one. This, on my motion, was unitedly set aside for what all consider a wiser proposition. It is as to the rallying-point. This will be the north-east corner or angle of the city wall, and not our church. I give first the negative reasons:—

1. We do not wish to shed blood to save property. If we leave the mob to work their will on our property, they can only follow us with murderous intent, and failing an attack on us in our retreat, we shall make none.

2. We do not like to fight in the church, and the Roman Catholic Fathers independently raised this objection.

3. Also, I fear that we should be smoked out by the burning buildings close at hand, and so forced into hand to hand conflict to our disadvantage.

As to the "corner of the wall," it has these advantages, as we claim:—

1. It is a last resource, if we make any stand at all, and so evidences our unwillingness as a body of missionaries to take life except to save the lives of ourselves and our co-workers.

2. Every one considers it more easy of access in time of danger, and we have planned with care how to get there, and what to carry with us (*a*) to signal you, and (*b*) to alleviate wounds.

3. It is practically unassailable, save from in front, as the enemy will hardly scale the wall from outside, and they would probably have to force their way up a steep slope against our fire, after due warning being given. If it is known that we are together, and well armed, we earnestly hope that an attack will not be made.

4. It will facilitate our giving you warning by fireworks, and a fire at the said corner; and also make a road along the wall, instead of through the streets, for a rescuing party. We, too, could see from the wall your return signals, and what you were doing. Only a very strong rush from in front could carry our position, and this we do not anticipate.

I draw herewith a rough sketch of the wall, which, if of use, can be enlarged by a more practised hand.

All but the three Roman Catholic Fathers now sleep on our compound at night, so that eight of the eleven are together, except in the daytime, when all go about their work as usual.

Trusting that this will make all clear, and yet be after all only a precautionary measure wisely taken, yours, on behalf of our meeting and its Chairman,

(Signed) WM. J. BOONE.

No. 93.

Foreign Office to General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 31, 1891.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, forwarding copies of Resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Mission Board of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland respecting the outrage committed on Dr. J. A. Greig at Kirin, and the attitude of the authorities at that place towards missionaries.

In reply, I am to state that the questions referred to in your letter are engaging the earnest attention of Her Majesty's Government, and that Lord Salisbury will cause a copy of your communication to be referred to Sir J. Walsham.

I am, &c.

(Signed) P. CURRIE.

No. 94.

[*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 31, 1891.

I TRANSMIT copies of correspondence which has passed between this Office and the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland respecting the assault committed on Dr. Greig, and the general attitude of the Kirin authorities towards missionaries.*

I have to request you to give the matters referred to in Dr. Brown's letter your careful attention.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 95.

Consul Everard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received November* 2.)

My Lord, *Ichang, September* 15, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's perusal, copy of a despatch that I addressed to Fang Taotai on the 9th instant, giving him some details of the riot. He was 80 miles away at the time, at Ching-Chou Fu, where he mainly resides, and, ordinarily, only pays Ichang a short visit once, or at most twice, in the year.

I had written to him on the 3rd, informing him of the riot on the previous day, and giving him an outline of what had occurred.

In my despatch of the 9th I called attention to the brutal treatment of Mr. Sowerby, and the disgraceful conduct of the authorities in not attempting to protect him.

I accused the rioters of having gone ready prepared with gunpowder, kerosene, matches, oiled paper, &c.

I held up the Chêntai, or Brigadier-General, to ridicule for not having controlled the mob.

I mentioned that three officers, who appeared on the scene while Captain Cain's gardener's house was being burnt, although they had about 100 soldiers with them, never attempted to check the mob or make a single arrest, but just stood up on the graves close to Captain Cain's back gate and calmly watched the conflagrations.

I assured him that the whole affair had been carefully prepared and organized, and was not at all merely against missionaries, but against foreigners in general, and that murder was intended.

I also called his urgent attention to the fact that seven days had elapsed and not one of the ringleaders had been arrested.

On the 13th I received a despatch in reply, translation of which I inclose. (He had arrived in Ichang on the 8th.) In this he merely acknowledges the receipt of my communication, and does not even attempt to refute any one of my statements, thereby acknowledging the truth of them.

He goes on to refer to the official inspection, which we made the previous day, of the wrecked premises, and declares that he and his colleagues were filled with the utmost regret and disgust at what they saw. He concludes by saying that the Viceroy wants the claims sent in as soon as possible.

I have telegraphed to Her Majesty's Minister for instructions on that point, as it seems to me that they are in a great hurry to pay up, but in no hurry to catch and punish the ringleaders of the riot, which, after all, is the all-important point, but which daily becomes more difficult of execution.

I have sent original copies of both despatches to Her Majesty's Minister.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. W. EVERARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 95.

Consul Everard to Fang Taotai.

Sir, *Ichang, September* 9, 1891.

IN my despatch of the 3rd instant I informed you that there had been a terrible riot here the previous day, and I gave you an outline of what had occurred, and requested you to use your utmost efforts to have the ringleaders arrested.

I am now in a position to give you more precise details, some of which have been given me by the Rev. Herbert Sowerby, who narrowly escaped death on the day of the riot, and has been too unwell ever since, until now, to give me any statement of what occurred.

His house was next door to the Convent of Franciscan Sisters. He was told early on the morning of the 2nd that two women and some other people were making a disturbance in front of the convent, so he went out and spoke to them, and advised them to disperse. As they did not appear at all excited, he thought it was nothing serious, and returned to his house.

Later on, between 11 and 12 o'clock, his servant rushed in and told him that his large front gate had been thrown down. He then put on his helmet and went out, without even a stick in his hand, because he thought it was only some street rowdies, and he did not want to excite them, but would reason with them.

As soon as he got out, however, a murderous attack was made on him, especially by a man armed with one of the workmen's spuds, which he had just stolen. With this he went straight for Mr. Sowerby; but Mr. Sowerby wrested it from him and used it effectually to ward off three large stones out of a shower that were hurled at him, accompanied by savage yells of "Kill! kill! kill!"

He now thought it time to run for his life, and was followed by a yelling mob. As he was climbing up the bank of his garden ditch, he was knocked down and stunned by a blow from a large stone, which would probably have killed him had it not been for his large helmet, which it smashed in. He then ran on again, but had two more falls, and every time he fell he was stoned, but fortunately no more hit him.

At last he reached this Consulate in an exhausted condition, and, after recovering a little, went on board the steamer.

At the time that he was so brutally attacked the authorities did nothing to protect him, which was utterly disgraceful.

That man who had the spud was clearly one of the ringleaders, and every effort should be made to catch him. He was heard calling on the crowd to follow him, to kill the foreigners, and burn and destroy their houses and property.

After Mr. Sowerby had made his escape, some twenty or thirty men rushed into his house and set to work to smash up the furniture. Some of them went upstairs and poked a big hole in the roof so as to make a good current of air and facilitate the burning of the house. They were seen doing this by the Commissioner of Customs, and shortly after this the house was in a blaze. The rioters had gone ready prepared with gunpowder, kerosene oil, matches, paper, &c.

As soon as the flames shot up the mob began to swell alarmingly, but how was it that the Chêntai, with all the soldiers he had at his command, had not checked them long before?

The cottages just outside the Custom-house back entrance were the next to be set on fire, and then the convent.

At the time that the convent was burning, another crowd made for Captain Cain's place. His gardener was hoeing in the garden, when he suddenly heard a loud knocking at the back gate. He was afraid to open it, but seven or eight men jumped over the wall and shoved him aside, using abusive language, and telling him to clear out, as they intended burning down all the foreigners' houses, and would not have a single foreigner in Ichang.

Six of those who had jumped over the wall had gone straight off to the Captain's house, which gives on to the quay. Another of them opened the back door, and a big crowd rushed in. The man who opened the gate looked about 30 years old, and talked as if he came from Kueichow Province.

They then set fire to the the two-storied summer-house, and then to the gardener's thatched house, which was close up against the back gate. He saw one of the men ignite it with some matches and oiled paper, which he took from out of his clothes. That man was about 32 years old and very dark skinned, rather tall, and very stout, and was dressed like either a boatman or a working man.

While the gardener's house was burning three petty officers appeared, with about 100 soldiers, but all they did was to stand up on the graves just outside the back gate and watch the conflagration. They did not attempt to arrest any one, or to check the mob in any way, and as soon as the priests' large establishment, which was close by, was set on fire, they went away.

Dr. Aldridge's house was the next to be burned, and his servants' lives were threatened merely because they were in foreign employ. They managed, however, to make their escape.

Mr. Cockburn's house, which was next to Dr. Aldridge's, was completely looted and smashed up, but was not burned; this was because the Chinese consignees of a large quantity of cargo, which was stored in Messrs. Jardine Matheson's large new warehouse, adjoining Mr. Cockburn's house, implored the rioters to spare it, as were that to be fired, the godown next door must inevitably be burned and much valuable Chinese property be destroyed.

They then looted and burned down the house rented by Dr. Pirie and Mr. Deans, notwithstanding that it was Chinese property, but the owner had dared to let it to foreigners.

I have already informed you, in my despatch of the 3rd, that the rioters forced their way into the new Consulate inclosure and carried off everything they could lay their hands on, as well as smashing in a good deal of the brickwork.

They also went to attack the Custom-house, but were frightened back at the sight of the Commissioner of Customs and his staff, eight men in all, drawn up at the entrance gate, with rifles in their hands and fixed bayonets.

If eight armed Europeans could keep a mob in check, how is it possible that the Chêntai, with so many soldiers at his command, could not manage to control them?

The rioters were made up of men from Szechuan, Kueichow, Hunan, Ichang, and Hanyang (adjoining Hankow).

For two whole days in succession the various foreign inclosures, including the Commissioner of Customs' garden, were invaded by streams of people, even women and children, in holiday attire, and they amused themselves by cutting down the trees, tearing up the shrubs and flowers, smashing the flower-pots, and carrying off the remains of charred timber, and yet there were numbers of soldiers close by the whole time. I sent word to the officers, and wrote to the local authorities, but nothing was done to check them until the 5th instant, when the entrances to the inclosures were blocked up.

I beg to put on record my formal opinion that this riot was not a sudden freak, but had been carefully prepared and organized. It was not merely against the missionaries, but against foreigners generally, and the rioters fully intended to kill all the foreigners they could get hold of.

It is now seven days since the actual riot, yet not a single ringleader has been arrested, and I must again impress upon you the extreme importance of discovering and bringing them to punishment.

In conclusion, I am glad to be able to add that I consider the lives of the Sisters and Père Braim were saved by the personal exertions of the Chêntai and Magistrate. As it was, however, both the Sisters and Père Braim were brutally beaten and injured.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. W. EVERARD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 95.

Fang Taotai to Consul Everard.

(Translation.)
Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 9th instant, giving details of the Ichang riot.

You had already been good enough to give me a verbal account in our personal interview, but the details of the despatch under acknowledgment are still more explicit.

Yesterday, Prefect Yü (the Viceroy's Special Deputy), Lo Chêntai, the Ichang Prefect, Magistrate, and I, in company with your honoured self and the Commissioner of Customs, made an inspection of all the premises that had been burned or destroyed, and the spectacle caused us the utmost regret and disgust (*lit.* hatred).

I have been honoured with instructions from his Excellency the Viceroy to request you to obtain from the missionaries and other foreigners a true statement of the value of

the Mission property and other foreign buildings which were burned, that there may be a reliable basis for consideration (of their claims).

I am bound, therefore, to request you to be so good as to ascertain the above as soon as possible and inform me, that I may report to his Excellency.

I have again urgently pressed the local authorities to expedite the capture of the ringleaders and other important rioters, and to rigorously try the prisoners who have already been arrested.

As in duty bound, I make this communication to your honoured self.

A necessary communication. Dated K.S., 17th year, 8th moon, 11th day (13th September, 1891).

No. 96.

Consul Gardner to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received November* 6.)

My Lord, *Hankow, September* 26, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that Herr Johannes Thyen, Vice-Consul for Germany and for Sweden and Norway at Hankow, returned here this morning, and officially notified me that he fully concurred in the Resolutions passed by the Consular body at Hankow on the 11th instant, copy of the Minutes of which meeting I forwarded to your Lordship in my despatch of the 15th September.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHR. GARDNER.

No. 97.

Consul Gardner to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received November* 6.)

My Lord, *Hankow, September* 28, 1891.

ONE of the most virulent anti-Christian pamphlets originally published in Hunan styled "Kwei Chiao Kai Sze" ("The Devil Doctriners ought to be killed").

I regret to state that on the 24th instant information reached me that this pamphlet is being printed and distributed gratis at Hwang-p'i, a large town 30 miles north of Hankow on the high road to Peking.

In Hwang-p'i there are seven pawnbrokers' establishments. One of these establishments is printing the work in question, and five are distributing it gratis. Only one of the pawn-shops there has refrained from distributing it.

In China pawn-shops are mostly owned by officials and the higher classes, and have a quasi-official status. It is inconceivable that the pawn-shops of Hwang-p'i would have ventured to publicly print and disseminate this pamphlet unless they felt sure of powerful protection, more especially as the Imperial Edict ordering the arrest and punishment of the publishers and disseminators of such literature is widely affixed in Hwang-p'i.

The pamphlet in question, a copy of which I have forwarded to Sir John Walsham, contains the vilest slanders against the Roman Catholics. At the end of the pamphlet there are some doggrel rhymes, which are now being sung about by children in the streets of Hwang-p'i.

These rhymes state the Roman Catholics cut out the viscera of men, therefore let men take action.

The Roman Catholics mutilate women, therefore let women take action.

The Roman Catholics mutilate boys, therefore let boys take action.

I at once brought the fact to the notice of the Viceroy and of the Intendant of Circuit, giving them the name of the establishment which is printing, and of the establishments which are disseminating, the pamphlet.

As yet nothing has been done to bring the printers and the disseminators of this obscene and mischievous pamphlet to justice, though the Intendant has promised me that the printers and disseminators shall be punished. I am not able to place as full reliance on the promises of Chinese officials as I should wish.

In my despatch to your Lordship of the 10th August I inclosed a communication from the Chinese authorities, in which the Viceroy detailed the measures that had been taken with regard to the Wuhsueh riots, and made four promises as to what was further to be done. These four promises were:—

1. The settlement of the case of native persecutions in Kuang-chi.
2. The settlement of the case of outrage on British subjects at Tê-an-fu.
3. The speedy arrest of all the Wuhsueh rioters who, up to date, had not been brought to justice.
4. The speedy arrest of the publishers and disseminators of anti-Christian literature.

As yet only the first two promises have been redeemed. Not a single Wuhsueh rioter has been arrested since the 10th August, and not a single person of the publishers, printers, or disseminators of the vile anti-Christian slanders has been taken.

To my mind only one inference is possible, and that is, the provincial authorities are either afraid or unwilling to bring the malefactors to justice.

There is no doubt that the feeling of the natives is becoming more hostile and their attitude more menacing here.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHR. GARDNER.

No. 98.

Acting Consul-General Mowat to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 6.)

My Lord, *Shanghae, September 30, 1891.*

I HAD the honour on the 27th instant to receive your Lordship's telegram, in cypher, of the previous day, stating that the Chinese Minister had been informed by the Yamên of the seizure here of arms consigned to a British employé of the Customs for the use of the Secret Societies, and of other British subjects being implicated, and instructing me to report by telegraph, and fully by mail.

I had already, on the 18th instant, transmitted to your Lordship copies of two letters which I had written to Her Majesty's Minister on the subject of the seizure of the arms, and of Mason's share in the affair. In reply, he telegraphed on the 23rd that he would inform the Yamên, who had been applying to him on the subject, that he entirely approved of my having refused to take part in the proposed examination of Mason by the Taotai, and that at the moment it did not appear advisable to him to initiate a Crown prosecution against Mason, though such a step might later become necessary.

Two days later the Taotai addressed me, under instructions from the Viceroy at Nanking, and requested me to direct the Crown Advocate to institute a prosecution against Mason. As this formal request by the Chinese authorities put the matter on a different footing, I thought it right to apply again to Her Majesty's Minister for instructions. On the following day he telegraphed authorizing the institution of proceedings against Mason by the Crown Advocate, a circumstance of which I at once informed the Taotai. Mason had, in the meanwhile, as there was some reason to fear he might attempt to leave Shanghae, been arrested on a sworn charge (framed under "The Explosive Substances Act, 1883," and preferred by a Chinese official) of having in his possession 5 lbs. of dynamite under such circumstances as to give rise to a reasonable suspicion that he did not have it in his possession for a lawful object. He was, on the 28th, brought up before the Magistrate and remanded for a week.

As to the other British subjects referred to in your telegram, I have the honour to report that the Taotai some days ago requested me to direct the arrest of six men (British subjects) who had recently come up from Hong Kong, and whom he asserted to be in complicity with the Ko lao Hwei. No definite charge was ever laid against them by the Chinese authorities, and I am now informed that they have determined not to prefer any. One of them, indeed, Toussaint by name, is to be called as a witness against Mason. This man would seem to have been engaged by Mason in Hong Kong, and he in turn induced the others to come here by a promise that they would get employment in the Customs. Shortly after they arrived, four of the five applied to me for relief as distressed British subjects, and I sent them to the Sailors' Home. Two were seamen, and, as such, entitled to relief; the other two it was thought desirable should be left in Shanghae for a time. The fifth found employment as second mate in a British ship which is to sail shortly. Toussaint is the sixth.

I have the honour to append the substance of my cypher telegram of the 28th instant to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. A. MOWAT.

Acting Consul-General Mowatt to the Marquis of Salisbury, Telegraphic, September 28, 1891.

[See No. 63.]

No. 99.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received November 6.)

Sir, *Admiralty, November 3, 1891.*

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State, extracts from a letter from the Commander-in-chief on the China Station, dated the 26th September, together with copy of its inclosure, respecting the state of affairs in China.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 1 in No. 99.

Vice-Admiral Richards to Admiralty.

(Extracts.) *"Impérieuse," at Hakodate, September 26, 1891.*

I LEFT Goshkevitch Bay in the "Impérieuse," with the "Mercury," "Severn," and "Leander" in company on the 27th ultimo, and arrived off Olga Bay on the 29th, where the "Leander" and "Mercury" parted company and proceeded to Vladimir Bay, the "Severn" accompanying me into harbour.

On the 2nd instant I left Olga Bay with the "Severn" and the ships of the 2nd Division, having joined the flag outside; I proceeded with the squadron to Barracouta Harbour, arriving on the 4th instant, when the 2nd Division parted company outside, with orders to visit Castries Bay and Tonquiere Bay in Saghalien, and to rejoin my flag on the morning of the 10th.

I left Barracouta Harbour on the 9th for night-firing exercise, and having been joined by the other ships of the squadron the next morning returned to Hakodate, arriving on the 14th.

Captain Craigie, Her Majesty's ship "Hyacinth," Senior Officer, Straits of Malacca Division, reports that he intended to leave Singapore about the 16th for Penang. The "Rattler" returned from her visit to the Cocos Islands on the 26th August, and the "Egeria" arrived from North Borneo on the 4th instant, and would commence the survey of the new harbour on a large scale at once. Commander Field, on completing this in October, will proceed to Hong Kong to work up the Charts resulting from his year's survey, preparatory to resuming the survey of Hong Kong early next year.

The "Pigmy" had been visiting Pagoda Anchorage at the request of the Consul at Foochow, who had reported to Commodore Church, Ad. C., that inflammatory placards (copy inclosed) had been posted in the town, and leaflets of the same nature freely distributed amongst the people, and that he feared an outbreak.

On Lieutenant and Commander Hewett's departure on the 9th August he left the French corvette "Villaro" and the United States' ship "Palos" there, and everything was, according to latest reports, quiet.

The "Plover" sailed from Hong Kong on the 6th instant to visit Amoy and Foochow, and would stay a few days in each port, calling at Swatow on her way back.

Captain Clutterbuck, Her Majesty's ship "Caroline," Senior Officer, North China Division, returned from visiting the Yang-tsze ports, as far as Hankow, on the 13th August, all then being quiet in the river.

The trial of the Wuhsueh rioters was finished, and the ten men who had been arrested were sentenced as follows:—

2 to be beheaded.
1 penal servitude for life.
4 perpetual banishment.
1 three years' penal servitude.
2 eighty blows and police supervision.

Two Mandarins were cashiered, and suitable compensation had been promised to the relations of the two Englishmen who had been killed, to the ladies who had been maltreated, and for the damage done to the Mission buildings, &c. There had been some disturbances up the Han River amongst the Chinese, but the English were not affected thereby.

A high Chinese official from Peking was visiting the ports, and making inquiry as to the cause of the late disturbances.

From a subsequent Report, dated the 9th September, I learn that on the 2nd September a riot occurred at Ichang, the Scotch, French, and American Missions being burnt, and some of the mercantile houses partially damaged; no lives had been lost.

On receipt of this information, Captain Clutterbuck ordered the "Swift" to proceed to Ichang if possible, but finding only 11 feet of water in the river, she was unable to proceed beyond Sunday Island, where she had touched the ground, but had received no damage.

The Consul at Ichang having telegraphed that no ringleaders had been arrested, and that a gun-boat was absolutely necessary, Captain Clutterbuck ordered a small river steamer to be chartered at Hankow, and an armed guard from the "Archer" to proceed in her to Ichang.

On receiving this information, I telegraphed to Her Majesty's Minister at Peking to know whether the representations of the Consular officers met with his approval, and, failing to get a reply from him, I telegraphed to Captain Clutterbuck, directing the detachment sent to Ichang were not to be left there on a falling river, but that the vessel chartered was to be retained as a tender to "Archer" to bring the party back, conveying also, if necessary, to Hankow the Consul and all other British subjects, leaving the Chinese authorities responsible for the care of the Consulate and other British property.

The "Firebrand" returned to Chefoo on the 18th August, having visited Newchwang, Port Arthur, and surveyed a reported shoal to the eastward* of the Taku lightship.

I propose leaving this anchorage in the "Impérieuse" on the 30th instant for a further cruize on the Corean coast, with the "Mercury," "Severn," "Leander," "Alacrity," "Linnet," and "Porpoise" in company, returning to Hakodate about the 15th proximo, thence to Yokohama.

Inclosure 2 in No. 99.

Placard.

A Man should not become a Devil.

[The dotted lines indicate expressions too indecent for publication.]

THE Roman Catholic is a devilish religion. It comes secretly, and spreads broadcast its devilish literature, deluding good men, and changing them into devils, and drugging and polluting women and girls. Its living victims are mutilated, and when they die their eye-balls are gouged out. Men and women are drugged, and deprived of their reason. * * * * * Their religion respects neither heaven nor earth, and has no ancestral tablets. Saints and Buddhas are excluded from it, the sole object of worship being the pig Jesus. Evil spirits are falsely called God. Such sin ought to be visited with the ripping up of their bodies, and with a thousand deaths.

This is to make the matter known everywhere, so that we may with one voice and united strength drive away these men. When you meet any one of this damnable religion, beat him. Do not permit him to enter your country or to dwell among you. When you come across any of their devilish literature, burn it. Do not allow a single character to remain. Let us preserve our country in peace and greatness, and thus avoid becoming devils.

Any one who does not follow the devilish religion is requested to have a copy of this in each family, and to post it outside his door, so that he may not be beaten by mistake, and the devils may not enter. This is an excellent plan to protect one's family, and to guard against the devils.

An earnest command.

These are the views of Confucianists, Buddhists, and Taoists.

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* 65 miles E.S.E.

No. 100.

Extract of Letter, dated British Foreign Bible Society, Manchurian Agency, Newchwang, North China, September 9, 1891.—(*Communicated to Foreign Office, November* 7.)

DR. GREIG, a fine young fellow with first class medical and classical degrees, a man who has done nothing but good to the Chinese, has been terribly treated. He is now staying with us, almost a wreck of his former self. He never would, I believe, have suffered if England had not bowed down as a miserable Corean would have done to the Chinese.

Dr. Greig lives in a town called Kuanchingtzu with our friends the Carsons, where he has had a nice work going on. A wealthy man of Kirin, 80 miles distant from Kuanchingtzu, whose eyesight Dr. Greig had restored, helped him to get a place at a dispensary in Kirin city. This Dr. Greig has attended, and on his last visit all was peaceable as usual, and he had many patients on a Friday afternoon.

About a month since he rode out on his pony *en route* for his house. He had not gone far before he was accosted by some six boys (as it afterwards appears, truants from a school). They addressed him by name, and asked, as they often do, "Where are you going?" He told them, and rode on. His cart was behind, and these boys told the dispenser that they were going to follow the cart. The carter and dispenser told them not to follow them, and the carter then said, "We are not going with the doctor to Kirin, but to Moukden."

No more was heard of the boys, and they—Dr. Greig and men—put up at an inn (where I have often been) 14 miles from Kirin. Shortly after midnight Dr. Greig, who was fast asleep on the kang, or brick bed, felt a firm grip of his throat. He was pulled off on to the filthy earth floor, beaten, kicked, and reviled. His wrists were twisted behind him and tightly bound with cords, as were his ankles. As he lay on the floor he was beaten with the backs of swords. One big fellow kept his foot and dirty boot on Greig's cheek, thus pressing him on the floor. After a while he found that the fiends were in soldiers' uniform, and, thinking they were brigands, offered them what money he had to spare his life, or, if they meant to kill him, to let him send a message to his poor wife. This was refused, and then, after some fifteen minutes' torture, he learnt that he was accused of kidnapping children. He in vain protested his entire ignorance. I may add that his poor dispenser, cook, and carter were all more or less beaten.

He now found that the soldiers were sent by order of their superior, and that they were part of the Governor-General's body-guard. Other soldiers quartered in the village now swarmed in through the windows, and they hauled the poor fellow to a tall post supporting a beam, and slung him up by his arms (tied together behind at the wrists, &c.), with his bare toes (he had only his sleeping clothes on) just touching the ground, but he could not get the weight off his arms. Swords were placed to his neck and chin, and his life continually threatened; he fainted after hanging an hour, and his faithful dispenser pleaded for his master to be taken down. Before fainting Greig begged a drop of water, he was cursed instead. After one hour or more they cut his hand to see if he would wince, but feeling was gone. Then one soldier drank some water and squirted it out of his mouth into Greig's face. The dispenser at last got them to let him down and gave him some brandy, of which he fortunately had a flask among his medicines. In the morning some soldiers went for instructions; and towards evening he was carried prisoner to Kirin, in a terribly weak state. He arrived very late, and though very dark, crowds of well-dressed men were out to see the "British devil," putting their lanterns into his face and looking at him as if he were a caged beast. He protested in vain, and wanted to be allowed to go to his dispensary; he was ordered to the barracks by the Governor-General's commands, but presently a Mandarin came along and said he was to be kept prisoner in a certain inn. Here he was kept in a sort of common room, worse than a cattle-shed, for four days, being daily visited by crowds who reviled him like a caged murderer and devil, being daily told he was the next day or in a few hours to be tried before the Governor-General. At first his dispenser managed to get a telegram sent to Moukden to Dr. Young. He said his master was wounded by robbers. Had he said soldiers the telegraph clerks, who are nice fellows and friends, would not have dared to send it. Young sent it on from Moukden to the Consul here. Moukden is nearly 300 miles from Kirin, and this port 120 miles further. Dr. Young started at once. General Tso—a friend in Moukden giving him a private letter to the Kirin Governor—but he was some eight days before he got to Greig. I must say that Greig was afterwards allowed, through the native gentleman whose eyes he had restored, to telegraph the Consul. The Consul saw the Mandarin here, and demanded that he should telegraph to Kirin and demand

Greig's protection and release. The Taotai or Mandarin here feared to send it, and so petitioned the Governor-General, who after four days set Greig free, but refusing protection and ignoring his passport. It has since been found out that the children had been conspiring to all accuse the doctor of enticing them. That one was the son of an old patient, and the others, if not all, the sons of soldiers. The whole thing seems a deep plot.

The Governor-General, instead of publishing the Imperial Proclamation (made so much fuss of by our Minister and others), purposely suppressed it.

No. 101.

Foreign Office to Consul Everard.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 10, 1891.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 15th September last on the subject of the riot at Ichang.

I am to inform you that your letter to Fang Taotai of the 9th September on the subject is approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 102.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(Received November 11.)

Sir, *Downing Street, November* 10, 1891.

WITH reference to the letter from this Department of the 29th September last, I am directed by Lord Knutsford to transmit to you, for the information of the Marquis of Salisbury, copy of a despatch from the Officer administering the Government of Hong Kong, forwarding copies of a Proclamation which he had issued relative to the export of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, and naval and military stores from that Colony.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BRAMSTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 102.

Acting Governor Barker to Lord Knutsford.

My Lord, *Government House, Hong Kong, October* 7, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt on the 29th ultimo of your Lordship's telegram of the same date to the following effect:—

"Reasons to believe that clandestine shipments of cargoes of arms have been made to China to be used possibly by leaders of movement disturbances and insurgent bands. You should take every precaution against further shipments. Refer to correspondence of the 21st December, 1862, and Proclamation of the 28th February, 1863, and issue Proclamation under Ordinance No. 3 of 1862;"

and to inclose, for your Lordship's information, copy of the Proclamation which I immediately issued in accordance with your Lordship's instructions.

I may mention that on the application of the Viceroy of the Two Kuang I was, at the time of the receipt of the above telegram, considering in Executive Council the expediency of issuing such a Proclamation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. DIGBY BARKER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 102.

Proclamation.

(L.S.) G. DIGBY BARKER,
Officer administering the Government.

By his Excellency Major-General George Digby Barker, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Officer administering the Government of the Colony of Hong Kong and its dependencies, Commander-in-chief and Vice-Admiral of the same.

WHEREAS by Ordinance No. 3 of 1862, intituled "An Ordinance to authorize his Excellency the Governor by Proclamation to prohibit the Exportation of Military Stores and other articles," as amended by Ordinance No. 3 of 1884, intituled "An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 3 of 1862," it is enacted that it should be lawful for his Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, by Proclamation, to be published in the "Hong Kong Government Gazette," or in any "Extraordinary Gazette," to prohibit, for such period as should be mentioned in such Proclamation, either to be exported from the Colony of Hong Kong, or to be carried coastwise within the said Colony (amongst other things), arms, ammunition, gunpowder, and military and naval stores, subject to any permission that may be obtained under the last-mentioned Ordinance.

And whereas, in consequence of certain representations that have been made to me by the Government of the Empire of China, and for other reasons, I have determined, with the advice of the Executive Council of this Colony, to prohibit such exportation for the period hereinafter mentioned: Now, therefore, I, Major-General George Digby Barker, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Colony, do, by this Proclamation, for a period of six months from the date thereof, prohibit, either to be exported from the Colony of Hong Kong, or to be carried coastwise within the said Colony, arms, ammunition, gunpowder, and naval and military stores, unless this Proclamation shall be in the meantime revoked, or unless permission shall have been obtained under Ordinance No. 3 of 1884.

By command,
(Signed) W. M. GOODMAN,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Given at Government House, Hong Kong, this 1st day of October, 1891.

No. 103.

Foreign Office to Sir H. Macartney.

Dear Sir Halliday, *Foreign Office, November* 11, 1891.

LORD SALISBURY desires me to forward to you the inclosed three papers.*

The first is an account by Her Majesty's Consul at Ichang of the riot which took place there on the 2nd September.

The second is a Report from Her Majesty's Consul at Hankow on the dissemination of placards against the foreign communities, and on the absence of any measures to punish the authors and publishers even when these have been pointed out to the Chinese officials.

The third is an account from a member of the British and Foreign Bible Society resident at Newchwang of the attack upon Dr. Greig in the neighbourhood of Kirin.

Lord Salisbury thinks that these papers should be brought to the notice of the Chinese Minister, and will be obliged if you will show them to him. The Minister will be able to see how little they accord with the assurances which he has communicated of the determination and power of the Chinese authorities to prevent and punish these outrages.

Believe me, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

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* Nos. 85, 97, and 100.

No. 104.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 12, 1891.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 31st ultimo, I transmit an extract from a letter from the Manchurian Agency of the British Foreign Bible Society, dated Newchwang, 9th September,* giving details of the attack made on Dr. Greig at an inn situated about 14 miles from Kirin.

I have to request you to send home a Report showing what steps have been taken by you in regard to this matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 105.

Foreign Office to Consul Gardner.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 12, 1891.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 28th September last, stating that an anti-Christian pamphlet was being printed and distributed gratis at Hwang-p'i, and that you had brought this circumstance to the notice of the Viceroy and the Intendant of Circuit in order that the circulation of the document might be stopped and the authors punished.

In reply, I am to state that your action in this matter is approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 106.

Consul Gardner to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 13.)

My Lord, *Hankow, October* 6, 1891.

IN continuation of my despatch of the 28th September, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Magistrate of Hwang-p'i has seized the printing block of the obscene pamphlet called the "Kwei Chiao Kai Sze ("The Devil Doctriners should be killed"), but none of the pawnbrokers who printed or disseminated it have been arrested.

The six managers of the six implicated pawn-shops, all of whom hold official rank, have, however, handed in a written statement to the Magistrate, translation of which I inclose.

Your Lordship will observe that these six persons holding official rank deny disseminating or printing the book, but acknowledge letting their friends have copies on the grounds that it is a "virtuous book." Five of them own to having read the work, which is a tissue of filth and obscenity, and calls on the Chinese to murder Europeans, and after reading it considered it "virtuous." The sixth declares he did not read it, but heard it was "virtuous."

The statement that copies were not printed or disseminated in Hwang-p'i is false. Copies were openly given away. One pawn-shop stated to a stranger it had exhausted ts copies, but more were being printed at the Hao-shêng firm. Besides, the doggrel at e end of the book has been openly sung in the streets by the children.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHR[s] GARDNER.

Inclosure in No. 106.

Report of the Magistrate of Hwang-p'i inclosing the Depositions of the Pawnbrokers of the Hao Shêng-tien and five other Pawnbrokers at Hwang-p'i.

(Translation.)

HWANG HSIN-CHENG and others hand in a written declaration.

We, Hwang Hsin-chêng and others, holders of official rank, declare:—

Hwang Hsin-Chêng is 76 years old, a native of Anhui. He has been employed in the Hao-shêng pawn-shop for over twenty years, and has always obeyed the law.

Formerly there was an employé in the Hao-shêng pawn-shop named Fêng Tê-chuan, a Hunan man, native of Yung-hsien district, who visited his home last June and returned to Hwang-p'i in July, and brought back these books, and stated that they were printed in Chang-sha by the Shan-t'ang [benevolent institution].

The official Hwang had nothing to do with the matter. In the middle of August Fêng Tê-chuan died, and Hwang examined his effects, and found in a bamboo box blocks for printing this book, and there were further twenty or thirty printed copies of the work. It was said to be a virtuous book that could safely be left about in a house on a table, but Hwang had not had leisure to read it.

In the beginning of September the other firms belonging to the Pawnbrokers' Guild ("Urh-chêng," "Chien-leo," "Chên-yuan," "Si-chi," and "Chi-chêng") came at various times to the Hao-shêng firm, but Hwang did not give them copies of the book, but they, seeing the book, took away several copies; Hwang did not distribute them, nor did Hwang print them.

The official rank holder I Wen-po deponed:—

I am 52 years of age, I am engaged in the Urh-chêng pawn-shop.

The official rank holder Hsien Tun-li depones:—

I am 46 years old, am engaged in the Chien-leo pawn-shop.

The official rank holder Mei Hsien-hsio, 38 years old, deponed:—

I am employed in the Chi-chêng pawn-shop.

The official rank holder Hsia Chang-yui deponed:—

I am 54 years old, and am employed at the Chên-yuan pawn-shop.

The official rank holder Chên-hsieh deponed:—

I am 51 years old, and am employed at the Si-chi pawn shop.

The above five men depone they are natives of Hwang-p'i have all engaged lawfully in business, and have not committed offences.

In the end of August and beginning of September we paid visits on sundry occasions to the Hao-shêng pawn-shop to see Hwang Hsin-chêng, and saw, in his house on the table, about twenty or thirty volumes of a book. We asked Hwang what it was, and he said the book had been left by a man named Fêng, deceased; they were virtuous books brought from Hunan. After the death of Fêng these books were found in his box, and had been left on the table. We, because it was a virtuous book, each took a few copies home to read, and when our friends visited us we let each take a copy, but did not disseminate the books.

No. 107.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sieh Ta-jên.

M. le Ministre, *Foreign Office, November* 16, 1891.

WITH reference to the telegram from the Yamên of the 23rd September respecting the importation of arms into China from Hong Kong, which was communicated by Sir Halliday Macartney on the 25th of that month, I have the honour to forward, for your information, and for communication to your Government, copy of a Proclamation* issued by the Officer administering the Government of Hong Kong to prohibit for six months the export of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, and naval and military stores from that Colony.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

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* Inclosure 2 in No. 102.

No. 108.

Consul Everard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received November* 16.)

My Lord, *Ichang, September* 26, 1891.

IN continuation of my despatches concerning the Ichang riot, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I received a visit this morning from the Viceroy's Deputy. I have no doubt that I was thus favoured because I had written in again yesterday, expressing my astonishment that, although more than three weeks have elapsed since the riot, I had as yet received no official intimation of the capture of even one of the ringleaders.

The Deputy at once informed me that they had caught several of the more important rioters, and certainly one of the ringleaders; they were only waiting for a full confession to write to me officially.

Spies, he said, had been sent down to Sha-shih (a very large and rowdy trading centre, about 80 miles below Ichang) as well as up river, and they are hopeful of catching several of the ringleaders at Sha-shih.

I remarked that they ought to have sent down to Sha-shih immediately after the riot, as they all knew the bad reputation it holds; but that in this, as in every other step taken, it seemed to me that there had been most culpable delay.

I felt sure that the British Government, and probably the other foreign Governments as well, would be gravely displeased at such a length of time—over three weeks—having been allowed to elapse since the riot, and yet, by their own admission, only one ringleader yet arrested, although it is well known that there were at least twenty or thirty of them. From the very first I had done nothing but impress upon all the the authorities concerned that, first and foremost, the ringleaders must be arrested.

At their request I had Captain Cain's gardener brought back from Hankow, and had sent him yesterday, under guarantee that he should not be in any way molested, to the Magistrate, who wanted to see if he could detect any of the rioters among the men he had arrested.

The Deputy told me that the gardener had at once pointed out four, but the man who had set fire to his house was not there. This agreed with what the gardener himself told me on his return from the Yamên.

The Deputy also said that the Viceroy keeps sending urgent orders for the arrest of the ringleaders, and that they are all straining every nerve to effect this. I could only remark that it is a grievous pity that more energy was not shown in the first instance.

He had not long taken leave of me when Mr. Cockburn's native schoolmaster appeared, and gave me some startling information, but that will form the subject of another despatch.

It is strange that the Viceroy's Deputy should not have even hinted at it, although he must have known all about it some hours before.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. W. EVERARD.

No. 109.

Consul Everard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received November* 16.)

My Lord, *Ichang, September* 28, 1891.

IN continuation of my despatch of the 26th instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Prefect of Ichang and the Magistrate had issued a joint Proclamation on the 25th, translation inclosed herewith, in which they inform the people that they had personally inspected the children who had been cared for in the convent. They had found a certain number blind, and another ill. All the children had declared that they were blind or ill, as the case might be, before being taken to the convent. The writers then exhort the people to cease having any suspicion, and tell them that Mission establishments have always taken in the blind, the halt, and the maimed out of pure charity. They conclude by warning them to obey the Imperial Edict, and so keep themselves out of trouble.

Early on the morning of the 26th Mr. Cockburn's native schoolmaster, who lives close to the Prefecture, found a placard on the back of the screen-wall,* in front of the

* The screen wall is to keep off evil influences.

entrance to the Prefecture. It was written in red ink on white paper, and was to the following effect:—

"Be it known to you, Prefect and Magistrate of Ichang, that the people are greatly excited at your Proclamation of the 23rd (English 25th) September.

"Young children are in reality killed and eaten by foreigners, but you say that they act out of pure charity.

"Of what use are you two dogs of officials? You will find yourselves in great straits.

"Just wait until the people have been gathered together, and then you two dogs of officials shall be killed first, and afterwards the foreigners."

The copy was done in a great hurry, and was full of omissions and wrong characters, but the above is as nearly as possible the rendering. The schoolmaster had sent the original placard in to the Prefect.

I at once sent a copy to the Viceroy's Deputy—although he had most certainly been shown the original some hours before—and urged him to have every possible effort made to discover the writer, and then, in accordance with the Viceroy's late orders, have him beheaded on the spot, as a warning to others.

The audacity of posting such a placard on the Prefect's own wall, especially with the knowledge that it would be certain death to the author if discovered, goes to prove how strong the rebellious element is here, and how necessary it is that there should be efficient foreign protection for those foreigners who are still here.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. W. EVERARD.

Inclosure in No. 109.

Proclamation by Fêng, Prefect of Ichang, and Hsü, Magistrate.

(Translation.)

(A clear statement for general information.)

WHEREAS, ever since Treaties have been in existence, missionary establishments in all the provinces have received and brought up young children, as well as sick and maimed persons, yet, all of a sudden, this year blackguards spread evil reports along the Yang-tsze, on purpose to cause riots, that the missionaries gouge out the eyes and cut out the hearts of the children.

An Imperial Edict was issued commanding these rumours to be rigorously stopped, and the propagators thereof to be arrested and severely punished, as is on record.

Now, on the 29th of the 7th moon (2nd September), the day of the Ichang riot, sixty-five boys, girls, and women were brought out of the convent.

The children, on being questioned, declared that they had all been sent to the convent by their parents.

Four of the children were blind of both eyes, and one of one eye. One girl had both feet and hands diseased. We personally inspected them one by one.

Of the five blind children, the eldest was over 10 years old, and the youngest old enough to talk. Two of them said that they had been born blind, two that they had become blind after having had sore eyes, and one went blind after an illness. They had all been sent to the convent already blind.

The girl whose hands and feet were diseased said it was the result of an illness, and, being unable to gain her livelihood, she had been sent to the convent.

The sole reason that prompts the missionaries to take in the blind, the halt, and the maimed is that they may practise charity.

You can all rely on this being the truth, and need no longer have any suspicion. But as we are afraid that people at a distance may not be aware of this, or that you might again give ear to evil rumours, therefore we issue this Proclamation, and hereby warn you all, both soldiers and people, that we have personally inspected and questioned the children.

You must all obey the Imperial Edict, and peacefully follow your respective callings. You are not to give any further credence to wicked rumours, and thereby bring down punishment on yourselves, not to mention showing ingratitude to us for our reiterated warnings.

A special Proclamation dated K. S., 17th year, 8th moon, 23rd day (25th September, 1891).

No. 110.

Sir J. Walsham to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received November* 16.)

My Lord, *Peking, September* 30, 1891.

MY telegram of the 12th instant will have informed your Lordship that a meeting of the foreign Representatives have been held for the purpose of taking into consideration the reply of the Tsung-li Yamên to the last of a series of joint notes which had been addressed to the Chinese Government, with the object of impressing upon them the grave risk they were incurring as a Treaty Power in so culpably failing to act as becomes a Government at a time when the anti-foreign feelings of the Chinese were manifesting themselves in repeated deeds of violence.

I have the honour to inclose a translation of the Yamên's reply, as well as a copy of the joint note to which it is an answer.

There is something almost bordering on flippancy in the tone of the Chinese communication, and the Yamên Ministers appear to think that the serious and formal expostulations of foreign Representatives can be best met by a lecture on the impropriety of our using the form of joint notes, while they take the credit of having spontaneously and of their own initiative done whatever has been done, whereas the exact reverse is the case. Nothing has been done by the Tsung-li Yamên except under the strongest pressure, and even then it has been done unwillingly and ungraciously.

The Representatives regarded the reply of the Yamên as so eminently unsatisfactory from all points of view that it was unanimously decided to acquaint this Department with their decision not to continue the discussion, but to hold the Chinese Government responsible for the property and lives of foreigners in China, pending the result of a joint opinion on the present aspect of affairs in this country that would be recorded in a Protocol, and submitted to the Governments of Western Powers for their guidance in determining the future treatment of a question which had already assumed proportions calculated to compromise the good relations existing between China and other nations.

A copy of the collective note to the Yamên containing the decision at which the foreign Representatives arrived, as well as a copy of the Protocol recording their joint view of the situation, and their suggestions as to united action on the part of the Treaty Powers, are herewith transmitted, and I beg leave to forward on the present occasion copies of the Imperial Edict of the 13th June and of the Memorial soliciting its issue addressed to the Throne by the Tsung-li Yamên, both of which documents I have had occasion to refer to in my telegrams to your Lordship.

Having regard to the innate dislike the Chinese—and especially the class known as *literati*—have of foreigners, it was of the utmost importance at a moment when their dislike, which even in ordinary times is as strong as ever it was, had suddenly taken the shape of undisguised hostility, that the Tsung-li Yamên should have left no stone unturned to bring as speedily as possible to the knowledge of the native population the contents of an Imperial Decree which, when taken with the Memorial preceding it, might at all events have been expected to prove to all classes of Chinese that His Majesty the Emperor was heartily opposed to the treatment foreigners in his dominions were undergoing at the hands of his subjects, and was determined to put a stop to it.

Instead, however, of our finding the Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamên showing zeal and energy in carrying out the Imperial commands, we discover that they are treating the whole matter as if it really hardly concerned them, and as being a passing trouble to be dealt with by local authorities alone.

If the foreign Representatives venture to demur to this indifference they are quietly put off with the excuse that, according to Chinese étiquette, it is not customary to do this, that, or the other thing, and that we must not be impatient.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN WALSHAM.

Inclosure 1 in No. 110.

The Tsung-li Yamên to the Foreign Representatives at Peking.

(Translation.) *September* 3, 1891 (*Kuang Hsü XVII*, 8, 1).

THE Prince and Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamên have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the joint note which the foreign Representatives addressed to them on the 25th August. Their Excellencies state that they have received the Yamên's communication of the 18th August, being an answer to their former note of the 12th August on the subject of the recent riots, and in proceeding to an exhaustive consideration of the various points raised by the Yamên, they ask that instructions should be issued for giving effect to their demands.

With reference to this the Yamên would observe that, in acknowledging the repeated joint notes which the foreign Representatives addressed to them respecting the outrages committed on missionary establishments in the Valley of the Yang-tsze during the fifth moon of the present year, they have already furnished full details of all that has been done in the matter. Having regard to the urgent nature of the further communication which they have now received, they beg to reiterate and place on record once more their views on the various points enumerated.

The note in question states that at places which can be reached by ordinary means of communication in fifteen days, the Edict had been published only after the long delay of forty-five days; that at Nanking, Foochow, and other places important portions of the document had been suppressed. The Yamên would observe that the printing and publication of Proclamations, and the transmission of instructions to subordinate authorities for having them promulgated everywhere, cannot be carried into effect immediately on the receipt of the despatch containing the Imperial Decree. As regards abridgment in such publications, it is, as a matter of fact, a procedure adopted in China, as was fully explained in the Yamên's previous despatch. If it is meant to assert that the authorities at Nanking and Foochow were guilty of deliberate suppression, the Yamên must deny most positively that such is the case. From information now received, the Yamên learn that a supplementary and very considerable issue of copies of the Proclamation has been made in succession in the various provinces, and as all classes of the people in the places where it has already appeared in an abbreviated form are fully acquainted with its tenour, any further promulgation of the document would bear the appearance of needless repetition. The Yamên would therefore beg their Excellencies to give themselves no undue concern on this point.

Again, it is stated that, although the rioters at Wuhsueh numbered not less than several thousands, it was only after foreign officials had exercised the utmost pressure that eight or nine persons were brought to justice. Inflammatory placards were, it was added, largely responsible for the disturbances that had occurred, and yet not a single ringleader amongst the rioters, nor a single author of these placards, had been arrested or punished.

Seeing that the infamous language complained of occurs in anonymous placards, by what means can the offenders be individually traced and arrested? The Yamên have communicated with the authorities in the different localities, urging them to take active measures of a repressive nature. As regards the number of people connected with the riots, it was no doubt large, but the majority were ignorant and foolish persons who joined the crowd at the moment, and did not necessarily take any active part in the movement. Punishment cannot be made general, and all that can be done is to deal severely with those who were guilty in a grave degree. In both the Wuhu and Wuhsueh cases the men who suffered the extreme penalty of the law were all arrested and brought to justice immediately after the occurrence without waiting for any pressure on the part of foreign officials. More than one local official has been denounced and removed from office in consequence of his failure to deal properly with such cases, and a knowledge of this has been disseminated everywhere without waiting for the Memorials reporting the termination of the whole question.

The note further states that authority was given for treating the question of indemnity on the spot. It is pointed out, however, that in writing to one or two of the foreign Representatives respecting arrests and indemnities, the Yamên had used the semi-official and not the official style of address, and this was regarded as a proof that the Yamên was disposed to treat the question as merely one of ordinary importance.

In dealing with international questions the Yamên invariably reply officially to

every official communication that reaches them. His Excellency the French Chargé d'Affaires, M. Ristelhueber, having asked them some time ago to inform him occasionally of what was being done in the provinces with regard to this matter, the Yamên accordingly communicated semi-officially the contents of every important telegram they received, in the hope of thus saving time, and intending, as soon as the Memorials and despatches were received, to write officially on the subject. Their Excellencies the foreign Representatives now, however, make an important point of this, and, in so doing, surely show a great want of consideration.

The various points alluded to in this note have already been answered in detail in the Yamên's communication of the 12th August. To sum up; both the Yamên and the high provincial authorities along the Yang-tsze have in every case shown the utmost earnestness, energy, sincerity, and justice in dealing with these missionary troubles. All the criminals that have been arrested have been punished with extreme severity. The occurrence of missionary questions in such numbers is altogether unprecedented. When the Memorials shall have been handed down (by the Emperor to the Grand Secretariat), they are certain to obtain publicity in the "Peking Gazette."

As regards the remedial measures to be introduced for the future, it will be proper, as soon as the present questions shall have been brought to a termination, that the Yamên and their Excellencies the foreign Representatives should arrive at some permanent arrangement, the essential being that the scheme should be practicable, so as to obviate as far as possible all contention on either side.

The practice of sending joint notes in official intercourse is not warranted by international usage in Europe, and now that the missionary troubles in the valley of the Yang-tse are gradually subsiding, it would seem as if their Excellencies the foreign Representatives need not give themselves the trouble of again resorting to this form of correspondence.

The Yamên have the honour to forward this reply to the German Minister, and hope that his Excellency will be good enough to communicate it to his colleagues, the Representatives of the other Powers.

The Prince and Ministers avail, &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 110.

The Foreign Ministers at Peking to the Tsung-li Yamên.

Peking, August 25, 1891.

THE Undersigned, Representatives of Belgium, the French Republic, the German Empire, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Spain, Russia, and the United States, have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note, which His Highness Prince Ch'ing and their Excellencies the Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamên addressed to them on the 19th instant in answer to their joint note of the 12th August.

The Undersigned have learnt with satisfaction that the Taotai of Wuhu has been recalled, and that the former Magistrate at that port has been reinstated in his post, but they must express their regret that it should have taken nearly two months to convince the Chinese Government of the impropriety of allowing an official so deeply compromised by his own action to conduct the inquiry into the origin and the consequences of the riots.

Before entering upon the other subjects contained in the Yamên's note, it is the duty of the Undersigned to point out to His Highness and their Excellencies that while the question of indemnities must almost of necessity have been primarily treated at the spot, that of the riots themselves, of the satisfaction for them, and of the guarantees against a recurrence of similar outrages, is one which can be discussed and arranged only by the Governments and their accredited Agents, and not by provincial and local authorities, or Consuls and missionaries.

The reasons given in the Yamên's note for the delay in the publication of the Imperial Edict, and the alterations introduced into it in some instances cannot be entertained. At a great many places which can be reached by ordinary means of conveyance within a fortnight, the Edict has been published only after a delay of six weeks or more, while at many other places quite as easily accessible, it has not yet been published at all.

The Undersigned also beg to point out that it is not of slight verbal alterations they have complained, but of the omission of important parts of the Edict as in the cases of its publication by their Excellencies the Governors-General at Nanking and

Foochow, and he would remind his Highness and their Excellencies the Ministers of the Yamên that Imperial Decrees are in China invariably quoted with scrupulous exactness.

With regard to the punishment of rioters and officials, the Undersigned are quite unable to look upon the action of the provincial and local authorities with the same satisfaction as the Yamên seems inclined to do. In the case at Wuhsueh, where thousands were implicated in the riots and in causing the death of unoffending foreigners, it was due solely to the strenuous and unceasing efforts of foreign officials that some eight or nine persons have been brought to justice and punished. The Undersigned, therefore, entirely fail to see what proof of activity or zeal was given by the Chinese authorities on the occasion.

Not a single ringleader, not a single author or distributor of the infamous placards and pamphlets, which have done more to create the riots than almost anything else, has been so far arrested or punished. The Undersigned have never asked that indiscriminate punishment should be administered, or that innocent persons should be condemned without trial; what they have demanded, and shall continue to demand, is that those who are guilty shall not be allowed to escape.

The rumour of the riots has spread rapidly over the whole of China, and, in more than one place, has been the cause of the issue of inflammatory placards and of menaces against foreign missionaries and native Christians, which in some cases have been actually carried out.

The Undersigned had the right to expect that the Imperial Government would have done their utmost under such exceptional circumstances to bring as speedily as possible to the knowledge of everybody the punishments inflicted for the commission of crimes, so that ill-disposed persons might have been duly warned and the hands of officials thus strengthened.

Had there been no foreigners concerned, had the outrages been committed by Chinese on Chinese, there would have been no lack of energy and activity in dealing with the offenders, and the "Gazette" would have been filled with the accounts of punishments awarded and of rewards bestowed for meritorious services in discovering and bringing to justice the guilty parties, but, as usual, nothing of the kind has now been done, and, while the reports of successful attacks on foreigners and native Christians have spread over the whole Empire, the great mass of the population has been persistently left, and is still being left in absolute ignorance of the measures taken to bring the guilty parties to justice.

Some communications referring to arrests, punishments, and indemnities have, it is true, lately been addressed to some of the foreign Legations, but the form adopted by the Yamên even for these communications, namely, the semi-official, and not the official one, affords another proof of the evident wish and determination of the Chinese Government to divest themselves of all direct connection with the pending question, and to treat the riots simply as a mere ordinary local disturbance to be settled by the local authorities when and how they can rather than as acts involving in the highest degree the responsibility of the Imperial Government itself.

The Undersigned can therefore only repeat the demands contained in their joint note of the 12th instant, *i.e.*, the issue at once of telegraphic orders to the provincial authorities for the immediate publication *in extenso* of the Imperial Edict at all those places where it has not yet been published or not fully so; the employment of far greater activity and energy on the part of the authorities in the arrest and punishment of rioters than has hitherto been shown; the official communication to the foreign Legations of the Reports received from the provincial and local authorities on the disturbances, with the result of subsequent inquiries, and the publication in the "Peking Gazette," without delay, of the punishments so far inflicted or to be inflicted upon rioters and officials with the reasons for these punishments precisely as would unquestionably have been done if the case had been one of purely Chinese interest.

If the Tsung-li Yamên should not be in a position to obtain an order for the insertion of these punishments in the "Peking Gazette" without appealing to the highest power in the land, the Undersigned have the right and it is their duty to require that their correspondence with the Yamên and the demands contained in it shall be placed before the eyes of the Emperor so as to enable His Majesty to judge himself of the situation, the gravity of which does not yet seem to have been fully appreciated by the Yamên.

But the statement contained in the Yamên's note as to the inability of Ministers to obtain the insertion in the "Gazette" of matters referring to foreign affairs is another proof, if one were wanted, of the necessity for a reorganization of that State

Department, a necessity to which the Undersigned had the honour to refer in their joint note of the 12th instant.

With regard to the intention of the Yamên, as expressed in their note under reply, to open negotiations with the Undersigned on the subject of measures to be taken in respect of the pretended unfriendliness of the population towards native Christians, the Undersigned can only refer the Yamên to the declarations contained in their joint notes of the 8th and 23rd June, but they must at the same time give his Highness and their Excellencies clearly to understand that they will certainly not be disposed to receive or discuss any such proposals of the Chinese Government before and until sufficient guarantees shall have been given to them for the future effective protection of foreign missionaries and of native Christians in the exercise of their religion, and until steps shall have been taken for suppressing energetically the attempts of a certain class of *literati* to assume authority in matters which do not in the least concern them.

It is to this class of society, and not to the lower orders of the population, that the ill-will towards foreigners is mainly attributable.

The Undersigned would deeply regret to learn that the Chinese Government were unwilling to give effect to the above-recorded demands. Should such, however, unfortunately turn out to be so, the Undersigned would beg that they may be made acquainted as soon as possible with the final decision of the Chinese Government, as they would not be justified in any longer withholding from their respective Governments the very unsatisfactory state of affairs in China, and the impossibility of prevailing upon the responsible Ministers of the Emperor to attend to the just representations of the foreign Ministers accredited to His Majesty.

The Undersigned avail themselves, &c.

(Signed) VON BRANDT (Germany).
C. DENBY (United States).
J. WALSHAM (Great Britain).
K. OTORI (Japan).
A. PANSA (Italy).
C. KLEIMÉNOW (Russia).
P. RISTELHUEBER (France).
HENRY LOUMYER (Belgium).
J. STA. DEL ARROYO (Spain).

Inclosure 3 in No. 110.

The Foreign Ministers to the Tsung-li Yamên.

Your Highness, *Peking, September* 10, 1891.

THE Undersigned, Representatives of Belgium, the French Republic, the German Empire, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Spain, Russia, and the United States, have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Yamên's note dated the 3rd instant.

Inasmuch as the Imperial Chinese Government decline to entertain the very moderate demands which at the present crisis it has been the duty of the Undersigned to address to the Tsung-li Yamên, with a view to procure for foreigners in this country such security in respect of life and property as they have a right to claim at the hands of the responsible authorities of His Majesty the Emperor; and seeing that what has unfortunately occurred at Ichang within the last few days proves how unfounded is the assertion of the Ministers of the Yamên, that the outbreak has been met with becoming energy and resolution, the Undersigned can see no possible advantage in continuing with his Highness and their Excellencies the Ministers of the Yamên the discussion of the several points at issue between them and the foreign Representatives.

The Undersigned, therefore, are about to acquaint their respective Governments with the very unsatisfactory results of their united endeavours to induce the Government of China, through the Imperial Department for Foreign Affairs, to do more than issue to provincial and local officers absolutely inadequate instructions, and then to flatter themselves that they have thus amply fulfilled their obligations to the Governments and subjects of Treaty Powers, whereas in reality neither the measures employed for the suppression of the outbreak nor the assurances offered for the security of foreigners can be accepted either as a satisfaction for the past or as a guarantee for the future.

As soon as the Undersigned shall have heard from their Governments, they will have the honour to communicate again with the Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamên.

In the meantime, they hold the Chinese Government responsible for all injuries and losses which foreigners or native Christians may have already suffered or may suffer through outrages committed by Chinese, and they hereby place on record their unqualified dissent from the contention of the Yamên Ministers that everything has been done that could or ought to have been done in an emergency like the present one.

With regard to the singular statement contained in the Yamen's note that "joint notes" are not recognized by the international law of Europe, the Undersigned will content themselves by simply stating that "joint notes" are invariably used in cases where a certain number of Governments or their Representatives are perusing jointly, as in the present instance, the same policy, and where the ordinary and usual forms of individual or identic notes are not deemed suitable on account of the gravity of the situation. The end in view, namely, the security of life and property for foreigners residing in China under Treaty, being precisely similar for all Governments having relations with China, the Undersigned beg leave to signify to the Yamên that they have no intention of adopting any other form of communication until they shall have obtained such formal guarantees as will enable them to consider their nationals residing in China as being completely secure against further attacks and outrages both now and hereafter.

The Undersigned avail, &c.

(Signed) VON BRANDT (Germany).
C. DENBY (United States).
J. WALSHAM (Great Britain).
OTORI (Japan).
PANSA (Italy).
KLEIMÉNOW (Russia), *Chargé d'Affaires.*
RISTELHUEBER (France), *ditto.*
LOUMYER (Belgium), *ditto.*
DEL ARROYO (Spain), *ditto.*

Inclosure 4 in No. 110.

Extract from Protocol signed at Peking, September 9, 1891.

THE Undersigned, Representatives of Belgium, the French Republic, the German Empire, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Russia, Spain, and the United States, having met to consider the state of affairs existing in China at the present time, and the dangers which it carries with it for the interests of foreign Governments and subjects, have arrived at the following conclusions.

The outrages against, and attacks upon foreign lives and property which since the middle of May of this year have taken place in the valley of the Yang-tsze and elsewhere, and of which the last instance so far has been the riot at Ichang on the 1st instant, are not so much the outcome of a deep-rooted animosity on the part of the lower classes towards Christianity and Christians, which the Yamên pretends to believe, and wishes the foreign Representatives to believe, is the case, as the result of a systematic course of hostility instigated by anti-foreign and anti-Christian members of the literary class, whose head-quarters and centre must be considered to be the province of Hunan, but whose acolytes are distributed over the whole Empire, and are represented even among the highest officials of the realm.

It is only necessary to refer to the part the pamphlet entitled "a deathblow to corrupt doctrines" played in the anti-foreign and anti-Christian movement that terminated in the massacre at Tien-tsin in 1870 to understand the influence which the unceasing and unfriendly activity of the *literati* must have upon the masses. For some years this activity has been less apparent, but during the last two years the valley of the Yang-tsze, and most of the provinces of China, have been absolutely inundated with the foulest and most infamous publications in the form of pamphlets and placards.

In scarcely any instance have the Chinese authorities done anything to suppress the production of this literature, or to prevent its dissemination through the country. Even where the attention of the Government, or of the provincial or local authorities has been drawn to incendiary pamphlets and placards, the utmost that has been done

has been the removal of some placards, but in not a single instance have the authors, printers, or promulgators, been punished. It has even happened that local officials who were instructed to remove such placards have reproduced them in their entirety in the Proclamations issued to announce the reception of orders for their suppression, while the highest provincial authorities, among others the Governor-General and the Tartar General of Szechuan, have not hesitated to issue Proclamations openly accusing and vilifying the Christian missionaries and native converts, and in none of these cases have the Central Government or the higher provincial authorities taken any measures to inform the great mass of the population of their disapproval of such acts and of the punishment inflicted for their commission.

The Tsung-li Yamên having been appealed to to take steps to suppress such infamous publications by punishing the authors and propagators thereof, have declared officially their inability to do so, under pretext that the publications in question were always anonymous.

While thus nothing has been done to suppress the source of the evil, the Central Government, as well as the provincial and local authorities, have been equally remiss in preventing the effects calculated to be produced by these scurrilous productions.

In most of the cases of recent riots the local authorities, if not openly hostile to foreigners and Christians, have proved themselves at the least lukewarm protectors of those confided to their care; their influence, if it has made itself felt, has done so only after lives had been sacrificed, property destroyed, and foreign missionnaries and native Christians driven from their homes.

In only two instances would native troops appear to have contributed to the maintenance of peace and order, namely, at Soochow and at Kiukiang; but in the latter place the crews of three foreign gun-boats were ready to be landed for the protection of the foreign Settlement, and it may be therefore fairly supposed that to the presence of these vessels and to the determined attitude of their Commanders, the greater energy shown in this particular instance by the native authorities was mainly due.

If little or nothing has been done by the Chinese authorities to prevent an outbreak or to protect foreigners and native Christians against the consequences of it, not much more has been done to punish the rioters and the ringleaders.

While in more than twenty places foreign lives have been placed in jeopardy, and foreign property ruthlessly destroyed, hardly as many persons have hitherto been punished, to the knowledge of the Undersigned at least, and yet thousands of rioters took part in the disturbances. The punishments which have been meted out so far must be considered as being neither adequate nor in accordance with the prescriptions of the Chinese Criminal Code, if the four capital punishments inflicted be excepted; but here again, it must not be forgotten that grave doubts are entertained as to the participation in the riots of the two persons executed at Wuhu, the length of the hair on the exposed heads seeming to warrant the supposition that the criminals executed had been kept in prison for a longer time than would have been the case had they been arrested only after the Wuhu riots.

The Tsung-li Yamên itself has been not less remiss in providing for the protection of foreigners and their property; what has been done by that body has been done reluctantly, ungraciously, and only under strong pressure, and as, moreover, it has been incompletely executed, the effects which the Undersigned had a right to expect from the measures they had urgently pressed upon the Yamên, have not been produced.

The issue of the Imperial Edict demanded by the Undersigned for the first time on the 25th May, and repeatedly insisted upon, did not take place until the 13th June, while its subsequent publication in the interior was undoubtedly retarded by the fact that instead of being forwarded by telegraph, it was sent by other and slower means of conveyance. In fact, the Edict did not appear anywhere in the provinces until thirty days after its publication in the "Peking Gazette." In some cases the delay amounted to from forty to fifty days, and in many parts of the Empire easily reached within two or three weeks, it has not yet been published at all. In other instances it has been published in an imperfect form, important portions of it having been omitted entirely.

The contention of the Yamên that Imperial Edicts cannot be forwarded by telegraph is contradicted by continually recurring statements in the "Peking Gazette" of Imperial Edicts having thus been transmitted. But even if such precedents had not existed, it seems that the gravity of the present situation might well have warranted the Government in making use of the most rapid mode of conveyance at

their disposal, in order to bring the expression of the Imperial will as soon as possible to the knowledge of the officials and of the great masses of the population.

The publication of the Memorial of the Yamên to the Throne soliciting the issue of the Edict of the 13th June was delayed still longer, and it was only on the 18th July, *i.e.*, thirty-five days after it had been handed in, that it was published in the manuscript "Peking Gazette," and some time later in the printed one.

Notwithstanding the repeated demands that the punishments so far inflicted upon officials guilty of connivance or negligence and upon rioters, should be published in the "Peking Gazette," in order that the hands of the officials might be strengthened and the rioters deterred from the commission of further crimes, the Yamên have absolutely refused to accede to those demands, alleging that only the Reports from the provincial authorities could be published, and that those Reports made only after the complete termination of an affair, had not yet reached the Government, that telegrams could be made neither the subject of a Report to the Throne, nor of a publication in the "Gazette," and, finally, that the Yamên had not the power to order anything to be published in the "Gazette."

These statements of the Tsung-li Yamên are not in accordance with facts.

For instance, during the negotiations preceding the settlement of the Franco-Chinese difficulty in 1885, telegrams formed not only the subject of Memorials to the Throne, but Imperial Edicts were issued upon them and were promulgated in the "Gazette."

The statement that no Reports referring to the punishment of persons connected with the riots had so far reached the Throne, or could have reached it, is equally incorrect. Already in the last August numbers of the "Gazette" the Edicts referring to the dismissal of several officials connected with the outbreaks have been published, although without any other reference being made to the cause of these dismissals than that the officers in question were idle and stupid.

It is equally incorrect that the Yamên is not in a position to cause anything to be published in the "Peking Gazette." Most of the foreign Representatives have had occasion to demand the insertion of something or other in the "Gazette," which has been invariably agreed to by the Yamên, without reference to the necessity of obtaining the Imperial sanction for such publication. For instance, the insertion of the fact that the foreign Representatives had been received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor was informally demanded by the Doyen, and as informally agreed to by Prince Ch'ing in March of this year.

It is possible that the so-called Cabinet may be the Board which has to decide about the admission of papers into the "Gazette," but two members of the Tsung-li Yamên being also members of the Cabinet, it seems that no difficulties could arise from the existence of that rule.

It is only in one direction that the Tsung-li Yamên and the provincial authorities have shown some activity, *i.e.*, in the settlement of the indemnities due for the destruction of foreign property by direct negotiation with the missionaries; but they have done so with the evident intention of depriving the foreign Representatives of any pretext for interference in a matter which the Chinese Government was anxious to treat, and have treated as a simply local affair to be settled on the spot by the local authorities, without any intervention on the part of the higher Chinese or foreign officials or the respective Governments.

But while the Yamên have thus done little or nothing to protect the life and property of foreigners residing in China under Treaty, they seem very anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the outreak and the apparent cause of it, *i.e.*, the hostility of the masses against missionaries and native Christians, to open negotiations with the foreign Powers in order to curtail the Treaty rights of missionaries, and subject them to restrictions neither provided for nor intended by the Treaties.

To conclude, nothing whatever has been done to put a stop to what is the source of the evil, namely, the publication of inflammatory and insulting pamphlets and placards, and the Chinese Government have declared themselves unable to prevent such publication, or punish the authors thereof; little or nothing has been done to provide against outrages, or to punish ringleaders, rioters, and guilty officials, while the measures taken by the Chinese Government have been adopted under pressure only, and have been so incompletely executed, that up to the present moment the great mass of the Chinese population has neither the official information nor the conviction that their Government intend to have riots put down, if necessary, by

force, and that the guilty have been punished, and will be punished according to the provisions of the Criminal Code.

The Chinese Government have thus shown themselves so far neither willing nor able to cope with the difficulty; the repeated assurances of the Tsung-li Yamên that order was restored, and no new riots to be apprehended, have always been belied by the facts; the statement that order was restored, contained in the Yamên's note of the 4th June, was immediately followed by the outbreak at Wuhsueh on the 6th June, while on the same day on which the Undersigned received the Yamên's note of the 3rd September, containing a similar assurance on the part of the Chinese Government, the news of the riots at Ichang, during which not only property to a large extent was destroyed, but several persons, Sisters of Charity and a Catholic missionary, seriously wounded, reached the Yamên and the foreign Representatives.

Under these circumstances, the Undersigned cannot but declare that no faith can be put in the assurances of the Chinese Government.

They must, at the same time, give expression to their conviction that for the present and for a long time to come, the foreign communities at the open ports on the Yang-tsze, at Shanghae, and at Canton, can be considered secure so long only as they are protected by the presence of foreign men-of-war.

* * * * * *

Serious and efficacious measures against that class of *literati*, who are the authors of the anti-foreign and anti-Christian feeling now undoubtedly existing to a very dangerous extent; the settlement of outstanding cases; and general instructions to the provincial and local authorities to observe Treaty stipulations, by which the free and undisturbed exercise of the Christian religion is secured to native converts, are the guarantees which, in the opinion of the Undersigned, the foreign Powers, while recognizing the fact that Christian converts remain as much subject to Chinese law as the non-Christian natives, must insist upon, before any negotiations can be opened with the Yamên, on the subject of alterations to be introduced into the status of missionaries and missionary establishments.

The Undersigned can only state once more their conviction that the situation is an exceedingly serious, if not actually for the moment a critical one; and that unless it be possible to impress upon the Chinese Government and the people that the foreign Powers are fully prepared to see their subjects and citizens protected and the stipulations of the Treaties carried out, further outrages and attacks, of much greater importance even than those which have already taken place during the last four months, may be expected with certainty, and will in that case probably lead to graver complications, than if a determined stand were now made by all the Treaty Powers conjointly, as a formal warning to China that she will not be allowed to set at naught her solemn engagements.

(Signed) M. VON BRANDT (Germany).
CHARLES DENBY (United States).
JOHN WALSHAM (Great Britain).
K. OTORI (Japan).
A. PANSA (Italy).
C. KLEIMÉNOW (Russia).
P. RISTELHUEBER (France).
HENRY LOUMYER (Belgium).
J. M^{D} DEL ARROYO (Spain).

Inclosure 5 in No. 110.

Decree published in the "Peking Gazette" of June 13, 1891.

(Translation.)

WE have received a Memorial from the Tsung-li Yamên dwelling on the frequency of missionary cases, and praying that stringent instructions should be issued to the various Viceroys and Governors, directing them to take prompt measures for dealing with the question. The memorialists state that, during the fourth moon of the present year (8th May to 6th June, 1891), the missionary buildings at Wuhu, in Anhui, were burnt down by rioters, and that missionary premises in the Tan Yang district, in Kiangsu, in the market town of Wuhsueh, in Hupei, and at various other places, were also in close succession similarly destroyed, and they urge the extreme importance of securing the apprehension of the rioters, and of taking timely and effectual measures of protection.

The right of foreign missionaries to promulgate their religions in China is provided for by Treaty and by Edicts which were previously issued; the authorities of all the provinces were commanded to afford them protection as circumstances required. There has been peace and harmony between Chinese and foreigners for a long series of years, and how comes it that within the last few days all these cases of the burning and destruction of missionary buildings should have occurred almost simultaneously! It is assuredly a matter which excites the greatest surprise. It is plain that, connected with the movement, there are desperate characters secretly plotting to gain adherents, and to inflame the feelings of the people by the dissemination of false rumours, their object really being to take advantage of the opportunity to commit rapine and plunder.

What is still worse, good and peaceable citizens are being inveigled to join them in committing a succession of the gravest crimes, and unless severe punishment is meted out to them how can the majesty of the law be upheld, and the tranquillity of the country preserved.

We command the Viceroys of the Two Kiang and of Hu Kuang, and the Governors of Kiangsu, Anhui, and Hupei to lose no time in directing the civil and military authorities concerned to take steps for arresting the principal criminals and for having them tried, and, when found guilty, condemned to capital punishment, in order that a warning may be given for the future.

The religions of the West have for their object the inculcation of virtue, and though people become converts, they still remain Chinese subjects, and continue to be amenable to the jurisdiction of the local authorities.

There is no reason why there should not be harmony between the ordinary people and the adherents of (foreign) religions, and the whole trouble arises from lawless ruffians fabricating baseless stories, and making an opportunity for creating disturbance. These bad characters exist everywhere. We command the Manchu Generals-in-chiefs, the Viceroys, and Governors in all the provinces to issue Proclamations, clearly explaining to the people that they must on no account give a ready ear to such idle tales and wantonly cause trouble. Let all who post anonymous placards and spread false rumours inflaming the minds of the people be at once arrested and severely punished. The local authorities are bound to afford due protection at all times to the persons and property of foreign merchants and foreign missionaries, and must not allow them to be injured or molested by evil characters.

Should the precautionary measures be lacking in stringency, and trouble be the result, we command that the local authorities be severely denounced. We further command the Manchu Generals-in-chief, the Viceroys and Governors in all the provinces, to take immediate steps for settling all outstanding cases and not to allow their subordinates to shrink from the difficulty of the task and interpose delays, in order that a complete clearance may be made of all arrears in the archives.

Let this Decree be proclaimed for general information.

Inclosure 6 in No. 110.

Memorial submitted to the Throne by the Tsung-li Yamên on June 13, 1891.

(Translation.)

THE Tsung-li Yamên reverently submit a Memorial to the Throne in which, with the view of securing the tranquillity of the country and the prevention of future trouble, they humbly beg that His Majesty may be pleased to issue stringent instructions to the Viceroys and Governors of the various provinces directing them to take prompt measures for dealing with the missionary cases which have been occurring with such persistent frequency.

On learning, during the fourth moon of the present year, that the missionary establishment at Wuhu had been demolished, the Yamên telegraphed at once to his Excellency the Superintendent of Trade for the South asking him to send a gun-boat to maintain order and afford protection, and desiring him to dispatch an officer to investigate the circumstances on the spot. Anonymous placards having been posted and false rumours circulated simultaneously at An Ch'ing Fu, Shanghae, and other places, the Superintendent was likewise requested to direct all his subordinates to redouble their precautions. Later on, the Southern Superintendent of Trade and the Governor of Anhui reported by telegraph that the Wuhu affair had its origin in false rumours that were spread about female missionary doctors bewitching and kidnapping young children. The popular suspicion could not be allayed until a crowd

collected, and a riot took place which resulted in the missionary premises being burnt down by the mob. Two of the ringleaders were subsequently arrested and summarily decapitated by way of warning. The district had resumed its normal peaceful condition. After a very short interval, however, the burning of the missionary establishment at Tan Yang took place, and this was followed by the destruction of similar premises at Wuhsueh, in Hupei, the particulars of which have not yet been fully ascertained, although it is reported that two foreigners were murdered. In addition to the above, there have been serious riots at Nanking and Kiukiang, but fortunately the Imperial troops had taken effectual precautions and immediately suppressed the disturbance. All this continual trouble has had a very disquieting effect amongst both Chinese and foreigners.

In investigating the cause of the present state of things it will be found that it arises from the great number of disbanded soldiers and of the criminal classes connected with Secret Societies who are to be found everywhere in the provinces bordering upon the Yangtse. The movement is one with which the well-disposed portion of the population has nothing to do, and its object is to inflame the minds of the people by the dissemination of placards, and to make use of the opportunity to create serious trouble.

The religion of the West has for its object the inculcation of virtue, and in Western countries it is everywhere practised. Its origin dates a long time past, and on the establishment of commercial intercourse between China and foreign Powers a clause was inserted in the Treaties to the effect that "persons professing or teaching the Christian religion should enjoy full protection of their persons and property, and be allowed free exercise of their religion."

The hospitals and orphanages maintained by the missionaries all evince a spirit of benevolent enterprise. Of late years when distress has befallen any portion of the Empire missionaries and others have never failed to come forward to assist the sufferers by subscribing money and distributing relief. For their cheerful readiness to do good and the pleasure they take in works of charity, they assuredly deserve high commendation. Even granting that amongst the converts there are bad as well as good people, still they are all equally Chinese subjects, amenable to the jurisdiction of their own authorities, and the missionary cannot claim the right of interfering in any disputes or lawsuits that may arise. There is no reason, therefore, why the people and the converts should not live together in peace and harmony. Yet mischief-makers are continually fabricating baseless stories which they industriously propagate until the suspicions of the people are aroused, and then lawless villians seize the opportunity to create trouble with a view to committing plunder. If immediate steps are not taken to prevent outbreaks of this kind, both the Chinese and foreign mercantile community will, it is to be feared, have no assurance of safety in the future, and the very important interests involved cannot fail to be seriously prejudiced.

The Yamên would therefore pray that the Manchu Generals-in-chief, the Viceroys, and Governors of all the provinces may be directed, by Imperial Edict, to issue Proclamations clearly expounding to the people that they must on no account lend a ready ear to such false reports and wantonly cause trouble. People who issue anonymous placards and invent stories to inflame the feelings of the people should, it is submitted, be at once arrested and severely punished. It is the duty of the local authorities to afford due protection at all times to the persons and property of foreign merchants and foreign missionaries, and no relaxation in this respect should be permitted. Should the precautionary measures be lacking in stringency, or the protection afforded prove inadequate to avert disturbance, the local authorities should be, in accordance with the actual facts of the case, denounced.

With regard to the various riots which form the subject of this Memorial, and excluding the Wuhu case, the ringleaders in which have already suffered the full penalty of the law, it is essential that the Viceroys of the two Kiang and of Hu Kuang, and the Governors of Kiangsu, Anhui, and Hupei, should receive prompt instructions to effect the arrest of the principal criminals and have them severely punished, as a warning for the future. The Manchu Generals-in-chief, Viceroys, and Governors should also be directed to take steps for settling all outstanding cases without delay, and should not allow their subordinates to shrink from the difficulty of the task and interpose delays.

The Yamên reverently submit this Memorial to the sacred glance, and humbly solicit His Majesty's commands respecting the suggestions they have ventured to offer.

No. 111.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.

(Extract.) *Foreign Office, November* 17, 1891.

I THOUGHT it right to communicate to the Chinese Minister copies of Mr. Consul Everard's despatch of the 8th September, giving an account of the riots at Ichang and of Mr. Consul Gardner's despatch of the 28th September, as to the dissemination of obscene and inflammatory placards against foreigners, and the absence of proper steps on the part of the Chinese authorities to put a stop to the practice.

I forwarded also a copy of an account of the attack on Dr. Greig at Kirin, written from Newchwang, of which a copy is sent to you by this mail, and I remarked that the Chinese Minister would see how little the contents of these papers accorded with the assurances which he had been instructed to communicate as to the intention and power of the Chinese authorities to afford adequate protection to foreigners.

Sir Halliday Macartney called at this Office yesterday and said that the Minister had learned with regret from Mr. Gardner's despatch that the Chinese authorities had not taken any steps against the pawn-shops denounced by the Consul as being instrumental in the production and dissemination of the pamphlets. Sieh Ta-jên observed, however, that the despatch was dated only four days after the information had been given to the authorities, and he hoped that the next mail might bring intelligence of some action having followed. In the meanwhile, he would telegraph to his Government the substance of my remark.

It is my intention to communicate to Sieh Ta-jên the further despatch just received from Mr. Gardner reporting that the authorities had seized the blocks from which the pamphlets were printed, but had not punished any of those concerned.

No. 112.

Sir J. Walsham to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 17.)

(Telegraphic.) *Peking, November* 16, 1891.

IN reply to your Lordship's telegrams of the 21st September and the 2nd October, I have to express my regret at the delay in furnishing the information requested. It was, however, impossible to say from day to day what proportions might be assumed by the movement against foreigners, or what measures might be taken by the Chinese Government under pressure for its suppression. I should, therefore, have run the risk of misleading Her Majesty's Government if I had attempted to offer any advice of a decided character. At the present moment, even, I have hesitation in speaking with any degree of certainty. Lately there has no doubt been an improvement in the situation, but as this is due to the presence of foreign men-of-war ready to employ force in case of necessity, to the united action of the foreign Representatives, and especially to the firm language held by Her Majesty's Government and the other Governments of the West, no reliance can or should be placed on the continuance of the improvement, and if the joint pressure were relaxed in any of its details, the Chinese Government would relapse into that disregard of foreigners and their interests which is normal here.

The Joint Protocol of the 9th September records certain charges against China. These charges remain unaltered, and the repeated assertions of Chinese Agents in foreign countries that the Chinese Government have acted with good faith and energy can be disproved by facts, and are as plausible as the assurances that native officials might now be safely intrusted with the protection of foreigners.

No. 113.

Foreign Office to Consul Gardner.

(Extract.) *Foreign Office, November* 17, 1891.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 15th September, forwarding various papers descriptive of the steps which have been taken by the Consular Body and the naval officers at Hankow for the protection of the foreign community from attack by the populace.

Lord Salisbury desires me to express his approval of these measures, and to state that the language which you and Commander Ferris, R.N., held to the Viceroy of Hu-pei and Hunan, as reported in the Minute of your interview, appears to him to have been in its general tenour correct and judicious.

Lord Salisbury understands that it was made clear to the Viceroy that Commander Ferris' object was to support and co-operate with the Chinese authorities for the protection of foreigners, and that it is only in the event of those authorities proving unwilling or incompetent to afford such protection that Her Majesty's naval officers might, in cases of urgency, feel compelled to take independent action for the purpose.

I am to transmit herewith, for your information, copies of two despatches to Her Majesty's Minister at Peking giving an account of communications which have passed between Lord Salisbury and the Chinese Minister in regard to the intervention of British naval officers for the protection of Europeans.*

No. 114.

Foreign Office to Consul Everard.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 18, 1891.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to express to you his approval of your language to the Deputy of the Viceroy of Nanking relative to the dilatoriness of the measures taken by the authorities for the discovery of the ringleaders in the recent anti-foreign riots at Ichang, as reported in your despatch of the 26th September last.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 115.

Acting Consul-General Jamieson to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received November* 19.)

My Lord, *Shanghae, October* 14, 1891.

WITH reference to Mr. Mowat's despatches of the 18th and 30th September, regarding the alleged attempt to smuggle arms and dynamite by Mason, I have the honour to inclose copy of a despatch to Her Majesty's Minister reporting that Mason has now been committed for trial. Appended to that despatch is a printed Report of the evidence given at the preliminary examination.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. JAMIESON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 115.

Acting Consul-General Jamieson to Sir J. Walsham.

Sir, *Shanghae, October* 13, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to report that the preliminary examination of the prisoner Mason was concluded yesterday, and that he has been committed for trial. I inclose a printed Report of the evidence, which is substantially correct. All the witnesses, I understand, who can throw any light on this extraordinary case have been examined, and the result, to my mind, is to show pretty conclusively that Mason had no relations with any Secret Society, and, in fact, that he had no confederates of any kind whatever, either foreign or Chinese. The only point which was not touched upon in the evidence is the question, who supplied the funds for the purchase of the arms, &c.? I am given to understand that there is nothing, so far as is known, to lead to the belief that he received any money from Chinese sources, and the operations on his banking account in Shanghae are consistent with the theory that he provided the money himself.

* Nos. 34 and 84.

My idea is that he was simply the victim of a morbid hallucination which led him to think that a rising in the Yang-tsze Valley was imminent, and that if he could only appear off Chinkiang with a few stray foreigners and a small supply of fire-arms, his arrival would be the signal for an outbreak which he could guide and control at will. The childish way in which he seems to have satisfied himself that his companions in Chinkiang would join such a desperate venture merely for the asking, the feebie attempts at disguising himself in Hong Kong, and the stories he concocted to explain his movements and general conduct to his superiors would almost point to some mental derangement, or, at least, to an ill-balanced and ill-regulated mind. His demeanour in Court, however, gives no rise to any supposition of the kind; but, on the other hand, he seems physically in a poor state of health, and the attention of the medical attendant of the gaol has been specially called to him.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. JAMIESON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 115.

Extract from the "North China Herald" of October 2, 1891.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S POLICE COURT.

September 28, 1891.

Before G. JAMIESON, Esq., *Assistant Judge.*

REGINA *v.* MASON.

CHARLES W. MASON was brought up in custody, on a warrant charging him that he "did on or about the 13th instant have in his possession or under his control 5 lbs. weight or thereabout of an explosive substance under such circumstances as to give reasonable suspicion that he did not have it in his possession for a lawful object."

Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, prosecuted. Mr. R. E. Bredon, Commissioner of Customs, and Mr. Yü, a Deputy appointed by the Viceroy at Nanking, were present in Court during the hearing of the case.

Upon his Worship taking his seat,

The Crown Advocate said: I have been instructed by Her Majesty's Minister, through Her Majesty's Consul-General, to prosecute in this case. I only received my instructions yesterday, and therefore I shall not be prepared to go on with the case now; I shall prove Mr. Mason's arrest and then apply for a remand. The charge is stated in the warrant (which the Crown Advocate then read). This is under the Explosive Substances Act of 1883, section 4, sub-section 1, as follows:—

"Any person who makes or knowingly has in his possession or under his control any explosive substance under such circumstances as gives rise to a reasonable suspicion that he has not made it or does not have it in his possession or under his control for a lawful object shall, unless he can show that he made it or had it in his possession or under his control for a lawful object, be guilty of felony, and on conviction shall be liable to penal servitude for a term not exceeding fourteen years, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and the explosive substance shall be forfeited." I may point out that under sub-section 2 it is open to the prisoner himself to be called, sworn, examined, and cross-examined as an ordinary witness in the case if he thinks fit, so as to explain the circumstances under which he had the explosive in his possession.

The Crown Advocate then called Thomas Miller Wilson, who said:—

I am a British subject and an Inspector of Municipal Police. I received the warrant (produced) on the 26th instant, and executed it at 1·15 P.M., when I arrested the prisoner at the Central Hotel as he was coming from the dining-room.

The Crown Advocate.—Did you state the substance of the charge against him?

Witness.—I showed him the warrant. He read it himself, and said he had been expecting it for some few days.

The Crown Advocate.—Are you aware whether witnesses can be produced if there is a remand?

Witness.—Yes, I believe so. The room occupied by the prisoner was not searched, but it was locked up, and I have the key in my possession.

The Crown Advocate.—I now apply for a remand until Monday next the 5th October.

His Worship (to accused).—You have heard what has been said and what the Crown Advocate has applied for. Have you anything to say?

Accused.—No, I have nothing to say.

His Worship.—You are not represented by counsel?

Accused.—No.

His Worship.—Very well, there will be a remand.

The Crown Advocate.—The Inspector has just stated that the prisoner's room is locked up, and that the Inspector has the key. I would suggest that the police take possession of the prisoner's effects for safe custody, unless he has anything to say to the contrary.

His Worship (to accused).—Have you any objection to that?

Accused.—No, I have no objection. Do you mean the things are to be left in the hotel or taken to the police station?

His Worship.—To some safe place, so that the police will be responsible for them.

Accused.—No, I have no objection.

Prisoner was then remanded till Monday the 5th October, at 10 o'clock.

Shanghae, October 5, 1891.

Charles Henry Allen Welch Mason was charged on remand that he "did on or about the 13th September have in his possession or under his control 5 lbs. weight or thereabouts of an explosive substance under such circumstances as to give reasonable suspicion that he did not have it in his possession for a lawful object."

As before, Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, prosecuted. Mr. R. E. Bredon, Commissioner of Customs, and Mr. Yü, Deputy appointed by the Viceroy at Nanking, were present in Court during the hearing of the case. His Excellency the Taotai and his interpreter, Mr. Zee Lan-char, occupied seats on the Bench, as did Mr. Liu (an expectant Taotai deputed by the Nanking Viceroy to watch the case in conjunction with Mr. Yü) and Mr. Liu Ta-jên, Director of the Kiangnan Arsenal.

Oliver George Ready deposed:—

I am a British subject and a Fourth Class Assistant in the Imperial Maritime Customs. I know the accused. He has been a Fourth Class Assistant in the Customs. I have known him about four years. I met him first in London during the examination for the Customs. I came out to China with him at the end of 1887. Since his arrival in China he has been stationed at Chinkiang. I was stationed there about a year and a-half, from December 1889 till July of this year. I came to Shanghae from Chinkiang on the 10th July or thereabouts. I was in Shanghae during the month of August. I saw accused in the general office at the Custom-house. I am almost certain this was on the 28th. He said he was going to leave, first to Japan, and subsequently to Vladivostock. He said he came from Chinkiang the day before to go by the Japanese mail, but had changed his mind and let the mail depart, but having heard that she was on shore at Woosung, he now purposed taking a small steam-launch with the object of catching her. This conversation took place at about 3 P.M. I did not see him again during his stay in Shanghae on that occasion. I was subsequently sent to Chinkiang, and went on the 3rd September. I next saw accused on Sunday, the 13th September, on board the steam-ship "Fuhwo" at Chinkiang. The "Fuhwo" had arrived from Shanghae. When she came I was on Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co.'s hulk. I think it was about 11 P.M. I spoke to the accused. After the ordinary greetings I said, "We know all, Mason; you had better come with me," or words to that effect. He went

with me to the Commissioner's house, where I was living at the time. Mr. Brazier, the Commissioner, was at that time at Shanghae ill, and Mr. Rickman was in charge. Mr. Kindblad, Tide Surveyor, and a Chinese boatman accompanied accused and myself to the Commissioner's house. We went into the dining-room and sat down. I wrote a note to Mr. Rickman, who came about five minutes afterwards. Mr. Rickman asked accused to give his word of honour that he would neither harm himself nor any one else. Accused's baggage was sent for, and was brought. It consisted of a trunk, a Gladstone bag, and a few sundries. Mr. Rickman had previously given accused the option of remaining in the house as my guest, or of being handed over to the Consul. Accused said he much preferred to stay as my guest. No further conversation took place till the examination of the luggage. Mr. Kindblad received instructions from Mr. Rickman to examine it. The bags were locked. Accused gave the keys to Mr. Kindblad. Accused was present during the whole of the subsequent examination. Mr. Kindblad first opened the portmanteau. Nothing contraband or of special import was found in it. Mr. Kindblad then proceeded to open the Gladstone bag. Accused said, "You had better be careful; there is dynamite in that bag." Mr. Kindblad then took out a package, about 5 inches by 4, which accused said contained dynamite. The packet was wrapped up in clothing. Mr. Kindblad placed it on the sideboard. Mr. Kindblad said, "Is there anything more?" and accused replied, "You had better look in the other side of the bag." Mr. Kindblad did so, and found a small cloth or linen bag, with a strap, which could be carried over the shoulder. It was something like a haversack. As far as I can remember, accused said, "There's more dynamite in there."

Mr. Kindblad opened it, and took out two small bags, which accused said contained his Derringers, and then something else which accused said was dynamite. The bag contained a few loose pistol cartridges. There were also dynamite fuses. During all this time accused made some remarks. He said his life had twice been threatened, and in consequence of that I asked Mr Rickman to allow two armed European officers of the Customs staff to come into the house. This was done. I had noticed when I went on the hulk that there seemed to be great excitement among the Chinese. The two officers who came were named Seitz and Stahre. The first is Assistant Examiner and the other a Second Class Tidewaiter. After the luggage had been searched and the officers had arrived accused went to bed. Upon the discovery of the dynamite and the serious appearance of the case, I asked Mr. Rickman to ask for an armed guard from the gun-boat. Mr. Kindblad was also of opinion that a guard was necessary. Mr. Rickman subsequently went to see Mr. Allen, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and returned with him to the house. Mr. Rickman called accused, who got up, and some conversation ensued. Mr. Allen finally said he could take accused on board the gun-boat "Redpole." This was done, Mr. Kindblad and myself accompanying Mr. Allen and accused on board the "Redpole." We reached the ship between 3 and 4 A.M. After Mr. Allen had had a short conversation with Captain Freeman in his cabin, Captain Freeman invited accused, Mr. Kindblad, and myself to go into the cabin. A somewhat animated conversation ensued between Captain Freeman, Mr. Allen, and accused. Mr. Kindblad and I occasionally spoke. Accused was asked for an explanation with regard to the dynamite. He said he did not feel called upon to give any explanation about the dynamite except to his chiefs. I think he said "Sir Robert Hart," but I am not sure. As far as I remember, Mr. Allen said, "You are a British subject, and as such you must give an account to me." I think accused replied that he did not feel called upon to do so. Captain Freeman asked him what he was going to do with the dynamite. Accused said that on landing he was to hand it to some one who should come and ask for it. Captain Freeman said, "Your intention then was to hand over dynamite to a lot of disaffected and irresponsible Chinese?" Accused made no satisfactory answer. The question arose how the dynamite should be disposed of, and Captain Freeman sent for his First Lieutenant, Mr. Foster. It was eventually decided that Lieutenant Foster, in uniform, and accompanied by an armed sailor, should go on shore, take delivery of the dynamite, and bring it on board the "Redpole." I believe the intention was to destroy it. Before going on board the "Redpole" I had wrapped the dynamite in a shawl and replaced it in the Gladstone bag. I locked the bag, put the key in my pocket, placed the bag under the sideboard, and covered it with a mat. I told Mr. Seitz that there was dynamite in the bag, and that it was not to be touched. I returned to the Commissioner's house with Lieutenant Foster, Mr. Kindblad, and a blue-jacket. On

our return the bag was opened and the dynamite examined. Lieutenant Foster Mr. Kindblad, Mr. Seitz, and myself were present. Statements as to the contents of the packages were made by Lieutenant Foster, Mr. Seitz, and Mr. Kindblad. Those statements agreed. The substance was in paper. Mr. Kindblad tore off a corner of the paper and said that in his opinion the contents were dynamite. As far as I could see the contents of the bag had not been disturbed during my absence, and the bag was still locked on my return.

After the examination the dynamite was rolled up in a shawl and replaced in the bag, which was taken by Lieutenant Foster. The fuses were also conveyed away under the care of Lieutenant Foster. There was a nearly square package about 5 inches by 4; a sausage-shaped roll about 8 inches long; and a substance which looked like wet putty tied up between two note-book covers. I do not know the appearance of dynamite. The package of fuses looked like a large roll of lamp-wicks. I subsequently came to Shanghae with accused in the "Anshin Maru." Mr. Stahre accompanied us. We left Chinkiang on Monday, the 14th September, and arrived in Shanghae on the following day at about noon. During the examination of accused's baggage I did not observe a note-book, but I saw it on the following morning. I afterwards saw the note-book examined. It was a translation of an old Greek play, apparently written at school. Between the lines of the English translation were English words written with Greek characters. When I first saw this book it was among accused's effects which had been turned out on the floor the night before. When I saw the book afterwards I recognized it. I think Commissioner Russell handed it to me. I saw Mr. Croskey, an Assistant in the Customs, translating it.

Accused, asked if he wished to put any questions to the witness, replied in the negative.

Axel Kindblad stated:—

I am a Swedish subject, and Acting Tide-surveyor and Harbour-master at Chinkiang, in the employ of the Imperial Maritime Customs. On Sunday, the 13th September, I was on the hulk when the "Fuhwo" came alongside. I went on board. I saw accused on board. He was talking to the last witness. They went on shore, and I and the head boatman followed. We went to the Commissioner's house, and Mr. Rickman arrived shortly afterwards. I was told to fetch accused's luggage on shore. It was brought by the head boatman. Mr. Rickman, Mr. Ready, accused, and myself were present when it was searched. The luggage consisted of a portmanteau, a Gladstone bag, and a few other things. Accused had the keys, which he handed to me. I opened the portmanteau first. I found nothing special in it. I proceeded to examine the small one. Accused told me to be careful, as there was dynamite in it. In one compartment of the bag I found a cardboard box wrapped in a singlet, amongst some clothing. Accused said there was dynamite in it. I asked accused if there was any more, and he said I had better look in the other compartment, which I did. I found a canvas bag like an ammunition bag. Accused said it contained two loaded Derringers and some dynamite. I found more dynamite and two Derringers, each in its own bag, loose cartridges, and a coil of fuze. The dynamite was partly in a long roll, wrapped in calico, and partly packed between two cardboards. Both the Derringers were loaded. I put the pistols in my pocket and the explosive on the sideboard. Accused said he had been twice threatened. I fetched Messrs. Stahre and Seitz to protect the house. The former had a revolver, but the latter had no arms, and I gave him the two Derringers. When we went on board the "Redpole" a conversation took place. Accused said he was responsible to the Inspector-General for what he had done.

Witness then corroborated the last witness's description of the return on shore and the examination of the square package. It contained dynamite. Witness had seen that explosive before and knew it. In the box there were three tiers of dynamite cartridges; and between the cardboards of the other package there were also dynamite cartridges. The sausage-shaped roll was not opened. The whole lot weighed a good 5 lbs.

Accused asked no questions.

Carl Ludwig Seitz deposed:—

I am a German subject, and am an Assistant Examiner in the Imperial Maritime Customs. I have been stationed three years at Chinkiang. On the night of the 13th ultimo, I remember being called by the last witness to the Commissioner's house, on the way to which we fetched Mr. Stahre. I placed him outside the house and went inside. The last witness gave me two loaded single-barrelled

pistols. During the absence of Mr. Ready, Mr. Kindblad, and accused, I took charge of what I was told was dynamite. I sat down by it, and it was not touched until Lieutenant Foster, Mr. Ready, Mr. Kindblad, and a petty officer returned. I saw the packages opened. One was a pasteboard box about 8 inches by 4 by 3 inches. One corner was torn open by the last witness, and I opened another corner. I saw the contents were dynamite charges. I have seen dynamite before. I saw the package between cardboard, but did not examine it. These two packages weighed fully 5 lbs. I was told there was another, but did not see it.

Accused put no questions.

The Crown Advocate applied for a remand till Wednesday morning, which was granted.

Prisoner was removed in custody, handcuffed.

October 7, 1891.

Henry Croskey deposed:—

I am an American citizen, and a Fourth Assistant in the Customs Service. I know the accused. I have been stationed at Chinkiang since the 16th July last. I lived in the same quarters as accused at Chinkiang. About the beginning of August accused told me he knew there were certain Chinese in Chinkiang who proposed to rebel against the Government in Chinkiang and Nanking, and that his intention was to assist them. He named several Chinese who, he said, were members of a Society called the Ko lao Hwei. He proposed to me to join in the movement, and left with me on his departure certain instructions written in cypher. On one occasion he told me he had written a letter to General Mesny at Shanghae, making proposals to him. The letter, accused said, was signed "X," and the answer was to be addressed to "X," Customs Post Office, Chinkiang. He also said it was written in such a manner as to make General Mesney believe it came from a Chinese. He had the letter in his hand, but I had no opportunity of reading it. I saw in his possession an American illustrated catalogue of fire-arms.

Accused here interposed and asked if questions regarding arms had any bearing on the matter of dynamite.

His Worship said he presumed they had. Accused was charged with having dynamite under such circumstances as to raise a suspicion that it was for an unlawful purpose, and therefore the accompanying circumstances were clearly admissible.

Examination continued:—

Accused told me, two or three days after his letter to General Mesny, that he had applied for leave to go to Shanghae to see a dentist, but that his real object was to see General Mesny. Leave was not granted. He afterwards went away on two months' leave. He said he proposed to go to Japan, and from there immediately to Hong Kong, where he proposed to buy arms and ammunition and bring them to Chinkiang. Three days before he left he sent me the paper produced, which is a key to a cypher (Exhibit A). After office hours he asked me if I could read it. I told him I could. It is not a difficult cypher. It consists of English words written in Greek characters. Down to the last three lines the words are in the usual order. The last three lines are written from right to left, the lowest line first. On the day of his departure he handed me a sheet of instructions written in this cypher. I gave it to the Commissioner at Chinkiang. I made a copy in cypher and a translation in English:—

[Handed in, and marked Exhibit B.]

"You will receive letter or telegram from me with four figures. First two give day, and second two give month; example: 0110 means 10th August; 3090 means 30th September. On this day or soon after you may expect me; if in our own ship, signal will be one short blast, followed by two short ones; also by day, black pennant at masthead; by night, red lamp beneath white, also at masthead. On arrival, come off in Customs gig or sampan, and bring along any weapons that may be in your charge; remember red sash. If I come from Shanghae, I shall come by river steamer, bringing arms, and perhaps a few men; and come straight to Customs in disguise, as friend. (Don't go out to dinner for a week after receipt of my letter if possible). We shall then quietly collect our men, arm and commence. On receipt of date, tell road coolie; tell boy, and tell him his instructions appended; find Chinese date from almanac; write on slip (thus: 8 moon, and 20th day), and show to tingchai the morning of date; tell Morris, and, if possible, see Clark,

Martin, Schultze, and O'Neill, and tell them to be ready to come aboard. Remember that your duties will be: telegraph, bank, and Silver Island forts; learn your ground. Likewise take a run up to Nanking, and take road coolie with you. Domestic: take care of ponies, and have them exercised, and teach boy to ride (big saddle). Every day ask to see boy's bags; I have told him to make fifty. Please pay him for a bale of cloth and cotton out of 20 dollars left by me. On receipt of date, pay boy 30 dollars, tingchai 10 dollars, road coolie 10 dollars; total, 50 dollars, left with you to be returned if not used. Also give each man one bale Turkey red at 2 dol. 40 c. = 10 dollars. The pass-word, see boy's instructions. Instructions to boy. On receipt of date, letter immediately; send pamphlets to Nanking, Chinkiang camp, Silver Island, and Kiangyin. Day before date named, put up notices in Chinkiang not to hurt foreigners; day before date named, tell him to arrange with Yang Tachang, Gan-chin, Tu Kuo-fu, brass-man, &c., and 100 men himself; they must be ready on bank, and when steamer sighted, must come off, either from Shia-ma-tou or Ch'i-ho Kho (lorcha anchorage or opposite village); boy not to tell them exact date. The pass-word will be challenge: "Lago" (who). Answer: "Gangtzu," to which first man says, "Chiang" (river). Boy to meet every up-steamer after date mentioned, waiting at saloon passengers' gangway. I have already paid boy 10 dollars, tingchai 10 dollars, road coolie 5 dollars."

Examination resumed:—

Clark is a former third class Tidewaiter at Chinkiang, now discharged. Martin is now a third class Tidewaiter at Chinkiang. Schultz is a salt searcher employed by the Taotai. O'Neill and Morris are third class Tidewaiters. The boy's bags referred to were canvas haversacks, of which a model was made for accused before his departure. The Turkey red was to be cut up and used for distinguishing sashes. He had left two pieces for that purpose. Accused's boy was discharged by me about the 6th September, and went to Kiukiang, his native place. Yang Ta-chang is a tingchai in the Custom-house General Office. Tu Kuo-fu is the head road coolie of the Chinkiang Concession Road Fund, of which accused was Secretary. Gan-chin I do not know. At the time of his departure accused left a package containing ten or twelve brass knuckledusters, made in Chinkiang by the local tinker, referred to in the translation as the brass-man. Accused went on leave on the 26th or 27th August. I received two letters from him from Hong Kong, one dated the 2nd September, and the other the 5th September. The first letter stated that he had written to Mr. Brazier explaining his presence in Hong Kong, and that he expected to leave shortly for Japan. The letter produced is in accused's handwriting.

Mr. Wilkinson read the letter, which was as follows:—

"Dear Mr. Brazier, "*Victoria Hotel, Hong Kong, September* 2, 1881.

"You will be surprised to see me sending from this place, having come here, I may say, purely by accident. I found in Shanghae a letter (Exhibit C.) waiting me from my uncle in India, saying he would be able to get his leave and would join me in Nagasaki, if I could get away by the middle of September. This knocked my catching the Vladivostock steamer on the head, so I thought I would remain a day or two in Shanghae, letting the 'Saikio' go without me. When the second day I heard the 'Saikio' had struck on the bar and would not be off till late, and as I had found a day in Shanghae quite enough, I started off to catch the 'Woosung Mail,' which, although I paid double to get her to start earlier, came half-an-hour late, and we could only see the smoke of the "Saikio" as she rounded the corner. I had then no alternative but to sleep on the mail, which does not return to Shanghae till the following morning, and the next morning I got up at 7 and saw a mail-steamer getting up steam about a quarter-of-a-mile off. This, on inquiry, proved to be the Peninsular and Oriental 'Mirzapore,' leaving for Hong Kong. I then thought, 'Dash it, why not scoot down to Hong Kong and meet my uncle there instead of returning ignominiously to Shanghae to waste a week waiting for the next Japan mail?' So before I had time to change my mind for the twentieth time I found myself a passenger on the 'Mirzapore' for 3 days. We had a splendid trip, and I feel wonderfully better for it, and shall stop here for the next two mails, and if my uncle dosen't turn up, leave for Kobé alone. There are a nice lot of fellows in the Customs here; also found Mr. McLeavy Brown very kind. I will write again from Japan, and remain, &c.

"Yours truly,

(Signed) "C. W. MASON."

Examination continued:—

The second letter had under the signature cypher figures which were intended to give the date of accused's arrival in Chinkiang. At the top of the first page were two lines in cypher in pencil, which read, "Arrive Friday night; follow instructions; everything as arranged." I had promised accused to enter into the conspiracy with him, after refusing on two distinct occasions. I thought that, had I refused, accused would have carried out his plans unknown to me, and that it was necessary I should know what he proposed to do, in order to keep the Commissioner of Customs informed. Before I agreed to join him I told the Commissioner about it. At first I thought accused was in earnest, but I was afterwards persuaded by Mr. Brazier and Mr. Rickman that he would never carry out his plans. I had no reason to believe that he had abandoned them, though his first letter from Hong Kong gave me the impression that he had, because he announced that he was going from Hong Kong to Japan. Mr. Brazier never thought that accused's intentions were serious. After accused's return from Hong Kong I was handed by Mr. Rickman a memorandum-book which had belonged to accused. It contained writing in cypher, which I was asked to translate. I have made a translation of portions which were in cypher, and produce copy of the translation. (Exhibit D.)

"1. Sell all furniture except bed. Leave with Croskey. Take Consular register and bank receipts.

"2. Take baggage down with me; store in Customs godown.

"3. Take to Hotel des Colonies. Visit sailors' places in missionary disguise and win over men. Arrange receipt of letters. Wire A. to lend 500*l.* at Hong Kong. Call, Bredon and Ready. Buy two ponies for Croskey. Find Gutzeit *re* coal-steamers from Japan. Name his own price. Gutzeit, see pilots; take one down to Hong Kong.

"I give arms, Croskey, ammunition, revolvers, and cutlasses to thirty men (fifty rounds for Yamên and ten foreigners with rifles only).

"5. Officers and instructions. Belts. 100 rounds. Seize Taotai, and let none go out. Set writers to work copying Proclamation. Practice revolvers in Court. Hold against all attacks. Send specimen Proclamation Y. T. C. H. immediately. Dispatch Taotai's card men, two chairs, for Wong, Liu, Tah, Loh.

"6. Five cutlasses, five revolvers, twenty rounds, under Croskey, to telegraph. First wire *re* cholera, Shanghae and Wuhu. S. and W. All steamers not to touch. Disconnect all lines. Yang Chiu's Headmen (4 and 5).

"7. Two sea-dogs with revolvers and cutlasses. Croskey return, bring operator along and leave three Chinese in charge to receive all papers and acknowledge. Chinese to let no one out. Send rations and men in morning. One man to guide Croskey back to C. M. S. N. Co. See Morris and then come to camp. After finish send message to telegraph and Morris on Kan-lu-ssu.

"8. Croskey dispatches batches of five; guard goods and canal. Two armed men with revolvers; send boat-load over to seize launches, and send for Kwachow to send back all but two gigs; lie Bund.

"9. Release passengers (unmolested). Distribute Proclamations on Bund."

Examination continued:—

I understand in a measure what I was expected to do in accordance with this plan of campaign. I was told by accused that on his return he would give me five or six men, with whom I was to go to the telegraph office and disconnect the wires, after which I was to bring the operator to the China Merchants' jetty. I was afterwards to go to Silver Island and take possession of the forts. I spoke to Mr. Brazier the day after Mason first spoke to me. I did not agree to join him until a short time before his departure. I did not carry out his instructions, and acted in every way in opposition to the conspiracy, if it may be so called.

Accused put no questions.

Robert Edward Bredon deposed:—

I am a British subject, and Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Shanghae. I first saw the accused on the morning of the 12th September, at my office. A letter addressed to me was handed in at the same time as accused was announced. I produce the letter, which is as follows:—

(Exhibit E.)

"(Private.)

"Sir, "*Steam-ship 'Chiyuen,' Shanghae, September* 12, 1891.

"I am C. W. Mason, Fourth Assistant (A), transferred from Chinkiang to Peking with six weeks' leave. Shortly before I left Chinkiang (end of August) I was put in the way of discovering a very serious conspiracy of the Ko Lao Secret Society. I reported the matter to Mr. Acting Commissioner J. R. Brazier at the time. Although he made light of the importance of it, I employed my first fortnight of leave in following it up, and now I have to report that a quantity of arms and ammunition—viz., 'G. & Co.,' thirty-five packages shovels and steel—has arrived by this vessel from Hong Kong, *en route* for Chinkiang.

"My object in giving this information is not to ask you to seize it here, but to allow it to go on, as applied for, to Chinkiang. I have certain information that if it is seized here it will precipitate an immediate rise at all the ports and the seizure of Customs moneys. If no suspicion is shown, the arms will be landed and stored at Chinkiang. The movement will not be carried out for some weeks, and we shall be able to track the contraband to its storing-place, seize all previous stores, and have sure evidence by which to secure and convict the ringleaders and crush the revolt. I can scarcely dwell sufficiently on the importance of allowing the goods to go quietly forward, and letting them be applied for in the usual way at Chinkiang. The Society have their agents both on the steamers and in the Yamên, so, for a guard, none of the soldiers could be trusted. But as if I am suspected of treachery my life will be in danger, I should be obliged if one or a couple of officers could be sent with me. I need scarcely say that the whole matter, from beginning to end, will be laid before the Inspector-General in a Memorandum from me.

"I remain, &c.

(Signed) "C. W. MASON."

Note.—Bill of lading produced by Mr. Mason :—

"*China Merchants Steam Navigation Company.*

"BILL OF LADING.—Hong Kong, No. 84, dated 7th September.

"'Chiyuen,' G. and Co., eight packages shovels, twenty-seven packages steel, thirty-five packages only; shipper, Wing Shung. Consignee bearer, piculs 39·30, at 15 cents per picul = 5 dol. 90 c."

I asked him some questions on the subject of the letter, and he repeated his request that the arms should go on to Chinkiang. I did not agree to this; in fact, the arms were in process of being seized at the time. I gathered from his remarks that he knew we were looking for the arms. He told me that he was at that time under orders to go to Peking at the expiry of his leave. I told him the best thing he could do would be to go to Peking at once, to drop the conspiracy and not return to Chinkiang. I added that he should go to Peking and lay the whole matter before the Inspector-General. I asked him to call again that afternoon and to dine with me at the Club in the evening. He did not come back in the afternoon but came to dinner. He said he had received a threatening notice just after he left my office in the morning, to the effect that if he did not proceed to Chinkiang at once he would not leave Shanghae alive. He also said he had sent me a note explaining the circumstances of his not coming. I told him that up to then I had not received it. At dinner we discussed the question, and I advised him that, in spite of the notice, he still ought to go to Chinkiang, and that he could get on board the "Fungshun" just before she started that night. He gave me to understand that he would act on my advice, and I left the Club under the impression that he was going by the "Fungshun." This was on Saturday night. On Monday morning the 14th September I received two letters through the local post, both dated the 12th. One is the letter, I believe, which accused said he sent me on Saturday afternoon.

(Exhibit F.)

"Dear Mr. Bredon, "*Hôtel des Colonies, Shanghae, September* 12, 1891.

"The inclosed was slipped into my hand by a Chinaman a few minutes after leaving your office. I know the writer as dangerously a man of his word, and, although my nerves are pretty good, I feel uncomfortable,

"I think I must go up to Chinkiang to-night; if once I satisfy them that I am all right I shall be admitted more into their confidence, and shall be able to move about with a safe skin. If you approve of my going, had not I better at least take along the boxes mentioned, if we can find them?* I send this note instead of coming in person, lest I should be watched.

"Unless you tell me to the contrary, I shall come to the Club dinner at 8.

"Trusting you will excuse this letter, Sir, I remain, &c.

(Signed) "C. W. MASON."

"*If so, they might be taken on board after dinner and put in my cabin. To-night is 'Fuhwo,' I think."

Inclosure in above.

"Are you betraying us? If you do not leave for Chinkiang to-night with the things you will not leave Shanghae alive. I shall meet you there.

(Signed) "A. S."

"Boxes 10 and 11 contain dynamite with caps fixed; also others."

(Exhibit G.)

"Dear Mr. Bredon, "*Hôtel des Colonies, Shanghae, September* 12, 1891.

"A second warning has frightened me; I can't risk not going to Chinkiang. I shall leave by 'Fuhwo;' tell Rickman I have come to fetch my thick clothes, and use my utmost endeavours to prevent a rising, and obtain sufficient information to show some palpable result to the Inspector-General. I shall be back in time to catch the next Tien-tsin steamer.

"Meanwhile, I may say that there are 25,000 more cartridges to follow from Hong Kong, which I believe will be packed 500 to 1,000 in bales of sugar; probably they will change the mark. The only likelihood of finding them would be if there was a small lot of twenty-five or fifty packages. After this seizure they may wait. A watch might be kept on goods leaving the Grand Hotel, Hong Kong.

"Yours, &c.

(Signed) "C. W. MASON."

At the interview on Saturday he told me that what had come in the "Chiyuen" consisted of thirty-five cases, and he produced a bill of lading for them. I took a note of its contents. It stated that the goods had been shipped at Hong Kong by a Chinese firm called Wing Shung, destination Shanghae, consignee bearer; two copies issued; thirty-five packages; contents, shovels and steel; freight payable in Shanghae, 5 dol. 90 c. He said he did not produce the bill of lading with the object of claiming the goods. He said they would be applied for at Chinkiang by Chinese. Accused returned from Chinkiang on Tuesday, and I saw him on the following day. The arms were seized on the previous Saturday, and were carefully examined on Monday morning. The packages, which were opened in my presence, contained rifles, bayonets, revolvers, and cartridges. Some of the boxes were marked inside as explosive cartridges. When the boxes arrived they were wrapped in matting like ordinary Canton cargo. They were marked "G. and Co." in a diamond, and consecutively numbered from 1 to 35. There was no other mark or label of any kind on them. After accused's return from Chinkiang I received a letter inclosing a statement which he asked me to send to the Inspector-General. That was on the 18th:—

"Sir, "*Central Hotel, Shanghae, September* 18, 1891.

"I beg to hand you herewith, open, a Memorandum addressed to Sir Robert Hart explaining my conduct; premising that I make these statements privately to the Customs authorities on condition that these volunteered confessions be not afterwards produced against me for the purpose of prosecution. This is in no way a defence handed into a Court of Law; it is of the nature of a private letter, and its readers are at liberty to disbelieve every word of it just as the writer is at liberty to refuse proving his statements or submitting to cross-examination on them. I further, having run short of despatch paper, beg to request that my letter

inclosing the statement sent to you on the 16th instant, addressed to the Inspector-General, and purporting to be a draft, be sent on as it stands. I inclose two notes for 200 dollars, from which I shall be glad to receive 50 dollars change, being my salary for September paid in advance, and now returned as obtained on false pretences. Meanwhile, I remain here and await (1) any prosecutions that may be deemed necessary, either for carrying dynamite or conspiring against a friendly Power; (2) the decision of the Inspector-General as to my continuation in or dismissal from the Service.

"Thanking you very much for your considerate handling of my case, I remain, &c.

(Signed) "C. W. MASON."

I wrote to accused stating that I declined to receive any private communication or to bind Sir Robert Hart as to what he would do. I said I had read the Memorandum, which was a lengthy one, that I thought he might submit it to Sir Robert Hart, and that I had not copied it. After that I received one or two letters from accused with inclosures to Sir Robert Hart, which I have forwarded. I was also present at a meeting at the Custom-house, when the Taotai, Mr. de Luca, Mr. Zee Lan-char, accused, and myself were present. Accused did not at any time give any explanation as to the object for which the dynamite was in his possession.

At the conclusion of the examination the Crown Advocate applied for a remand until next day, which was granted.

Accused asked if the case could be dealt with summarily, but his Worship replied that he had no power to do so.

October 8, 1891.

Chen Ping-ssu deposed:—

I am a Chinese subject, and "Weiyuan" in the Customs opium godown at Chinkiang. I have been in that position since the 9th moon of last year. I have known accused since the 6th moon of this year (the end of July). I then knew him through the "Tingchai" bringing him to the godown. Accused said that he wished to study Chinese, that the Commissioner (Mr. Brazier) had recommended me as a good Chinese scholar, and accused wished to know if I was willing to teach him. I at first said I had no time, but finally agreed to teach accused, and went to him for the first time on the following Monday (13th July). After that I went nearly every day. After about ten days, accused spoke to me about the anti-Christian disturbances, and said he supposed it was all done by the Kolao Hui. Accused said he had heard that there were people in Shanghae who were buying munitions of war, and that there were Chinese officials in the Society. I paid no particular attention to this conversation at the time, thinking it was merely gossip. I afterwards spoke to Mr. Brazier, and asked if he had recommended me to accused. Subsequently, accused asked me what salary I got at the Customs, and said he supposed it was not much, adding that it would be better if I got another post. I said there was no other post for me. Accused replied that he was under orders to go to Peking, and that he was willing to say a word for me with the Inspector-General. I then wrote on some cards my name, residence, and rank, and gave the cards to accused. About the beginning of August accused asked me when I should be promoted and when I should be able to be a Taotai. I replied that it was not easy to get promotion, still less to be a Taotai. Accused said, "If you enter the Society you can soon be a high official." At first I had no suspicion that accused was connected with the Society, but accused having frequently spoken of the Society, I began to suspect him. I asked what object there would be in my entering the Society, whether the accused knew any one in it, who the leaders were, and where they lived. Accused replied that as I had not entered the Society he could not trust me, but that there were two leaders in Shanghae. Next day, suspecting that accused was not a "good man," I spoke to Ling, my colleague in the opium godown, about the matter. I went to see accused next day, and found his things packed. I asked accused for the cards. He replied that he had not found them, but would look for them and send them. I then returned to my own room. This was between the 2nd and 4th August. I did not see him again. On the 9th August I obtained two months' leave from the Taotai, and went to my home at Tsingkiangpu. I know no one else of my name occupying the

position of an opium "Weiyuan" and living at Tsingkiangpu. I deny that I asked accused to join the Society; I am an official. I never offered accused the post of Commissioner at Chinkiang at 500 taels a-month, neither did I propose to Mason that he should go to Hong Kong to buy arms. I never introduced Mason to another foreigner. Mason never asked me to introduce him to General E. Tung-ling.

William Mesny stated:—

I am a British subject, and hold the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Chinese army. I remember receiving an anonymous letter (produced) on the 10th August.

Witness here read the letter (Exhibit I), as follows:—

"Dear Sir,

"I beg to request that a very high official of Nanking commands me to write to you for to make a contract.

"1. To send land between Chinkiang to Shanghae within limit of what time the following, viz., 100 repeating carbines, new pattern, like Colts Lightning, price wholesale about 17 dollars with 500 cartridges each, and straps; and 100 revolvers, Webley Bull-dog (American) double action 4½ inches barrel, 44 calibre. Cen. price with 500 rounds each gun, about 1 dol. 50 c.

"Please state earliest within what time limit, price of articles, and commission required, and how paid.

"2. To prepare 1,000 men with guns and drill, and 50 European sailors and gunners. Must within three months ready to capture two river forts, W. and K., and three C. men-of-war to bring up river under foreign gunners.

"Please state lowest price for the first month, your own monthly pay. Afterwards to make you the general of half to begin, and pay of foreigners according to success. Kindly to reply by bearer, because if you do not we find another. The bearer has ten friends, and if you betray, they will shoot you. If you afterwards inform the authorities, we must know and punish. If you come in, then certain succeed, and you great general with 500 taels per month. The bearer can to trust if you tell him. Better to write clear, pretend hand, no sign. Write answer immediate, foreign word in Chinese envelope, address, &c., X., c/o Custom-house Post Office, Chinkiang. Also next Saturday can trust young Chinese on Garden Bridge; he will say 'Liang,' you say, 'Chiang.'"

I consider "W. and K." stand for "Woosung and Kiangyin," and "C. men-of-war" for "Chinese men-of-war."

I did not reply to that letter. I went on the Garden Bridge, not at the time named, but afterwards. No young Chinaman was there. As I was threatened with being shot, I told two or three of my personal friends, so that if I disappeared they would know why.

Peter Toussaint deposed:—

I am a seaman, and a British subject. I know the accused. I first saw him in Hong Kong, at the Grand Hotel, a little over a month ago. I had been stopping there, but was out of employment. I had previously been second officer of the steam-ship "Diamond." Accused and I occupied a double-bedded room. He spoke to me in the bed-room, and asked me if I had any employment, or what business I followed. I said I was a seafaring man, and he asked me if I would like a situation. I said yes. He said he wanted some men, and that he would pay a good salary to a good man. I asked him what the position was, and he told me it was in the Customs. I then said I did not know anything about the Customs, but would be glad to get a position if it suited me. He told me there were men who would show me what duties I was to perform, and that they would principally be to take charge of a number of Chinese, and see that they did their work properly. He then asked if I wanted any money, or knew where I could get any more men. I said I could get some more. He then told me that he wanted some furniture, named the kind he wanted, and asked me if I would buy it for him. I said I would. He gave me the money, and asked if I could get it at once. I said I would. I bought the furniture, and took it where he directed. He told me to meet him that evening at 7 o'clock, and let him know what men I had got. I met him and told him I had seven men, that they wanted to know what their salaries would be, and that they wanted a certain advance to clear them from the boarding-house. He gave me money to pay their advance, and asked me to meet him the next morning at 7 or 7·30. I met him. He said he had some arms that

were to be packed up, and he wanted some one to look after them, so that he would not be cheated. I agreed to do this. I went to a gunsmiths indicated by the accused, and saw the arms in their boxes. I saw them nailed up and the number placed on each box. He then asked me, as far as I can remember, to hunt up some more men, which I did. I told him I wanted some more money, which he gave me, and asked me to meet him that evening about the same time as before. He told me to get what men I could and let him know the number, so that he could get their tickets, as he wanted to start as soon as possible. I met him next morning and told him I had nineteen men in all. He told me to get tickets and take the first steamer that was going. He gave me the money, and I took tickets by the "Amoy." The first steamer going was the "Chiyuen," but the C. M. S. N. Company would not sell me tickets by her. I therefore took the next steamer leaving, which was the "Amoy." That evening, after buying the tickets, I found accused had gone in the "Chiyuen." I did not at that time know his name. I told some of the men about this, and some of them asked for more money and for a guarantee, which I could not give them. I told them they knew as much about it as I did. Some of the men said they would go, and others refused. Five men and I decided to go on and see the end of it. Their names are Oswald, Keen, Read, Macgregor, and Morrison. I went back to the gunsmith's to see if accused had left any message for me. A note telling me to come on at once, and that if I did not I should find myself locked up, was given to me. A Chinese detective was watching me. A few minutes later I was arrested by Detective Green. He asked me what I was doing with all those arms. I said I was doing nothing. He asked where they were going, and I said Chinkiang. He said I was working a nice game, and that I was in for it, and would have to go to the station. I said I was quite willing to go. I went with him to the head detective's quarters, where the note (an open slip of paper) which I had received at the gunsmith's shop was taken away. I was then liberated. The police appeared to think I was a privileged character. They asked me if I was going on to Shanghae. I said I was, if the steamer did not go down on the way. I and the five men came on by the "Amoy," which left a day and a-half or two days after the "Chiyuen." The journey occupied about four days. When I arrived, I heard that some arms had been seized on the "Chiyuen," and I concluded that they were the arms which I had seen safely nailed up. In Shanghae I visited accused three times. I read in the papers of a man named Mason who was accused of importing arms. I went to the Central Hotel and saw that Mason was the man I had met at Hong Kong. The first day I saw him in Hong Kong he was wearing a long grey beard; later on in Hong Kong he appeared as he does now. He explained to me that there was some one in Hong Kong whom he did not wish to see him. When I first saw him at the Central Hotel I asked him what was the matter, and if we were going on. He said he thought we could not do any more, and that he was out of the Customs himself, but that he was working for Sir Robert Hart. On my second visit I told him that the men I had engaged were dissatisfied, and that they wanted to know who was going to send them back whence they came. He said he was unable to help them. I had to be satisfied with that. Next time I saw him I told him the men had lodged a complaint with the Consul, and I asked him to give the men something to enable them either to get back or to live here. He told me that he had no money, and was unable to do what I asked. On this occasion I told him that I had got a ship (the "Hilaria"), and that I was going away. Altogether accused gave me about 1,000 dollars in Hong Kong. I took a pass for nineteen men at Hong Kong. I did not know at that time that some of them would not go. I did not pay for the pass at that time, but came back to the men and told them that they would have to make themselves as comfortable as they could on board the ship, but that there were no sleeping apartments. Then most of them backed out. Mason told me that he wanted 100 men if he could get them. He said there was another man, named Smith, at work picking up men. I gathered that Smith was Mason's superior. I saw a man whom I supposed to be Smith. He asked me who was looking after the arms. I said I was. He told me that his name was Smith, and asked me who had engaged me. I told him I had been engaged by a man at the Grand Hotel, and he said, "All right; I know the gentleman." This was at the gunsmith's, in the morning. He was a short man, with a dark brown beard, which I thought belonged to him. From his speech I took him to be a German. I do not know if he stopped at the Grand Hotel. It is kept by a Chinaman with an English wife. The largest sum I had at one time from accused was 700 dollars or 800 dollars. I left 500 dollars with the wife of the

proprietor of the Grand Hotel one night. The money was principally in large notes. There was one note for 500 dollars, and there were other notes for 100 dollars, 50 dollars, and 25 dollars. Mason gave me no account of himself except that he was in the Customs. My wages were to be 250 dollars a-month, and the men's wages 100 dollars. When I went back to the gunsmith's shop and found that accused and the arms had gone, I was shown twenty revolvers which I had left out of the cases the day before under instructions from accused, which I was told were for me. He said each man was to have a revolver in case there was a disturbance with the Chinese when we landed, as we should land where we wanted, and it would be necessary to have the revolvers to protect ourselves on landing. I thought we were going to land near Chinkiang. I understood that where he wanted to land there was a shoal, and that if we landed below that place the Chinese might oppose us. I do not know if he meant the Chinese on shore or on the steamer. He asked whether, if the steamer did not land us where we wanted, we could compel the captain to do so, without injuring any one. I told him I did not think we could, and that it would be placing us in a dangerous position if we tried to do anything of the kind. He did not insist on it. When the revolvers were shown to me, I asked the shopkeeper to give me money for them, and told him I would deliver the money instead of the guns. He gave me 40 dollars. I am certain Mason and Smith were not the same person. Mason wore spectacles; the other man did not. Accused never told me his name, and I did not ask him what it was. One of the men, Oswald, went with me to the gunsmith's, and I showed him to accused. I know the Victoria Hotel. To my knowledge I never met a German there named Dietring. I paid away all the money I received from accused.

By the Court.—The furniture I bought was a small cupboard with folding-doors and shelves, and a chest, and I got a packing-case made, which he said was to pack furniture in. I took them to the gunsmith's. I gave them to a young lady who was getting married to help her to start housekeeping with. (Laughter.) I treated them as my own after accused had gone. They cost 35 dollars or 40 dollars.

The hearing was then adjourned till Saturday, 6th October.

Shanghae, October 10, 1891.

Charles Henry Allen Welch Mason was charged on remand under the Explosive Substances Act of 1883 that "he did on or about the 13th September have in his possession or under his control 5 lbs. weight or thereabouts of an explosive substance under such circumstances as to give reasonable suspicion that he did not have it in his possession for a lawful object."

As before, Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, prosecuted; Mr. R. E. Bredon, Commissioner of Customs, and Mr. Yü, Deputy appointed by the Viceroy at Nanking, were present in Court during the hearing of the case. His Excellency the Taotai and his interpreter, Mr. Zee Lan-char, occupied seats on the bench.

William Oswald stated:—

I am a British subject and a seaman. My last ship was the steam-ship "Namyang." I lost my passage by her. During the first week of last month I was in Hong Kong. I met Toussaint there accidently in the street. I had known him before. I told him I wanted a job, and he said he could offer me a job in the Customs, and that I should get not less than 100 dollars a-month. Toussaint introduced me to accused in a gunsmith's shop in Queen's Road. Toussaint told me accused's name, but I did not catch it. No conversation took place between accused and myself. I came to Shanghae with Toussaint in the "Amoy."

Carl Hermann August Kacker:—

I am a German subject, and a second class Tidewaiter in the Imperial Maritime Customs at Shanghae. On Saturday, 12th September, I was on board the C. M. S. N. Company's steamer "Chiyuen," having been instructed to search the vessel. I had four additional men to carry out the search. I saw accused on board about 9 A.M. At that time cargo had begun to be discharged, and I had stopped seven or eight cases. Accused asked me who was in charge of the party. I said I was. He said he was on the staff of the Customs, and had come up from Hong Kong in the "Chiyuen." He told me to be cautious, so as to raise no suspicion. I

took that as a command. I told him some cases had been stopped, and what the marks were, and he said those were the cases. I told him it was an unusual thing for so many searchers to come on board, and that it was difficult to prevent the Chinese from seeing that something special was going on. I told the other officers to be careful in their work. I thought accused was assisting me to discover the cases, and that he had come in the steamer from Hong Kong for that purpose. Accused did not tell me whether he belonged to the indoor or outdoor staff, or what he was. In about three-quarters of an hour the chief officer told me that Mr. Mason wanted to see me. I went to him. He said he intended to go on shore after breakfast to see Mr. Bredon about the cases, as it was most likely they would go on to Chinkiang. In all I stopped thirty-five cases, marked "G. and Co." in a diamond, and numbered 1 to 35. I saw some of them opened at the examination shed at Kinleeyüen. They contained cartridges, bayonets, revolvers, rifles, and leather pouches with belts.

Theodore Moorhead:—

I am an American citizen, and chief Tide-surveyor of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Shanghae. On the 12th September I went on board the "Chiyuen" several times. The first time was about 9 A.M., when she was alongside Kinleeyuen Wharf. The last witness showed me several packages which he had detained. They were marked "G. and Co." in a diamond. The packages were done up in matting. When we removed the matting we found wooden cases. The matting was marked simply "G. and Co." in a diamond, but on case, when matting was removed, we saw marked a description of contents, *e.g.*, safety cartridges, metallic cartridges, Winchester carbines, &c. In the thirty-five packages there were in all forty cases, some of the packages containing two separate cases. I produce a correct statement of the contents of the cases. (The statement showed that the cases contained 100 Winchester rifles, 28 Martini-Henry rifles, 128 revolvers, 206 bayonets, 123 revolver cases, 130 belts, 130 pouches, 12 hatchets, and 62,850 cartridges.)

John Lloyd MacDowall stated:—

I am a British subject in the employ of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Chinkiang. I have had charge of the Postal Department for upwards of a year. I know the accused. He asked me once to keep a letter marked "X" for him, and forward it to him so that no one would know about it. On three or four occasions he inquired for such a letter, but it never arrived. He came shortly after and told me that owing to the death of a resident, Mr. Jerdein, the letter was not expected. I think it was in August that Mr. Jerdein died, and it was before that event that Mr. Mason spoke to me about the letter.

James Stewart O'Neil:—

I am a Tidewaiter in the Imperial Maritime Customs and have been sationed at Chinkiang for about twelve months. I know the accused and have known him since I have been in Chinkiang. I have had no conversation with accused about his plans, neither did anybody else ever bring a message to me from accused. (Crown Advocate reads from Exhibit B.) I had not arranged with him to go on board any ship, and I do not know what he wrote in the plan referred to. There is another O'Neil in the Customs, but he is at Hankow.

William Henry Schultz:—

I am a naturalized American citizen, and a salt-searcher at Chinkiang in the Taotai's service. I have been stationed in Chinkiang about a year and a-half, and no other one of the same name that I know has been stationed there. I have known accused ever since I have been in Chinkiang. I never had any conversation with him about his plans. He never asked me to join in his plans, nor did anybody else do so, acting in his name. (Crown Advocate reads as before reference to name "Schultz.") I had made no arrangements to go on board any ship, and I have neither done nor said anything to make him believe I would go on board.

Charles Henry Morris:—

I am a British subject and a Tidewaiter in the Imperial Maritime Customs at Chinkiang. I have known the accused for nearly two years and seven months. I have been on good terms with him. He once broached the subject of some schemes he had to me, but I took little notice of what he said. He asked me if I thought a few resolute men could take the forts at Silver Island. He asked it casually, as if merely for my opinion. I took what he said as mere nonsense. This conversation took place on the Chinkiang Bund. I had spoken to him about a boy I had

discharged for insolence, and who, I thought, was about to be taken into accused's employ. This conversation took place probably a little more than two months ago. There was another occasion, one night when I was at dinner with accused, about a fortnight before his going away, when he mentioned the subject casually again, but I took no notice of it as before. Accused had been sick for some time, and I thought that this was probably some idea that had come into his head through sickness. I did not think it necessary to report the matter to any one, for I thought that as he was going on leave to Japan, Vladivostock, and thence to Peking, he would forget about it. (Crown Advocate reads from Exhibit D, where name Morris is frequently mentioned.) I do not know what he meant by writing "Morris and his men, ten Chinese, enter the cabin, immediately disarm and lock up captain." Accused had no reason to suppose I would do that. He was not justified in using my name in such a manner.

At the conclusion of the case for the prosecution, the Crown Advocate applied that the prisoner be committed for trial.

His Worship said there were first the depositions of some of the witnesses to be read over and signed. The Court would stand adjourned till 10·30 on Monday morning for this to be done.

Shanghae, October 12, 1891.

Charles Henry Allen Welch Mason was charged on remand under the Explosive Substances Act of 1883 that he "did on or about the 13th September have in his possession and under his control 5 lbs. weight or thereabouts of an explosive substance under such circumstances as to give reasonable suspicion that he did not have it in his possession for a lawful object."

As before, Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, prosecuted; Mr. R. E. Bredon, Commissioner of Customs, was present in Court.

The proceedings consisted almost entirely of reading over the evidence of witnesses who had not already signed their depositions. A few additions and alterations were now made by witnesses. Mr. Ready stated that he asked for the two armed officers before the discovery of dynamite. In addition to noticing excitement among the natives, he had been watched by the Chinaman in the Concession. Toussaint was asked by the Crown Advocate if any, besides Oswald, of the five men who came up in the "Amoy" had seen accused, and replied in the negative.

In reply to the usual caution, accused said he did not wish to say anything at pesent.

Accused was then formally committed to take his trial before a jury.

Inclosure 3 in No. 115.

Extracts from Mason's Note-book.

	Dol. c.	Dol. c.
Revolvers, 200, Am. Bull-dog, 44 cal., 20 oz.—		
50—6 at 2 dol. 22 c.	111 00	375 50
50—4½ at 1 dol. 95 c.	97 50	
100—2½ at 1 dol. 67 c.	167 00	
Ammunition, at 200 = 20,000, Webley—		
Central fire, 44, 10,000; 44 Bull-dog, 10,000—		
At 16 dol. 50 c. per 1,000	165 00	310 00
At 14 dol. 50 c. per 1,000	145 00	
1 case = 200 = 83 = 69 lbs.		
Carbines, 100, 44 cal.: Colt's lightening magazine carbine, 12 shots,		
6½ lbs., at 12 dol. 38 c.		238 00
Or Marlin repeater, 44 cal., at 17 dol. 50 c.		1,750 00
Ammunition, at 300 = 30,000, 40 cal., Colt's, 2,000 per case—		
108 lbs., at 19 dollars per 1,000		570 00
Cutlasses, 150 (?) at 2 dollars		300 00
Cartridge belts, 120 at 7 dollars a dozen		70 00
Revolver belts, 100 at 5 dollars a dozen		50 00
Gun slings, 120 at 6 dol. 75 c. a dozen.		
Axes, 12, revolver cartridge boxes, 44 at 5 dollars a dozen.		
Whistles, 3 dozen at 3 dollars, or Bean's police call, 1 dollar each.		

1. Sell all furniture except bed, leave with Croskey; take Consular register and bank receipts.

2. Take luggage down with me, store in Customs godown.

3. Bag to Hotel des Colonies; visit sailors' places in missionary disguise, and win over men. Arrange receipt of letters. Wire A. lend 500*l.* at Hong Kong. Call Bredoh and Ready, buy two ponies for Croskey.

4. Find Gutzeit (Yutgeit), recoal steamers from Japan, name his own price. Gutzeit see pilots (take one down to Hong Kong).

5. Meet Chunsan, arrange regetting American sailors, or (?) seizing Foochow arsenal and Chinese gun-boats, to arrive in Chinkiang on date mentioned in letter, self by coal-boat to Japan, self by mail-steamer, pay him before; take Pilot Luching, win over crews at Nagasaki, arrange with German coal captain to bring over twenty to fifty men to arrive C'kiang, given date by letter.

7. Call Consul passport, and write Brazier.

8. To Yokohama, take him straight to Hong Kong.

9. At Hong Kong in missionary disguise (spectacles), find men, buy arms, pack in drawers, &c.; furniture "for Brazier." Arrange further immediate supply of 10,000 repeaters, gatlings, ammunition, belts, &c.

Ship on board either direct steamer, if Chinese seize, and telegraph (write) Shanghae; seize C. M. S. N. Co. and gun-boats and date to arrive, or coast to Shanghae.

10. Part of men send before=some to seize gun-boats. Instructions find K. L—man to act—W. S'hae Agent.

1. Chusan in my grip, Hotel des Colonies first day arrive.

(α.) Give me your address at Foochow and foreign name.

(β.) I shall send your letter from Hong Kong, simply with date, on that night or any time after; be at C'kiang. If you can't get gun-boat, be there yourself, and Gangchin at Ruhstrat's day previous.

(γ.) Return to Foochow, examine arsenal, &c.; sound men, and see if you can seize one or two Chinese gun-boats. Create a riot, sack arsenal, and collar all rifles; first cut all telegraph lines, saw down poles, then cut with axe and stone. The gun-boat must have enough coal to reach Chinkiang, and it takes five hours to get up steam. Tell the sailors all the other gun-boats at Woosung and up the river have consented. Each sailor will get 6 dollars per month, paid in advance; besides which, each man will get 5 dollars on reaching Chinkang. There will be no fighting, simply lie at Nanking or Hankow. The man —— joins will be made captain, with 300 tls. a-month. Can they pilot the river? If not, must get pilot. Try and pass Woosung at night run.

(δ.) Get hold of some of American sailors and show inclosed paper; arrange with them to desert, and, if gun-boat unwilling, cut her out, hoist anchor, and away. If American gun-boat leaves before time, let them desert and hide themselves on shore, if coming, and big foreign hong lend money, all stored ready in Chinkiang. Tell Chinese sailors that a few foreigners help and guarantee pay.

(ϵ.) Probably be at Chinkiang end of month. When you get my letter stating date, wire at once to your brother; say one (two) ships, twenty (etc.) men, leave on date.

(ζ.) If pass Woosung too soon, slow down to time arrival, arriving on or about date; by day signal, display black flag at mast-head, with one single blast. The answer will be two guns from C. M. S. N. Co., and a sampan or gig put off, with black flag; by night, one short blast, and a red lamp below white lamps; if bad weather, repeat the blast three times. The answer will be two guns from C. M. S. N. Co. and red light swung from hulk mast (or alongside steamer, if too windy to swing lamp); put three red lights, one below the other, on mast; if signal answered, come ashore to C. M. S. N. Co., and anchor opposite.

(η.) If arrive Chinkiang too soon, anchor off Chi-ho-ko; received visits by ships' Lieutenants; hide yourself: a foreign officer say captain left sick at Foochow and that you were ordered up from Nanking to look after Chinkiang.

(θ.) Call immediately on brother, see if any letter from; if letter, or date passed and no letter, expect to begin acting about end September.

Seize Taotai, if he call, or call yourself, and make yourself Taotai; cut telegraph at Chinkiang and Kan Lu-ssu (Consular Bluff), issue Proclamations, win over soldiers, appoint your own officers, seize any other Chinkiang gun-boats, *don't touch*

foreign land, people, or goods. Collect money from merchants and pay bonus to troops to show it is real. If you feel safe at Chinkiang, go on immediately to Nanking, seize two forts, and station a station a* gun-boat and foreign gunners at Kiangyin. Remember the signals.

1. Signal then is (and you must answer it if given by forts or passing steamers), from forts, two guns and red lamp swung, or three big lamps; from ship, one blast and do. The word is Nago?—Liang-chiang. Yantzü.

(ι.) Here are 200 dollars to bribe, and letter for American sailors. If can't get gun-boat, come up in steamer, and tell men to follow.

(κ.) "Wanted experienced foreign gunners and navigators. Enterprise headed by wealthy foreigners at Shanghae. Success guaranteed. Pay, 100 dollars per month, paid in advance on arrival at destination. Bonus at end of month, according to success, and passage paid if wish to retire. Don't lose this chance, men! a splendid opportunity of making your fortune; trust bearer. N.B.—The place of operations is Nanking; not touch C'kiang, only meet there.

2. Instructions to Shanghae agent; will Yiu—Y—and Chiu to act with (sleep at night in sailors' quarters, and find a listener). You try and find twenty or thirty men. Wait till you get letter from me, for my letter to tell men, stating a date; this date means for you to begin. Then get a steam-launch, go down to Woosung, and seize one or two Chinese men-of-war. Get up steam and come on (begin at 10 P.M., start at 3 A.M., arrive 8 A.M.); take pilot and navigator [am going to seize Nanking, only you must signal. Arrange so as to start fair]. See they don't run you into forts. If you arrive Chinkiang before dark, fly black pennant at mast-head and wait for sampan, and follow instructions of man with pass-word—"Liang-chiang. Yantzu." If arrive after dark, blow one blast, swing red lamp, or three lamps, one below another, and occasional short blasts. If no answer, remain on ship as long as convenient, then take arms, &c., land and hold Consular Bluff, seize all officials, and disable ship, come aboard, send Chinaman to Chinkiang for tinned meats. We are sure to come on in a day or two, and our party will communicate with you; there are half a-dozen foreigners in it in Chinkiang, so you may feel quite safe. If I send you word, it means that it must come off, and that everything is prepared. If you can't get men-of-war, then come right on in steam-launch, if enough coal, and land.

Can you find me a pilot to take to Hong Kong?

Y. and Mor. receive letter from me, giving date only; on that date, Y., Ytc, Kfu. meet to dinner at Ye.'s; post their men, 100 waiting about, 200 Cadiz [?] also li-kin godown or in boat (men wear cartridge bags); steamer (C. M. S. N. Co.'s) arrive at dusk. Y. meets me at gangway and tells me all ready, or I tell him no can [if I no come, and no man with the pass-word to give message, then all return and wait letters] all ready. First tell each party general rendezvous, Consular Bluff. Morris to close down port-holes, no passengers to land.

1. Blow the whistle, signal all assemble on board.

2. Morris and his men, ten Chinese, enter cabin immediately and arm, and immediately disarm and lock up the captain. Ten cutlasses and revolvers. Land all important cargo (unless too light), and allow no export transhipment.

3. Cutlasses served out to twenty men (Gangchiu) to guard two ends of road, let ενσνε [?] come in, none go away.

3*a*. Laodah and three foreigners to seize steam-launch, and get up steam to Customs.

3*aa*. I give arms, Croskey ammunition, revolvers, and cutlasses to thirty men, (fifty rounds), for Yamên, and ten foreigners with rifles only.

5. Officers and instructions and belts, 100 rounds. Seize Taotai, and let none go out; set writers to work copying Proclamation. Practice revolvers in court; hold against all attacks; send specimen Proclamation, Y; Ch.; immediately dispatch Taotai's card men and chairs for Wang, Lui, Ta, Lo.

6. Five cutlasses, five revolvers (twenty rounds), under Croskey, to telegraph, first wire re cholera S'hai and Wuhu (E. and W.), steamers not to touch; disconnect all lines (Gangchius headman, 4 and 5); two sea-dogs with revolvers and

* *Sic in orig.*

cutlasses. Croskey return, bring operator along, and leave three Chinese in charge to receive all papers and acknowledge; Chinese to let no one out, will send rations and men in morning. One man to guide Croskey back to C. M. S. N. Co.; see Morris, and then come to camp; all finished, send message to telegraph and Morris on Kan Lu-ssu.

7. Twenty Chinese under Clark, five revolvers and six rifles, to seize Tutung, Hsien, and Chih-fu; don't kill, take to Taotai's Yamên, lock up, then come back. Join Y. I. C., then all come to Consular Bluff and stay there. C. M. S. N. Co. for rice.

On getting to Yamên, concoct Proclamation with Liu, &c. Tell them J. G. running show for Emperor, leave me at Chinkiang only, self with thirty revolvers, twenty cutlasses, and foreigners, to Pao Kai-shan camp; seize General and arms and officers, bring them to Yamên guard gates. Send men to talk men over; pay 1 dollar all round. Leave Croskey in command with ten foreigners, Gangchiu and Satty and twenty their men. March 200 soldiers (with kit) back to ship under Ko-fu and self (take torches), 200 men being unarmed, arms being carried by foreigners and K. L. S. men; bring back 100 men unarmed, with twenty armed Tungma-t'ou by boat, seize officers and arms; on return from four, 100 soldiers, fifteen foreigners, with rifles seven and fifty.

8. Croskey dispatching batches of five to guard goods and canal; two our men with revolvers sent boat-load over to Kwachow to send back all but two gigs lie bund, seize launch and send over.

9. Release (passengers unmolested), distribute Proclamation on bund.

10. Wait till Monday mid-day; send Chusan with 200 camp soldiers, take axes ten, 200 K. l. soldiers under Croskey or lieutenant, armed with fifty rifles (200 rounds), fifty revolvers (fifty rounds), and Nordenfelt from ship to Nanking. Seize telegraph, arsenal, Viceroy, officials, and treasure; provisions for foreigners. Appoint officers, promise pay, come back with arms and treasure, &c.

Thirty men with ten cutlasses and ten revolvers in belt, and one foreigner (under Sch.) to prevent other steamers clearing, or any goods being exported. B/o taot'ai if trouble, blow whistle for more men.

11. Seize boats.

12. Station scouts.

1. Prevent communication with north bank; telegram or telegram from Shanghae. Leave S'hai (Consular Bluff) Saturday night sleep aft. Arrive C'kiang 10 P.M. (1½ pr.). [Wire to S. and W. re quarantine tell yam.] Camp instructions to steamers re cholera; no boats to cross. 11·30 P.M. launch leaves for Tung-ma-tou camp.

Sunday, 12 A.M. arrive Nanking, Chu-san, fifty foreigners (revolvers) thirty Ko-lao-hui cutlasses, twenty camp soldiers.

10 A.M. leave Nanking; first send in Chinese to parley; if willing, hand over officers.

3 P.M. arrive Chinkiang.

Sunday afternoon muster troops at parade-ground and camp.

13. Fix treasure, arsenal and granary at Consular Bluff camp below, and establish mounted messengers, start drill, send out scouts.

14. Send 200 men overland to seize Gangchou; no pillage; leave guard on canal there with instructions.

15. Send down, seize Kiangyin and Tung-ma-to.

16. Station men-of-war at Kiangyin, search all boats, seize all Chinese and blow to pieces (big boat get near and pepper with rifles to cover boarding party).

10*a*. On return from Nanking, dispatch steamer back to Woosung to seize gun-boats (if gun-boats sufficient, dispatch two of these).

17. After two days, send army north to seize Kaifeng and occupy north boundary.

18. Dispatch men to survey country north and south of Chinkiang, and boy and ten sailors with rifles and fifty rounds; carry sacks and axes, twenty men, twenty cutlasses, ten revolvers, with six coolies under Morris to bank; seize treasure and gig and Chinese boat straight to Consular Bluff; stay there and hold.

Keep back passengers till 1 return from camp; seize all public treasure; if either shipping port, delay [?] to tranship; drop ship's boats to prevent [?].

Night before to cut cable. Boy and, M. receive [?] from me., Make bags Before leaving, arrange [?] letter to the different men. Signal if vessel seized answer from sampan alongside [?]. Distribute whistles. Imperial Proclamations to Commissioners. Arrange pass-word. Arms; box leave in cabin; written instructions to foreigners; Proclamation to people to keep order; Proclamation for recruits; Proclamation re loans; lanterns and torches; plan of roads; provisions 10; instruction 14; complete list of thing, Hong Kong; pass-words and signs and pay slips.

Weight of one case 20 = 265 lbs. Order arms required after one month. 10,000 Springfield rifles, 45 calibre, at 9 dollars (8¾ lbs.), 90,000 American dollars; 10,000 bayonets at 1 dol. 50 c., 15,000 American dollars (or else "Peabody-Martin" rifle, weight 9 lbs. 6 oz., and sabre bayonet). Ammunition (for either 45 calibre), 70 grains, 33 dollars; 1,000 = 165,000; 500 rounds = 5,000,000. Reloading tools, 1,000 repeating carbines; 500 rounds = 500,000; bullet moulds.

Moon:	September	1,	Tuesday	=	7	moon, 28th	day.
„	„	3,	Thursday	=	8	„ 1st	„
„	„	12,	Saturday	=	8	„ 10th	„
„	„	19,	„	=	8	„ 17th	„
„	„	26,	„	=	8	„ 24th	„

Sun on 1st rise 5·53; set 5·47.

Mails P. O., M. M., V. S., from Hong Kong to Shanghae September 1, 5, 9, 15, 23, 30; from Shanghae for Hong Kong August 29, September 5, 12, 19, 23, 26, 3. Down steamers at Chinkiang; C. M. S. N. Co., Friday, Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Sual, Saturday or Sunday. Hualee (W. C. de Vries), Monday. Chang-on and Ella, up Sunday, Friday, down Monday, Saturday. To Nagasaki from Shanghae, [?] day. Arrive from Hong Kong.

Chinese fleet:

Angyuan, Peigang, Laiyuen, Chunyuen (for guard), Cheyuan, Chihyuan, Chingyuan = 2,000 tons, 8,000 horse-power, foreign petty officers, Chenchung, Chenhsi, Chennan, Chenpei, Chentung, Chenpien = 6 [?], Tsao-chiang = dispatch-boat, Gangwei, Weiyuan.

1. Arrive, Chinkiang, signal, boat comes off					50	
				100	200	
2. Seize Chinese gun-boats		—	20	20	20	20
3. Go alongside China merchants' hulk or anchor and send junk, call officers and instruct (?)	Nine	g.	n.	k.	Foreigners	Chinese
6. Gangchiu guard road	2	—	—	10	—	10
				1		
7. Laoda get up steam .. .. Laoda	1	—	1	5	2	5
				3	2	
10. Morris seize treasure with boy — Morris, Boy	10	—	5	20	5	20
				1	1	
8. Croskey send and seize telegraph .. .. — Croskey	1	—	2	5	2	5
				2	3	
9. Yangta-chang to Yamên .. Y.	5	10	30	30	10	20
				4	5	
11. Self camp post police .. K. s., Y. s., K. f.	15	30	50	50	30	50
					2	
5. Schulz and Clark to guard river and board steamers (until relieved) .. .. — Schulz, Clark	5	5	10	10	10	10
	1	2	6	6	4	6
4. Sailor hold hulk and steamer .. Clark		46	120	170	81	150
Croskey comes to camp, both go to hulk start	60					
					2	
12. Morris with treasure and guard to Kanlossu	30	5	5	5	5	10
			50			
Croskey to seize Silver Id. forts (stay till launch and junk)	3 hrs.	25	25	50	50	100
seize two gun-boats and bring out ..	10	—	(3)	(5)	(3)	(5)
13. Self to Yamên (consult W. T. Gen., &c.), Proclamation, &c.	2½ hrs.					
Instruct and pay Yamên men	3 hrs.				5	10
14. Seize Chih-fu and Tartar General, billet men, and arrange night watch ..	30					
Self to C. M.'s hulk sleep.						
5 A.M. Post Proclamations.						
				5		
16. Ta and Gang visit other banks for loans	1		10	15	10	20
17. 5 A.M. Boy stores collect food to C. merchants.						
18. Self, stores, money, ammunition, to Consular Bluff, 6 A.M.	1				20	5
19. Inspect and pay troops, serve out arms.						
Self to inspect forts; with Proclamation leave Custom-house alone					20	20
20. 10 A.M. Wire to papers.						
21. 12 noon. Start for Nanking.						
11*a*. Party to stop all exodus at South Gate, canal, and Proclamation	10	5	5	10	Soldiers 20	5
11*b*. Party to Chin Chi-ling; no exodus ..		5			10 soldiers	
11*c*. No exit to Shanghae; stop pass-word at Foochong corner.						
11*d*. Kiangsi should shut gates.						
15. Seize three big gun-sampans anchored near hulk.						
19. 6 A.M. At Consular Bluff with Wu and tables.						

No. 116.

Acting Consul-General Jamieson to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received November* 19.)

My Lord, *Shanghae, October* 16, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a despatch, with its inclosures, which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at Peking.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. JAMIESON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 116.

Acting Consul-General Jamieson to Sir J. Walsham.

Sir, *Shanghae, October* 16, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to inclose two copies of a translation, made by Mr. Hopkins, of this Consulate-General, of a Chinese pamphlet which is reported to have been printed and distributed in large quantities along the Yang-tsze Valley, entitled, "Death to the Devils' Doctrines."*

The copy from which the translation has been made was obtained last month in the city of An-ch'ing (or Nganking, as it is often written), the capital of the Province of Anhui, where it was then circulating freely.

I learn from Mr. Gardner, Her Majesty's Consul at Hankow, that he has obtained several copies of the pamphlet, and as he has probably already forwarded one to the Legation, I retain in the meantime the one in my possession.

The original is written in a semi-colloquial style, in order to be easily understood by the masses of the people. The name of the author, and the place of publication, are not given. The contents speak for themselves, but I may add that, so far from having a seditious or anti-dynastic character, the work is rather the deliberate expression of Chinese Chauvinism. This is shown not only by the terms in which the Taiping rebellion is spoken of, but by the honorific lacunæ before every reference to the Emperor, the Empress, or the Imperial attributes and acts.

I am sending a copy of this despatch, and its inclosures, to the Foreign Office.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. JAMIESON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 116.

Pamphlet.

Death to the Devils' Doctrines.

ON the title-page the wording runs as follows: "Let every one carefully read and repeat to others. No matter how numerous the devils, let them be annihilated.

"Printed and published by the Three Religions, distributed everywhere within the nine regions [viz., China], the Four Kindnesses [viz., those received from Heaven, Earth, Sovereign, and Parents], to be well pondered, and requital endeavoured to be made by each; the devils to be guarded against and the families protected, to avoid the making of cuckolds. Let those who fear harm from the devils print this in large quantities."

(Translation.)

[After about six pages pointing out the nature and merits of the Three Religions, Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism, the author continues:—]

I will now go on to explain to all my readers the particulars contained in the "Death to the Devils' Doctrines," and do you consider whether they are hateful or not!

Since the devils came to our country of China, they have built, in the large cities and market towns in every province devils' halls, which are called "Churches of the Lord of Heaven" [Roman Catholic churches], where the devil-men, women, and children [*lit.*, devils' sons, grandsons, and wives] meet together in a body. Every seven days there is one day of worship. The head devil whom they worship is named Jesus the Heir to the Throne. At the upper end [of the church] they paint a figure of a devil, or make a statue of one, naked except for a pair of trousers, and nailed upon a cross. And they say that this head devil was put to death by his enemies, and so the devil-men, women, and children all think of him and pity him. The truth is that the deities and the saints of China have everywhere revealed in plain terms by the planchette pen, books of which revelations have been published, that Jesus when alive was a most vicious, most wicked, and most corrupt man, who having committed many and most grievous crimes was put to death by crucifixion by the head devil-king of the Jewish State [*Tê-a Kuo in orig.*]. Yama the King

* Some passages in this pamphlet, and the rhymes at the end, have been omitted as too indecent for publication. Some coarse expressions have also been modified.

[of Hades], in his extreme hatred, confined the spirit of Jesus in a dark hell, whence once a day it is brought before him to be tortured. Nearly two thousand years have now passed, and never has it seen daylight. There was no atom of injustice in the crucifixion. The devil-men, women, and children, when they die, are all kept in hell. In death such torments, yet in life they are vain dreamers! For they say that the corrupt devil Jesus and the devils belonging to their corrupt doctrines have ascended or will ascend into Heaven. Are they not more stupid than hogs?

On both sides of the devils' halls [churches] also are drawn pictures of the corrupt devil Jesus, several tens in number, which are fitted with glass and hung up. They are said to be representations of the corrupt devil Jesus' sufferings during life. All this is simply gas* on the part of the devil-men, women and children. In another place is hung up a picture of a devil-woman carrying a devil-child. They say this devil-woman was a virgin, and that God [in the original the phrase is the Supreme, *lit.*, Jade Ruler, one of the various forms of Shang Ti] gave forth some holy spirit which entered into the womb of the virgin, and that she bore this devil-child, who was Jesus. At the back of the devil-hall is a picture of an old devil sick and lying upon a bed. A devil-woman embraces him and a young devil stands at the side in attendance. They say that this old devil is Jesus' adopted father, and that the devil-woman, with her son Jesus, married him. When any one enters, a devil-book is given him. These devil-books are in large numbers, but not one exists that ought not to be destroyed,—to be destroyed! I have, disguising my feelings, been and received several of them, and for every sentence that I read, I uttered a curse, and when I had finished reading I there and then burnt them. You my readers have not seen them, so I will describe them to you. They say that the Chinese who venerate Heaven, earth, the sun, the moon, and the stars, are wrong, all wrong. These are material things created by Jesus. Why should we want to venerate them? It is enough to worship Jesus, and then there will be *such* happiness, without beginning or end!

They also say that the Chinese who venerate the ancestral tablets are wrong, all wrong. Ancestors, being dead, are the same as worn-out utensils. Why should we want to venerate them? It is enough to worship Jesus, and then there will be *such* happiness, without beginning or end! All stories of that sort, too many to relate. Of all our saints and sages the only ones whom the devil-books do not dare to abuse, at present, are Yao, Shun, Yü, T'ang, Wên Wang, Wu Wang, Chou Kung, Confucius, and Mencius, but whether they will not abuse them in the future is doubtful. Apart from these, Wên Ch'ang, the god of literature; Kuan Ti, the god of war; Lao-tzŭ, Sakyamuni, Kuan Yin, the god of the hearth, the god of wealth, together with all the greater and lesser true gods, are abused without exception in the devil-books, which one and all declare that in Heaven above and earth beneath, in the past and in the present, only one is great, that is the corrupt devil Jesus whom they worship. At times they say that the latter was transformed from the essence (or spirit) of the Supreme Ruler, at other times that he is his son. The devil-men and children [*sic*] called the Supreme Ruler their Heavenly Father, and the corrupt devil Jesus their Heavenly Elder Brother. And I don't know how much more such stuff and nonsense† they have.

You, my readers, scholars and farmers, workmen and merchants, old and young women, with Taoist and Buddhist priests and nuns, all of you reverence Heaven and earth, the sun, the moon, and the stars; you reverence the saints and sages, the Rishis and the Buddhas; you revere your ancestors and parents. Now that you have heard the foregoing, I should think there will not be one who will not utterly detest this corrupt devil Jesus, and these devil-men, women, and children. Such is the detestable nature of these devil-books, and no further account should be taken of them.

* * * * *

The teachings of China's saints and sages, Rishis and Buddhas, tell us that the sin of lewdness is most grievous, and one they bid us on no account to commit. As for incest, it is even more unpardonable under the State Laws, and, whether it be beheading or strangling, the penalty is of the utmost severity. In this China of ours, if there were bestial creatures who committed acts of deadly shamefulness, father with daughter-in-law, brother with sister-in-law, or any such persons closely related by blood, even supposing they were not discovered by the authorities, and thus escaped for a time the punishment of beheading or strangulation, yet they would be hounded to death by the jeers and revilings of all who came to hear of it from their neighbours. But with the devil-sects the exact contrary is the case. They utterly ignore all such distinctions. Father and daughter, elder brother and younger sister, elder sister and younger brother, may become husband and wife, and so can other relatives, as I need not say.

Also they rate women more highly than men, and alike in the government of

* The original is a very coarse expression. † In the original a coarse expression.

the State and of the household the control in most cases is exercised by a devil-woman. Hence the devil-women are all lascivious.

In China we have nothing viler than men who live on the price of their wives' dishonour, and harlots. Now I am 75 years old, and never have I heard of such a man debauching his own daughter, nor a harlot sleeping with her own brother! You see, compared with the devil-sects, even these wretches and harlots are not so bad. Damnable and never-ending offences! And since they are such, why should Chinese be bent on joining the sect?

As for avarice and lust, how many men living are absolutely free from these faults? What we Chinese exclusively rely on to teach men, as they do teach with painstaking care, is the writings of the saints and sages, the Rishis and the Buddhas. We rely on the Imperial Laws to provide the stringent sanctions of Government. Hence even persons of the second and third class have regard for their good names, their reputations, and their lives, and do not venture to violate the principles of social order. But the corrupt doctrines propagated by the corrupt devil Jesus say that however monstrous a sin be committed, an act of worship to him will redeem it. Hence it is that the devil-men, women, and children have always been like swine and dogs. In addition to this, the devil-Rulers expressly send the devil-priests everywhere to incite people to join the devils, so that by the help of native traitors they may scheme for the territory of China. They spend much money, and direct the devil-priests to go to work with a liberal hand. The latter, having thus plenty of money to spend, and beautiful Chinese women to minister to their pleasures, do you think they do not strive might and main to find means of working on the people? Chinese cuckolds and harlots, rowdies and criminals, being, as they are, greedy of money and pleasure, join them, of course, very gladly, as those persons know to some extent who live near the devil-halls. Then there are those who have been bewitched with drugs, and join the devil-sect not understanding what they do. It was thus that at the close of the reign of Tao Kuang (1850) the devil-sects flourished in the Provinces of Kuang-Tung and Kuang-Hsi. The long-haired rebels the [T'aipings], Hung Hsiu-ch'üan, Yang Hsiu-ch'ing, and Shih Ta-k'ai, were the leaders of the devil-sect. On their rebellion anarchy prevailed throughout the Empire. Several decades were necessary before all of them could be beheaded or slaughtered. You young persons do not know about the long-haired rebels. Just ask old men who have read the books formerly published by those rebels, whether they were not devil-doctrines. Ask them whether those books did not deal in "Heavenly Father," "Heavenly Brother," and stuff of that sort. Ask them whether, irrespective of age or sex, all were not styled "Brethren" or "Sisters." Ask them whether the natural ties of the family were or were not observed. Ask them whether temples were not set in flames, and Boddhisatwas hacked to pieces. Ask them where the rebels got their foreign guns and foreign cannon, when they were fighting the Government troops in Kiang-nan and Chehkiang. Ask them how, when in the 1st year of Hsien Fêng (1851) the long-haired rebels were everywhere rampant, and when in the 9th year of the same reign (1860) the devils, coming from Kuang-Tung, entered Peking in open rebellion, the two sets co-operated. Ask and reflect; and then you will know the vile scheme of the devil-Rulers, who dispatch devil-priests to come and preach their faith, with no other object than to incite a seditious movement in their favour, so as to enable them to plot for the possession of the Chinese Empire.

We Chinese who belong to the Three Religions, whether we read the classic books of Yoa, Shun, and the other sainted names, or those of the mighty Lao-tzŭ, or those of Sakyamuni Buddha and Kuan Yin, have received incomparable goodness from the saints, the sages, the Rishis, and the Buddhas; and when one thinks of this devil-sect daring to come and ruin our Chinese true Faith that has lasted several thousands of years I ask you if it is not a hateful thing. But even the uneducated, those who cannot read a single word, there is no one of them but has received the beneficent protection and support of Heaven and earth, the gracious light of the sun, moon, and stars; no one of them but has received blessings from the god of literature, the god of war, the god of the hearth, the god of wealth, and all the host of lesser and greater deities; no one but in his bringing up and teaching has not received kindness from the Emperor, from his ancestors, and from his parents. And when one thinks of this devil-sect daring to injure Heaven and earth, the sun, moon, and stars, and the host of lesser and greater deities, as well as each individual man's own ancestors and parents, and of their talking this rot about not venerating them, and doing so wrongly; when one thinks, too, of their plotting for our Chinese territory, of their taking advantage not only of the old age of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress, and the youth of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor, but of the famines from floods and drought that have afflicted China, I ask you whether it is not

a hateful thing. No man's conscience is blinded, and there will not be one who does not long to utterly exterminate this devil-sect of the Lord of Heaven.

Again, there is another thing. Granting that you do not concern yourselves with the saints and sages, the Rishis and the Buddhas, nor with affairs of State, yet can you ignore what concerns your person and your own family? At the present time, in every province, the devil-priests dispatch a crowd of Chinese devil-sons and devil-grandsons belonging to their sect [viz., old and young native Christians], who secretly distribute devil-books everywhere. Many of these books have been picked up. Remember, as soon as you hear them spoken about by any one, go quickly and make search everywhere and seize them. Whenever you see a devil-son or a devil-grandson praising the devil-doctrines, attack him; whenever you see a devil-book, burn it. On no account be careless. Once allow them to come and incite people to enter the devil-sect, and if one man enters it, a whole family is led astray; if one family is led astray, so will their immediate neighbours be, their fellow clansmen, their relatives and friends, and numberless places will be ruined. It is just as it is with opium. If one person smokes, the whole household is certain to do so; if one household smokes, the neighbourhood will be sure to do so, and when there are many smokers, an opium divan will be opened, In the same way, if the followers of the faith are many, a devil's-hall will be built, and what can you do *then*?

There is another thing. You must be extra careful in enjoining on the women and children of both sexes not to look at strangers, and to have nothing to do with women, old or young, whom they casually meet, lest they should allow the devil-sect women to administer secretly one of their magical drugs. As soon as the witchcraft has taken effect, the debauching of the victim is assured, in the first place to gratify *their* passions, and, in the second place, as a means of shutting the mouths of *your* whole family. Is not this a dreadful and hateful thing?

There is another thing. The devil-sects have a magical art by which various parts of women and boys are cut away and sold to devil-merchants, who make up from them and the drug used in photography, together with molten copper and lead, a mixture, 100 catties of which will yield 8 catties of silver. Whenever a convert dies, the devil-priests do not allow the relatives to approach the body, but bury it themselves, gouging out the eyes, which they also sell to be made into drugs, but fooling the people by speaking of "closing the eyes for the last journey." Is not this a dreadful and hateful thing?

Vast numbers in every province have now been injured in this way, and a feeling of hatred has sunk into the very bones and marrow of all who have examined into the particulars of these cases. Unfortunately, many devil-halls have already been built, and much successful persuasion has been exercised, and, just as in the case of opium, it is very difficult to stop the evil all at once. This comes from the people in those places not taking timely precautions, and thus encouraging the devils to get them into their toils, and then they suffer for it. But we won't concern ourselves with the frost on other people's roofs, but will each of us sweep the snow from our own doorways. We will raise our barrier in good time with our whole heart and strength. Each city shall be on guard, each market town, each village, and each clan. On no pretext whatever shall a single man be allowed to join the sect and lead the neighbourhood astray, and so encourage the devil-priests to come and build devil-halls, for if they do, the men will most certainly have their wives dishonoured, and there will certainly be mutilations of women and boys, and what will repentance do then? Think of it, all of you, is it not shameful, dreadful, hateful? Remember, remember, and repeat these things to everybody.

No. 117.

Foreign Office to Consul Gardner.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 20, 1891.

WITH reference to your despatch No. 12 of the 14th June last,* I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state that the friends of Mr. Green have asked whether the Chinese authorities have paid any indemnity on account of his murder at Wuhsueh, and also whether any steps have been taken with regard to his estate.

I am to instruct you to furnish an early Report on these matters.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

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* See "China No. 3 (1891)," p. 27.

No. 118.

Sir H. Macartney to Foreign Office.—(Received November 21.)

Dear Sir Thomas, *Chinese Legation, November 19, 1891.*

PLEASE be so good as to inform Lord Salisbury that, on the receipt of your note of the 11th instant, I at once acquainted the Chinese Minister of its purport, as well as of that of the three papers it contained, and which his Lordship wished me to bring to the Minister's notice.

The Minister regretted to perceive, on perusing these papers, that the action of the provincial authorities in China in some cases seemed to have been at variance with the assurances he had been instructed to give to the Foreign Office—assurances respecting the will and the power of the Imperial Government to prevent further outrages on British subjects, and to punish the parties concerned in their perpetration.

Though the Ichang and the Kirin incidents occurred before these assurances were given, and but little time had elapsed between the date of Consul Gardner's despatch to the Foreign Office and that on which he indicated to the authorities at Hankow and Wuchang the establishments at Hwang-p'i who were said to be engaged in printing and disseminating inflammatory publications against Europeans, the Minister lost no time in bringing the matter to the notice of his Government. For it was of importance, he considered, that not for a moment should even a semblance of doubt be allowed to exist in the mind of Her Majesty's Government as to the value of the assurances of his Government or the sincerity of its professions.

The Minister did this by telegraph, and now I am to forward you, for Lord Salisbury's information, the following translation of a telegram he has received from the Tsung-li Yamên, and which he has been instructed to communicate to his Lordship:—

"The missionary disturbances which have unfortunately taken place in various provinces having been traced to the circulation of inflammatory placards and pamphlets amongst the people, the Imperial Government has determined on taking most stringent measures for their suppression. Their authors are to be sought for, arrested, and, on being found guilty, executed at once, and without waiting for the customary Imperial authorization to carry out the sentence.

"The suspension of the law requiring the Imperial sanction for the infliction of capital punishment will, in the opinion of the Imperial Government, have a most salutary effect, and lead to the gradual disappearance of the objectionable publications which have in so many instances recently been productive of such deplorable results."

Believe me, &c.

(Signed) HALLIDAY MACARTNEY.

No. 119.

Foreign Office to Sir H. Macartney.

Dear Sir Halliday, *Foreign Office, November 22, 1891.*

LORD SALISBURY, to whom I forwarded your letter of the 19th instant, desires me to say that he has heard with much satisfaction that the Chinese Government have determined to take stringent measures for the suppression of the pamphlets and placards inciting the population to murder and outrage against foreigners.

Lord Salisbury begs that you will offer his thanks to the Minister for the prompt action which he has taken in the matter.

Believe me, &c.

(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 120.

Sieh-Ta-jén to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 24.)

My Lord, *Chinese Legation, November 23, 1891.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which your Lordship did me the honour to address to me under date of the 16th instant, forwarding copy of a Proclamation which the Officer administering the Government of Hong Kong had been pleased to issue, prohibiting the exportation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, and naval and military stores from the Colony during a period of six months from the 1st October last, the date of the Proclamation.

The Imperial Government, to whom I shall hasten to communicate this information, will not fail to appreciate the alacrity shown by Her Majesty's Government in taking such effective measures to cut off the source whence the Secret Societies that are now creating disturbances in China principally obtain their supplies of arms and ammunition.

I hope that by the time the six months have expired the necessity for the Proclamation will have ceased to exist, but, should it unfortunately be otherwise, Her Majesty's Government will receive due notice of the circumstance, with a view to the prohibition being maintained for some time longer.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SIEH.

No. 121.

Telegram from Amoy to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 28.)

Amoy, November 28, 1891.

SECRET SOCIETY beaten Rev. Gregory.

No. 122.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Hannen.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, November 28, 1891.*

RUMOURS received of disturbances at Taku and Amoy. Have you any information?

No. 123.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 28, 1891.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 10th instant, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit, for Lord Knutsford's information, a copy of a note from the Chinese Minister at this Court,* acknowledging the copy of the Proclamation issued by the Officer administering the Government of Hong Kong to prohibit the export of warlike stores from that Colony.

The Chinese Minister trusts that at the expiration of six months the necessity for the Proclamation will have ceased, but, should it prove otherwise, he promises that Her Majesty's Government shall receive timely notice of the necessity for its being kept longer in force.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 124.

Mr. Hannen to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 29, 1 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Shanghae, November 29, 1891.*

SENIOR Naval Officer at Tien-tsin telegraphs [that a] rebellion has broken out 200 miles to the north-east of Peking; 6,000 men have been dispatched to maintain order;

* No. 120.

if defeated, situation of affairs at Peking and Tien-tsin considered dangerous. No information of disturbances at Amoy.

No. 125.

Consul Gardner to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received November* 30.)

My Lord, *Hankow, October* 19, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, translation of an anti-Christian compact entered into by the Hunanese.

Translation of threatening letter sent to the Protestant and Catholic missionaries at Wuchang on the 6th September, 1891.

Translations of sundry anti-Christian placards, printed and disseminated from Changsha. These documents are interesting, because they are written by men of light and leading in China, are printed by Benevolent Societies, and are distributed gratuitously as meritorious and edifying literature.*

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHR. GARDNER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 125.

Anti-Christian Compact entered into between the Hunanese.

(Translation.)

Document, headed "Let us with one heart act together. Agreement entered into by all Hunan."

FIRST. It is agreed that throughout the province, each clan shall investigate its clansmen, whether scholars, agriculturists, artizans, or merchants. If there is any who does not sacrifice to the spirit of the great, complete, holy, ancient Master Confucius and to the original Lord of the ancestors, he certainly is one of those who have been drugged by the goat [foreign] devils, and has entered the Jesus pig squeak [Christianity], we will immediately drag him to the ancestral temple, to be severely dealt with by the clan or family. We will force him to give up perversity and return to the right. If he dare disobey, the whole clan shall join together and take the piggish goatish devil and all his family, young and old, male and female, and drive them all out of the place. We will print their names and the number of them, and send the lists to the neighbouring districts, prefectures, and sub-prefectures in all directions, that they likewise may drive them out. We will not let them live within the borders of Hunan. From the family registers we will erase the names of the pig goat devils.

Secondly. It is agreed that if in the whole province there is a clan that does not act stringently, who retains Christians, or treats them kindly, or protects them, or if a clan gives any sustenance to a single pig goat devil, when the neighbourhood has found it out, it must have no further intercourse with that clan. Hereafter, in the neighbourhood no one must be allowed to make matrimonial alliances with that clan, no agriculturist must be allowed to plough or dig that clan's fields, no artizan must be allowed to enter that clan's service, no trader must be allowed to have any intercourse with that clan. If that clan has any small pig goat devils who wish to enter into the civil or military examinations, none of the *literati* are allowed to be his guarantee, none of the Bachelors of Arts shall be allowed to report his name.

Thirdly. It is agreed, if any travellers come to the province as traders, doctors, photographers, pedlars, &c., it may be difficult to secure that among them may not be pig goat devils. The whole province must carefully search into this. That such persons should not carry about with them the tablets of their ancestors is not to be made a cause of quarrel, what is to be done is to watch their conduct on the festival days of each month. If they do not worship the spirits. If on the

* The more indecent of these have been omitted.

anniversaries of their parents' birth and death they do not worship their ancestors. If they do not perform the "sacara" they are to be suspected. They must be asked if they worship Jesus * * * whether they eat Jesus' flesh. If they begin to argue or prevaricate, then let all gather together and drive them out without mercy.

Fourthly. It is agreed that as recently among the civil and military officials it is reported there are some who stifle their consciences and disregard our sages and saints and the Emperor of China and aid the pig goat devil's countries, assist the pig goat devil squeak, oppress the innocent people, and following the goats, change into devils and worship the pig, the guilt of such scoundrels is abominable. They shall not escape the punishment of our country, nor the chastisement of Heaven. Our whole province has sworn not to follow the goats and become devils and not to worship the pig. If persons who have so sworn come to Hunan we shall neither venture to oppress them nor be able to oppress them. We also agree that there shall be no false denunciations leading to unjust expulsions and riots, but at the same time it is absolutely necessary to set on foot secret inquiries constantly, and not be stupefied by drugs nor induced by gain to destroy the foundations of morality. If, therefore, we find that any one is really a child of the pig goat devils, and is really not calumniated by spite, then we will gather together and draw a picture of him, and a picture of his progenitors to three generations, as pig goats and devils. We will give a description of him, his officers, his surname, and his name, and we will report him to the high authorities at Peking and of the provinces, and beg them to memorialize the Throne and beg that it will inflict such a punishment as to extirpate the plague.

Fifthly. It is agreed that if the pig goat devils dare to resent this conduct of the country and create trouble, then, at the word of the Emperor, for our young men to oppose them. The Heads of the clans throughout the province shall immediately in person gather their young men together and give up their lives for the Emperor. For those who die, the clans will provide the money for the funeral rites and coffins, and to support their parents and widows. If there is a clan that fears to fight, or refuses to give money for the sake of the killed men's ghosts, then the neighbours shall esteem that clan as a pig goat devil clan.

Sixthly. It is agreed that, if the pig goat devils dare enter our Hunan province in order to gratify their spite and defile our boundaries, the larger sub-prefectures and districts shall provide 20,000 men, the medium sized 15,000 men, and the smaller ones 10,000 men. We will subscribe and pay the cost of weapons of war, and we will ask the Chinese authorities to distribute the troops, and at once proceed to fight the foreigners.

Seventhly. We agree, whether there is trouble or not, we will not allow the burning of missionary premises: first, because such might lead to the destruction of Chinese houses in the neighbourhood; and secondly, because they can be confiscated and sold by the authorities to the benefit of the revenue, and therefore the burning of them would be a pity.

October 15, 1891.

Inclosure 2 in No. 125.

Threatening Notice sent to the Protestant and Catholic Missionaries at Wuchang on the 6th September, 1891.

(Translation.)

FROM the time of Panku to the present Dynasty many generations have elapsed. When Ta Kuang and Hsein-fîng came to the Throne, Heaven was unpropitious, and unexpectedly you devils came to our country, and said your object was commerce and trade and the teaching of the Roman Catholic and Protestant religions. You openly used money and bought converts, and seduced men's hearts to follow foreigners; you are hateful.

The Chinese who swallowed your religions, old and young, male and female, sold their ancestors, the living and dead of their families, and went with the foreigners. They no longer wanted ancestors. Is not that a crime? You scoop out eyes. You foreigners don't in the least know we are going to sweep foreigners out of the place. This winter or next spring we will kill every one of you. We will not leave you a root. You have insulted the spirits and the sages. Your crimes are complete. The people of all the provinces will rise with the determina-

tion of driving out you devils, and we will early seize the scoundre converts of Protestantism and Roman Catholicism.

Heaven will not tolerate you.

A salutation to the foreigners.

October 15, 1891.

Inclosure 3 in No. 125.

Poster headed "Let Every one regard his Conscience. The Six Great Crimes of Christianity."

(Translation.)

THEY forget the bounty of the Emperor, and further, their hearts are with the devil countries. They despise the virtue of the ancient sages, and their hearts are with the pig spawn.

Their first crime is disloyalty. They listen to the devil's instructions, and do not show gratitude to heaven and earth, the three great luminaries, ancestors progenitors, or fathers and mothers.

Their second great crime is undutifulness. They defile men's wives and daughters, injure men's lives, mutilate men's bodies.

Their third great crime is inhumanity. Our wives and daughters, our lives, our bodies, are all defiled, injured, and mutilated by these pig devils. Do you know it? Will you not take precautions?

Their fourth great crime is ignorance. They fear the devils, they fear the pig.

Their fifth great crime is cowardice. They do not fear the contempt of their relatives, connexions, neighbours, or friends; they do not fear that, after death, they will not have the fear to meet their ancestors; and they don't fear having a name that will stink for a myriad years.

Their sixth great crime is shamelessness.

There are eight distinct merits in destroying the Protestant and Roman Catholic religions:—

1. It will frustrate their evil designs.
2. It will frustrate their rebellious schemes.
3. It will satisfy the just indignation of the Chinese.
4. It will make the foolish Chinese from being stupified.
5. It will elevate piety and morality throughout the world.
6. It will remove disaster from the country.
7. It will take away poverty and distress from the people.
8. It will further Heaven's designs that men should be virtuous.

Verse.

These are our views;
We present them to the four quarters of Heaven.
Virtuous men and Princes
Regard what we say.

Issued in the autumn of 1890.

[Here follow the names of eight Chinese sages.]

Printed in Tong-zin district (Honan), at the printing-press in front of the Temple of Zo, by the benevolent law-abiding descendant of sages' book-shop.

October 12, 1891.

Inclosure 4 in No. 125.

Translation of Poster.

AT the top is a picture of two Tonquinese Princes worshipping the sun. Then follow these verses:—

We respectfully warn the Chinese
Quickly guard against the devil pigs.
Our little country is not prosperous,
And has received great injury from the pigs,
Only because at first
We did not suspect the devil tricks,
And let them spread Christianity,
And were kind to the wicked villains;
So now the innocent people
Are covered with bristles and have got tails [*i.e.*, have been changed into beasts].
Heaven, earth, the Emperor, and parents
They abuse to their hearts' full.
Saints, Sages, Fairies, and Buddhas
They, without conscience, wounded and slew.
Fearing the devils, they followed them,
And seeing pigs knelt to them.
When the devil robbers came
They deserted their Sovereign and joined them.
The devil robbers attack from without.
The native robbers invite the villains.
Our Kingdom rebels.
The four neighbours all suffer.
We are nearly swallowed up.
Now we repent too late.
We look to the Chinese.
Take warning by the upset cast ahead [Chinese proverb].
Don't permit Christianizing,
And then the pig schemers will not hatch treason.
The people's fidelity will be established;
Benevolence will appear beautiful.
Utterly destroy these ravenous wild beasts,
And, like Zü, you will cure the inundation.
China, under the vault of Heaven.
Wet and ways will last for ever.

Li Chung and Mo Urh, high statesmen of the tributary State of Tonquin, respectfully address China.

["Li" is the family name of the Tonquin Princes.]
October 12, 1891.

No. 126.

Consul Gardner to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 30.)

My Lord, *Hankow, October* 20, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that some two months ago I heard a man named Tang had been arrested for disseminating anti-foreign placards, and had subsequently been released. I inquired at the time into the matter, and was informed by the authorities here that the man had been released because he had been arrested by mistake, and there was no evidence against him.

Yesterday I discovered that this information was not exact; that he was released because his relative, a high Chinese official, demanded his release. This high official's name is Chow Han-tze. He is the author of several anti-foreign placards.

I now inclose, for your Lordship's information, translation of a placard written by this gentleman, and also of a letter which he wrote to Tan, the Lieutenant-Governor of this province, which procured the release of his relative.

This gentleman is a high official in great repute as a patriot among his own countrymen.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHR. GARDNER.

P.S.—I inclose Memorandum of interview, Captain Ricotti, of His Royal Imperial Majesty's ship "Volturno," with the Viceroy.

C. G.

Inclosure 1 in No. 126.

(Translation.)
(Intimate.)
Letter written to his Excellency Tan Chi-shun, Lieutenant-Governor of Hupei, by Chou Han-tze, a Mandarin, wearing a button of the second rank, an expectant Taotai of Shan-hsi, with the hereditary rank of Yan Chi-wei, a native of Ning-hsiang (of Changsha Hunan), at present at home on sick leave.

I JUST write you a line, though I am very busy and have no leisure. I must apologize for not having written you lately, but I have thought of you, and wished you all happiness in your work and in your leisure. In your public and private life you have displayed merit and virtue, and I admire you.

To suppress all kinds of perversity, I, in conjunction with the Manager of the Pao-shen Tang (Benevolent Society in Hunan) and various civil and military officials and the gentry, have been printing and disseminating placards and pamphlets.

A relative of mine, a native of Hsiang-tan (Hunan), named Tang Chen-pi, other name Mêng-liang, went to Hupei. We got him to take a basket of pamphlets to distribute. Afterwards, I received a messenger from him in Hunan, begging my aid, &c., saying that, on account of this business, he had been arrested. At receiving this news I was much astonished. If one ought not to stamp out corrupt doctrines, then I am the chief of the guilty parties of raising the trouble by disseminating these pamphlets. I ought to be cashiered and degraded and tried, but the matter has nothing to do with Tang Shê-chiu [*sic*]. If Tang is beheaded, and his head exposed as a warning, you will not be able to put a stop to the dissemination.

So I write you this letter of information, and beg you and the Viceroy [the intimate name of the Viceroy is given] to consult together, and to release my relative Tang and the other man arrested with him, and to return them all the property that has been taken from them; and, in conjunction, to degrade me, and memorialize the Throne against me. I will wait my punishment in Hunan. I will not abscond. If you and the Viceroy oppress other righteous men and leave me out, I will go to Peking and report to the Emperor. I have vowed to devote my life to honouring Yao, Shên, Zü, Tang, Wên, Wu, Duke Chou, Confucius, Mencius, with the Imperial laws and my country, my forefathers and my ancestors, the Empress and the Emperor. I will not leave my relative Tang and his associates the sole glory of leaving behind them a noble name.

I hope you will reply to me at once, so as to decide me whether or not to go to Peking. I hastily wish you all peace. Compliments.

October 20, 1891.

Inclosure 2 in No. 126.

Placard written by Chou Han-tze, otherwise called "Zieh Chên," a Native of Ning Hsiang, Hunan, a high Chinese Official.

(Translation.)

PLACARD headed "In reverend obedience to the Sacred Edict for exterminating corrupt Doctrine."

On the side are verses:—

My head touches heaven; my feet are on earth.
I lay hold on heaven; I lift up the earth.
I astonish heaven; I influence earth.
I aid the dead; and save the living.
I regard the dead; and think of the living.
If there is death, there is not life.

My fellow countryman, Chueh Wu-tze, the master, wrote a book called "Pi Hsieh Chi Shih" [a death-blow to corrupt doctrine], and had his name under the designation of "The man with the sorest heart in the world:" To destroy the foreigners' [devils] sting. I am not like Chuih.

The corrupt doctrine of Roman Catholics lyingly speaks of Jesus the perverse devil, and under his name does away with rites and destroys duty. It worships Jesus as the equal of Heaven, it lyingly scatters about portentous books, it barks at Heaven, earth, and the three luminaries, and says they are the creatures of Jesus

the perverse devil, it barks at men's ancestors and forefathers and fathers and mothers who have left the world as mere utensils that have been worn out, it abuses and maligns China's saints and sages, the fairies and Buddhas, and it has the audacity to spread its doctrines in all directions, and seduces the ignorant people. The Roman Catholics deceive the wives and daughters of the Chinese. Their crime is as great as Heaven. Both gods and men are enraged. If we do not beat the drums and attack them, how can we put a stop to the portentous books of heir corrupt religion?

I abominate the scoundrels who follow the corrupt devils [foreigners]. Those who help the devils are tigers, and seek a quarrel with China. I have sworn to fight them to the death. I have composed verses, which I have had printed, and disseminated through the Empire; posterity when it reads it will say I was a man who respected the gods, and who obeyed the Sacred Edict, to give a death-blow to corrupt doctrine; and though I be killed, yet I will respect my ancestors and my forefathers. I will respect the saints and fairies and the spirits of the Buddhas, and people will praise me, and say I was a stalwart Chinaman.

If you fear calamity and disaster, and are excited by lies, and you fear the dogs should bite you, and alter your disposition, then after death your posterity will not be loyal, will not be dutiful, will not be intelligent, will not be humane, will not be brave. Their reputation will stink, and you yourselves will not be accounted Chinamen.

Printed on the 1st day of Kwang Shu, 16th year, by Chou Han-tze, a brave man of Ning Hsiang Hunan.

October 20, 1891.

Inclosure 3 in No. 126.

DETAILS of interview between his Excellency Chang Chi-tung, Viceroy of Hunan and Hupei, Taotai, King of Hankow, Captain Giovanni Ricotti, of Royal Italian ship "Volturno," Taotai Tsai; interpreted by C. T. Gardner, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul and Italian Consul at Wuchang on the 16th September, 1891.

Captain Ricotti expressed great pleasure at being able to pay this visit. Considered it a personal honour. Hoped that his Excellency and all the great men of his family were well.

The Viceroy hoped "Volturno" had had a good passage.

Captain Ricotti.—I came from Shanghai. We were three months there. This is the first Italian man-of-war that has come here.

The Viceroy.—Surprised to see an Italian man-of-war at Hankow, where Italy has not many interests.

Captain Ricotti.—At present the number of Italians established in this part of China is not large, but as trade increases they may become more. The motive of my ship coming to Hankow is to co-operate with the other European men-of-war for the insurance of the protection of lives and property of Europeans and Americans established here.

The Viceroy said: I will see that the lives and properties of Europeans and Americans are perfectly safe, and it is the duty of the local authorities to protect them; and I myself will certainly provide for their perfect security.

If troubles should come, you may be sure I will not omit what may be judged necessary to check them; but it is also necessary that all Europeans established here do not cause troubles by acting in a hasty manner.

If riots do occur, I will compensate the sufferers. I would not compensate the sufferers if the riots were caused by Europeans' conduct.

Captain Ricotti.—I am much pleased, and I thank your Excellency for your plain and clear directions, and I hope, and have no doubt, that your power will be exercised always, and always with the same success as it has been since the last riots, for the protection of the lives and properties of foreigners, but if circumstances should arise in which the forces of your Excellency are not sufficient to conquer the rioters and protect Europeans, I hope that you will be favourable to the intervention of our forces.

The Viceroy.—I think I can give you entire assurance on this point, and have no fear of such occurrences as you mention.

The riots at Ichang and others were entirely unforeseen, and if occurrences of an extremely serious nature happen, which I do not anticipate, I myself will ask for the intervention of your forces to assist me.

Captain Ricotti.—I thank your Excellency once more for so resolute and clear directions. I have been told that much anti-foreign literature has been published. What has been done to the pawnbrokers at Hwang p'i, who cut blocks and printed anti-foreign books, and disseminated the book "Kwei Chiao Kai Sze?"

The Viceroy.—They are still under trial. It would not be wise to place too much importance to this literature. The publication of it is a bad joke, and has no influence. To Mr. Gardner: Are you now on this visit as Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, or His Italian Majesty's Consul?

Mr. Gardner.—I have to act in Italian interests here. At present I am assisting the Captain of the Italian man-of-war as interpreter, and to introduce him to you.

The Viceroy.—Is there no Italian Admiral in China? Have I to consider Captain Ricotti as having power to act independently?

Captain Ricotti and *Mr. Gardner* together informed his Excellency that there was no Italian Admiral in China, and that Captain Ricotti was free to act on his own responsibility.

The meeting then closed.

Drafted by Captain Ricotti.

No. 127.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.**

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, November* 30, 1891, 3·35 P.M.

REUTER'S correspondent at Peking reports insurrections in the north, and massacre of Europeans and Christians, apparently in Province of Shing King.

What information have you?

No. 128.

Acting Consul Ayrton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 2.)

(Telegraphic.) *Newchwang, December* 2, 1891.

IN reply to telegram of 30th ultimo, there are rumours of risings 150 miles westwards. No Europeans there. Force sent. Suppression reported. Native authorities confident.

Reverend Fulton, Presbyterian Mission, arrived from Hinchow, 100 miles west, reports 200 bandits looted village near Chihli frontier. Not abnormal in winter. People on friendly terms with Europeans and Christians throughout province. No apprehensions as far as is known.

No. 129.

Sir J. Walsham to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 3.)

(Telegraphic.) *Peking, December* 2, 1891.

AN outbreak has taken place to the west of Jehol, beyond the Great Wall. It is led by the brigands who are always present in the northern parts of the Province of Pechili, and who are no doubt in this case assisted by the Secret Societies, and possibly by Chinese Mahommedans from Mongolia. The rising is said to have attained certain proportions; two or three important towns are alleged to have been captured, and some hundreds of natives, among whom a considerable number of Christian converts, are reported to have been murdered. There is, however, no reason for believing that the lives of any Europeans have yet been sacrificed: 6,000 picked soldiers, commanded by the chief officer of the province, have been sent by the Government to suppress the rising, and the Government are confident that this will be done. The soldiers should be now near the scene of the outbreak, and should be able to deal with it. Rumours of the most sensational kind are daily circulated, and will doubtless be transmitted to Europe by telegraph, without much regard to accuracy either as to the places or persons concerned.

* Also to Acting Consul Ayrton.

There should therefore be caution as to the amount of credit to be given to such reports. There is a British gun-boat at Tien-tsin, and another has now ascended the Yang-tsze River to Ichang. For the present, at all events, there are no reports from the Yang-tsze region of a disquieting nature.

No. 130.

Mr. Gosselin to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 3.)

My Lord, *Brussels, December* 2, 1891.

THE reported massacres of Christians in Manchuria and in the north of China have created no little anxiety here, there being at the present moment one Dutch and two Belgian Bishops and some sixty Belgian priests engaged in the work of the Mongolian Mission.

In answer to a telegraphic inquiry sent by Prince de Chimay on the 26th ultimo, M. Loumyer, the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, telegraphed yesterday to hi Excellency to say that two Belgian missionaries named Van Dyck and Denys are in safety, and that it is hoped that a third, Father Bruylant, is also out of danger. The telegram makes no mention of the reported revolt and march of the rebels on Peking.

The Director of the Political Division of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, who showed me the telegram, said that in his opinion, as no mention was made either of the other priests being in danger, or of the spread of the revolt in North China, the news published in the European press has probably been greatly exaggerated.

I have, &c.

(Signed) MARTIN GOSSELIN.

No. 131.

Mr. Egerton to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December* 4.)

My Lord, *Paris, December* 2, 1891.

M. RIBOT, when I saw him to-day, told me that he had received no very recent news from China. The Chinese Representative had been with him this afternoon, but could throw no further light on the reports of massacres which appeared in the paper, and which M. Ribot told me he sincerely hoped, and was inclined to believe, were considerably exaggerated.

Rather more than a week ago he had received a report of a massacre in the north of China, but he had heard nothing since then from Peking.

His Excellency is naturally anxious, and is in communication with M. Waddington on the subject. He regrets that there does not yet appear to be any concert between the Admirals, who have separated in different directions, to Japan and elsewhere. He thinks it most important that concert should be established between the commanding officers of the European squadrons in the China Seas.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

No. 132.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Egerton.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 4, 1891.

BARON D'ESTOURNELLES communicated yesterday, on behalf of the French Ambassador, a message from M. Ribot, stating that the accounts received by the French Government from China were of a nature to cause serious anxiety.

M. Ribot was of opinion that all the Governments interested must recognize the necessity of taking a firm attitude, and giving to their Naval Commanders in Chinese waters instructions to concert together in order to provide as far as possible against the dangers to be apprehended.

Baron d'Estournelles observed that from the latest reports of the French Admiral in the East it appeared that at the end of October he was the only officer commanding a squadron on the spot, and that the Commanders of the dispatch and gun boats on the

Yang-tsze were only furnished with special instructions which did not allow of their coming to an agreement for concerted action.

I have communicated to Baron d'Estournelles the information received within the last few days from the British Legation at Peking, from Her Majesty's Consulate-General at Shanghae, and the Consulate at Newchwang, and have pointed out that in the valley of the Yang-tsze River there has been no recurrence of disturbances, and that there is at present no apparent cause for apprehension there.

This is in part no doubt due to the presence of foreign ships of war at the various Treaty ports. To remove them for the purpose of concentration would, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, entail the risk of the recurrence of outbreaks.

The site of the present insurrection is to the north of Peking, and the matter seems to have been greatly exaggerated, no Europeans, according to the latest accounts, appearing to have suffered. Of the two outbreaks which have recently occurred, the more important is far inland. But in any case the whole of that part of the Chinese coast will shortly be closed by ice, and inaccessible to naval operations.

The present disposal of the foreign vessels of war appears, therefore, to be the best for the present circumstances, and there is no reason to think that the instructions with which their Commanders are furnished are otherwise than sufficient for the occasion.

I have at the same time communicated to Baron d'Estournelles the note from the Chinese Legation of the 19th ultimo, announcing the issue of fresh and more stringent orders for the summary punishment of the authors and disseminators of the placards and pamphlets against foreigners.

A copy of this note was forwarded to you in my despatch of the 1st instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 133.

Mr. Hannen to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 5.)

(Telegraphic.) *Shanghae, December 4, 1891.*

SATISFACTORY reports received from Consuls at Tien-tsin and Newchwaug. Rebel forces completely dispersed. Reported massacre of Christians probably true, but no confirmation of outrages upon women.

No. 134.

Consul Gardner to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 7.)

My Lord, *Hankow, October 26, 1891.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, the following translations:—

1. Memorial addressed to the Tsung-li Yamên by eight of the leading gentry of Hunan.

2. Despatch from a former Lieutenant-Governor of Hunan to Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of Chihli, and Imperial Commissioner for the north of China.*

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHR. GARDNER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 134.

Memorial addressed by eight Hunan Gentlemen to the Tsung-li Yamên, Peking, in the Spring of 1890, and afterwards printed and disseminated under the title, "A Pillar to support Heaven."

(Translation.) *Spring 1890.*

THE scholars and people of all Hunan joined in printing and disseminating:

Kung Hai-hsio, a Chü-jen [M.A.], of Ning-hsiang;
Yen Fu-li, sub-Chü-jen [M.A.], of Chang-ning;
Tseng Chê-chuan [B.A.], of Au-jon;
Mêng Pi-hsien [B.A.], of Au-hwa;
Chou Tu-chi [B.A.], of Tao-chou;
Chêng Ju-tê [B.A.], of Tung-tao;

* The coarser and more profane passages in these papers have been expurgated.

Chu Ming-chih [B.A.], of Yung-shun;
Chang Ting-wan [B.A.], of Yung-hsü;

Respectfully present a Memorial to the Princes and Excellencies of the Tsung-li Yamên.

We respectfully submit that Christianity is not conformable to the classics.

Documents written by His Imperial Majesty Yung Chêng manifest this:—

The Chinese Court allowed for a time the barbarians of the isles to spread Christianity, but did not abrogate or forget ancient regulations. The opinion then was, that though Christianity was not in accordance with the classics, it was not a thing necessary to guard against, but now its power has increased. At first it was not anticipated that the more it was tolerated the worse it would become, the more it was tolerated the more dreadful it would become, and how widely it would spread.

Things are now ten million times worse than in the reign of Yung Chêng.

Your Imperial Highnesses and Excellencies are like Chou and Chao, closely connected with the throne and loyal. You take account of the difficulties and interests of the realm. It is impossible for you to be lacking in devotion to the Sovereign. Your love for the people is ardent; you see danger far off, and will provide against it.

But the people are ignorant and timid, and dare not avenge their wrongs. They cry, and look to your Excellencies' exertions to save the country; although they know your Excellencies are so engrossed in work as to have no time to eat or shave, and that it will be difficult "to burn the unicorn's horn, and thus manifest the monsters' shapes in the water,"* and make a report to the Throne.

We scholars cannot but speak out plainly. Formerly, all the people of Hunan respected their ancestors and their forefathers, and were grateful for the mercies vouchsafed by them; they only studied the Four Books and the Six Classics, and learnt the doctrines of Yao, Shun, Yü, Tang, Wên, Wu, Chou, Kung, and Confucius. There were also Buddhist priests and nuns, and Taoist priests who read the books of the Fairies and Sakyamouni Gautama; but these works are not much studied by the literates. They read the sacred instructions of Yung Chêng, in which it is stated that the Christian religion is not in accordance with the classics. We had not read the Christian books, nor associated with Christians.

In the times of Hsun-fêng and Tung-chi (1851 to 1870), it was reported that barbarians from rocky islets had come to Hunan to teach religion. Our scholars, engrossed in their studies, did not at first find leisure to inquire into the matter. Years elapsed; every year the malodorous sound was more and more bruited about, and the people spoke of it with great agitation.

Some say the foreigners do not regard the five relations or the five virtues; that they are fierce and cruel, and exceedingly wicked; as libidinous as deer bucks, as greedy as wolves, as tricky as monkeys, as ruthless as wild cats.†

Others say Christian books transgress propriety, are anarchical, without principles, and misleading. They destroy the five relationships,‡ they grievously bark at Heaven, at earth, at the three luminaries, and state they are creatures created by the Lord Jesus, a barbarian from the West.

They bark at men's ancestors and forefathers, and fathers and mothers, and say when they are dead they are mere worn-out vessels. They abuse, without exception, all the ancient sages, saints, gods, and spirits. The people, hearing this, are greatly agitated.

Therefore, we scholars have made secret inquiries in all directions into the teachings and conduct of the missionaries, and the mode of conducting missionary enterprise, and we have discovered that all that is said against it is true in every particular. If you do not read their books it does not matter, but if you do read their books, which are exceedingly numerous and published under all sorts of titles, which it is impossible to detail in full [*sic*]. In all probability, over a hundred different Christian books have reached Hunan. If you will glance at the majority of them, you will see there is not a word nor a sentence of them that is not criminal, wicked, and rebellious to Heaven. They make men gnash their teeth and wish to devour their flesh.

We acknowledge that, though the barbarians from the islets are very uncivilized, yet they have a pleasing exterior, and human feelings; how, then, are they so savage and wild?

* * * * * *

* Alludes to a mythological hero, who, by burning a unicorn's horn, saw and was able to drive monsters from the river.

† The Chinese have a belief that the young wild cat devours its dam.

‡ 1. Sovereign to subject; 2. Parents to children; 3. Elder brothers to younger brothers; 4. Husband to wife; 5. Friend to friend.

The Sovereigns, statesmen, and scholars of the barbarian islets, who know just a little of the five relationships and five virtues, do not belong to the Christian religion [*lit.* "pig religion"] nor worship the pig spawn, but being anxious to rob their neighbours' territories, use this missionary enterprise as a pretext to excite the stupid people, and to have a force within the Empire to co-operate with that without. From time immemorial the small islets, in robbing their neighbours of territory, have always employed Christianity as a means. The cases in which this has occurred are too numerous to detail.

People who have studied their books, or have inquired from travellers, all come to the same conclusions. There cannot be the shadow of a doubt on the subject.

What is most to be dreaded is, that these islet barbarians are careful to hide their robberies, but they are dreadfully dangerous.

But things have now got to such a pass, that they not only use missionary enterprise to grievously injure the subjects of His Imperial Majesty, but they now make use of missionary enterprise with the design of robbing portions of His Imperial Majesty's territory.

If we do not eat their flesh, how can our rage be appeased? and our hatred will not be satisfied. If we do not eat them, they will eat us a myriad times a myriad. We will not live with them. They or we must die.

We are in fault, we scholars, in that we did not many years back take precautions, and did not devise a defence against the devil ants (foreigners), and did not address your Excellencies before, and let the people of the country of our fathers and mothers be corrupted by the malodorous stench, and desert the several thousand years virtue of Yao, Shun, Yü, Tang, Wên, Wu, Chou, Kung, Confucius, and Murcius. Let them neglect worshipping ancestors and forefathers, and be ungrateful for the gracious benevolence of several hundred generations of the Empress and Emperor.

Punishment for crime cannot be escaped. Fortunately, the sheep who have deserted the fold are few; there is still time to repair the fence. We therefore petition, and entreat your Highnesses and Excellencies to address a Memorial to the Throne, begging an Edict prohibiting and extirpating this religion, in order to prevent virtue and morality being daily injured, and calamity and disaster daily increased.

We, in gratitude for His Imperial Majesty's gracious and sacred bounty, feel bound to use our endeavours to assist the Throne, even though we are feeble. If we were still silent, like the grasshoppers in winter and the submissive horse, in future the Emperor would know, and how should we scholars escape being cut off?

When Heaven bestows its bounties on the mere country people, who have no official status, and they are silent because they dare not speak, such people are not executed; but we (if we were silent) would be in life without honour, and in death we should blush with shame; we should be spat at and abused for a thousand autumns. Therefore, we give our names and make this accusation, and beg your Imperial Highnesses and Excellencies to take compassion on the people's weakness, and copy our Memorial, and lay it before the Emperor for His Imperial Majesty to hear, and to entreat His Imperial Majesty to at once assert his Imperial might, and publish through the world that His Imperial Majesty is determined to follow His Imperial Majesty Yung Chêng in extirpating monstrous doctrine, and in sanctioning the external propagation of the established learning.

If the barbarians of the islet wish to insist and be violent, then the Empire can be summoned to make war against them. If one battle goes against us in ten battles, or in a hundred battles, we shall succeed in putting a stop to the promulgation among the people of the pig religion (Christianity).

According to right, we submit that the people under the vault of Heaven and their ancestors look to His Imperial Majesty to cause Heaven's mercy to descend on us, and earth's bounties to rise up for us. The sunflower turns towards the sun, the horse obeys the rein, and shall not His Imperial Majesty's subjects be more submissive than plants or animals? Will they not long to obey their Emperor, their father, against the foreigners?

The "Nim Chou" (Chinese Empire) is vast. Is it not the case that its people are burning to fight the foreigners? We scholars blush that we live.

We scholars cannot say whether we shall be killed or not.

But Hunan is our birthplace; we know the circumstances of the province, and the disposition of its inhabitants. We ourselves in life and death cannot but bear an everlasting rage against the foreigners.

To carry out our revenge for the last twenty or thirty years we have grasped the sword and bent our bows; we have been wounded, and myriads of us have fallen on the field of battle.

We have received most gracious rewards from His Imperial Majesty. We have had conferred on us the various grades of the five degrees of hereditary nobility. To those of us who have died temples have been erected, which will last a thousand autumns. Such

bounties make us zealous, ardent, and brave. If there are any among us lacking in courage, the lads, five feet tall, will despise them, and will not account them as belonging to manhood.

We scholars have respectfully circulated this Memorial through the seventy-five districts of Hunan; among the scholars, agriculturists, artizans, and traders.

The rich will give up their wealth, the poor will give up their persons, the civilians will work with their pens, the military will grasp their spears, all will advance ten years' land tax, and will mass a million soldiers to be at the order of His Imperial Majesty. In a word, we are ready, ready to lose our lives in the service of the Tartar dynasty as loyal subjects. We have sworn not to permit monstrous doctrines, not to submit to the lascivious, cruel hordes of foreigners; therefore, we respectfully petition, &c.

October 24, 1891.

Inclosure 2 in No. 134.

Despatch from his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Hunan to the Grand Secretary, Viceroy of Chihli [date not given, probably some years back; but this Document has been recently printed and widely disseminated during 1890 *and* 1891].

(Translation.)

(Copy of a reply from the Lieutenant-Governor of Hunan to the Viceroy of Chihli.)

Your Excellency,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Excellency's despatch to the effect that the Tsung-li Yamên had requested you to order your subordinates to discover the blocks of the book called "Pi-hsieh Chi Chih" ("Death-blow to Corrupt Doctrines"*), and to destroy them, and not to allow the book to be disseminated.

In reply, I would beg to state that every family in the seventy-five districts of Hunan, whether scholars, agriculturists, artizans, or traders, has each copies of this work. In the Taoist temples, in every one of them, are to be seen blocks for printing it. There is not a town, not a hamlet, not a bookshop, not a printing establishment, that has not got it, that does not discuss it. Why should it be destroyed? In its leading principles it is in accordance with the sacred exhortation of Yung Chéng, to expel monstrous teaching. Its object is to make right learning respected. Every sentence is correct.

What Minister of the present dynasty will venture to destroy it? Who will venture to burn it?

I bought a copy of the book and read it; and saw statements accordant with the sacred exhortations. I knelt to it in reverence; then I rose, sat down, and read it carefully. I found its title and contents admirable. The whole of it was deducible from the "sacred exhortation." I felt an extreme respect for it. When I have leisure I often kneel and read the "sacred exhortation." I read it when I first rise, and dare not regard it with disrespect.

The Tsung-li Yamên cannot have carefully perused this work. I cannot understand why on receipt of a single despatch—a single note—from the barbarian Ministers, requesting its destruction, it hastily did all they wanted, and wrote requesting your Excellency to give Circular orders to your subordinates to search for and destroy this work.

Your Excellency, likewise, has not carefully read this book, and yet only on receipt of a single despatch from the Tsung-li Yamên your Excellency hastily obeys their orders, and directs your Excellency's subordinates to act accordingly; and, by thus doing, you bring down on yourself the resentment of the scholars and officials. You set them an example of carelessness, and the unpopularity you thus incur in the country is entirely brought on by yourself.

Your Excellency and the Tsung-li Yamên have not carefully read this book, and yet you both carelessly write despatches that it is to be destroyed!

This want of painstaking may be a trivial wrong that will not rouse great indignation. But for me who have bought the book, and thoroughly mastered its contents, and fully know it to be a careful inculcation of the "sacred exhortation," if I, on the receipt of your Excellency's despatch, were carelessly to order my subordinates to act in obedience to your wishes, in what light would the officials and people of Hunan regard me? How could I have any respect for myself? If I, in order to delight the hearts of the barbarians,

* The "Death-blow to Corrupt Doctrines" is a most venomous attack on Christianity and foreigners, published some years ago. It is worse even than the "Kwei-chiao Kai-sze," which I forwarded to the Foreign Office in my despatch of October 9, 1891.

aided in the promulgation of corrupt doctrine and disregarded the inculcations of the "sacred exhortation," destroyed the country's dignity, disregarded right, dishonoured morality, debauched the people's manners, wounded the sense of right, I should be committing a crime in the eyes of Confucianists. My name would stink for a myriad generations, for a thousand autumns.

I would rather die a million deaths a myriad times a myriad. I will not submit.

In Hunan books for giving death-blows to corrupt doctrine, poetry, and songs, treatises, leaflets, and pictures have been printed and disseminated too widely (to be put down). There are several hundred different works, and the "Death-blow to Corrupt Doctrines" is not the only work of its kind.

Wives and maidens, children of 3 years old, hate and detest Protestantism and Roman Catholicism.

* * * * * *

This ardent zeal to put a stop to corrupt doctrines shows itself in various ways.

Again, supposing even the blocks for printing this book were destroyed, the corrupt doctrine of Christianity would not thereby be enabled to gain a footing in Hunan. Not only could it not obtain a foothold there, but still will the books, the poetry, the songs, the pamphlets, the leaflets, and the pictures for giving death-blows to corrupt doctrines be universally promulgated throughout the Empire by the energy of Hunan, and after that throughout all the nations of the world, until the foreigners give up their corrupt doctrines and turn to the right learning of China, and all the books published by Protestants and Catholics, and all the blocks for them, if any one receives and keeps one of them he will be vituperated by all the inhabitants of the four continents of the world (Europe, Asia, Africa, and America), and on him will fall the vengeance of Heaven, of earth, of the Spirits, and of the constellations, and the horde of Christians will be at a disadvantage.

I would suggest to your Excellency that the best thing would be to write a despatch to each of the barbarian Ministers, and request them to have all Christian books and the blocks for printing them burned, and to study instead the sixteen chapters of the "sacred exhortation" of Yung Chêng, and then China and foreign tribes will be at peace and there will be no trouble, and then all foreign countries will for ever obey the exhortations of His Imperial Majesty of China.

I write this reply to your Excellency, and beg you will forward it to the Tsung-li Yamên, so that it may give orders accordingly.

October 26, 1891.

No. 135.

Mr. Hannen to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received December 7.*)

My Lord, *Shanghae, October* 30, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, copy of a despatch, with its inclosure, which I have this day addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at Peking regarding the trial of and sentence upon the prisoner Mason.

I have, &c.

(Signed) NICHOLAS J. HANNEN.

Inclosure in No. 135.

Mr. Hannen to Sir J. Walsham.

Sir, *Shanghae, October* 30, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to report that I sent you yesterday a telegram to the effect that Mason had pleaded guilty on his trial, and that I had sentenced him to nine months' imprisonment, and had further ordered him to find sureties to the extent of 5,000 dollars for his good behaviour in future, or in default to be deported. I have also ordered him to pay the cost of his prosecution and imprisonment.

After pleading guilty the prisoner made a statement to the Court by way of explanation of his possession of the dynamite. I inclose a printed report of his statement extracted from the "North China Daily News," which is, I believe, quite accurate. will be observed he admits having purchased the arms, &c., with his own money, but says sum of money was deposited at Chinkiang to pay for them on delivery there.

In view of the fact that so many of his statements are manifestly untrue, I do not think that his bare statement, uncorroborated by external evidence, can be taken as indicating that he had relations with any Secret Society whatever.

I have, &c.

(Signed) NICHOLAS J. HANNEN.

Annex to No. 135.

Extract from the "North China Herald and Supreme Court and Consular Gazette" of October 30, 1891

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT.

Shanghae, October 29, 1891.

Before Chief Justice HANNEN.

R. v. *Mason.*

CHARLES HENRY ALLEN WELSH MASON was charged on an indictment of six counts that he "did on or about the 13th instant knowingly have in his possession and under his control three packages of an explosive substance, to wit, dynamite, under such circumstances as to give reasonable suspicion that he did not have it in his possession for a lawful object," and that he "could not show that he had it in his possession for a lawful object."

His Lordship took his seat shortly after half-past 9, accompanied by Mr. G. Jamieson, Assistant Judge.

The following Chinese officials also occupied seats on the Bench:—

Taotai Nieh and his interpreter, Mr. Zee Lan-char; Ch'ai, an expectant Taotai, appointed by the Viceroy at Nanking to watch the case; Liu Ta-jên, Director of the Kiangnan Arsenal, and his interpreter Mr. Fung Yee. Mr. Yü, another Deputy of the Viceroy, sat at the table below the Bench.

Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, prosecuted on behalf of the British Government.

The accused was undefended.

The indictment was read by the Clerk of the Court (Mr. T. G. Smith), who then put the usual question: How say you, are you guilty or not guilty?

Prisoner: Guilty.

His Lordship then discharged the jurymen from attendance, and informed prisoner that if he wished to make any remarks to the Court the opportunity was now open to him to do so.

Prisoner accordingly read the following statement:—

I should like to explain why I was carrying the dynamite. In June last there were several riots, and they were supposed to be the beginnings of a rebellion. I shared the common curiosity on the matter, and decided to try and find out all about it. I pretended to join the movement. I engaged to get arms and men, and join operations at Chinkiang. I was told certain outlines of a plot to seize Chinkiang. I discussed the details with Mr. Croskey over the dinner table. Mr. Croskey was a stranger to me, having newly joined the Customs indoor staff on probation. We together, as a supposititious case, amused ourselves by perfecting a theoretical plot, and put down names as they suggested themselves. I declare all these persons to be entirely innocent and ignorant of the parts allotted to them. We neither of us intended to take action. I carried on the matter with every semblance of reality, in order to deceive any real conspirators into a belief of my earnestness. I wrote down and worked it all out on paper as excellent material for a realistic novel on the subject. I have already written one tale about the Kolao Hui: it is among my papers. I exacted no promise of secrecy from Mr. Croskey. I knew that I should have to report the whole matter to the Customs very soon, and had no objection to Mr. Croskey revealing it as soon as I had begun. I was very reckless of consequences, being heartily tired of four years' monotony at an outport. At the same time I was unaware then of a law against carrying dynamite, and the utmost danger I foresaw was dismissal from the Customs, than which at the time I could imagine no greater misfortune. I engaged to pay all expenses myself, the money being deposited at Chinkiang to be handed me on returning with the contract fulfilled. As the party I was dealing with still mistrusted me, it was arranged that I should carry contraband in my luggage as a guarantee of good faith. Dynamite was fixed on. On delivery at Chinkiang I believed it would be thrown into the river or disposed of into lawful channels. I did not intend to start a rebellion with that one box of dynamite. I do not know how to use dynamite. I did not intend to connive at the blowing-up of the property and persons of my countrymen and personal friends. I have lived at Chinkiang four years, and number my best friends among its residents. I intended to inform the British Government of any possible danger to foreign concessions. I was not paid by the Chinese Government to act as a detective. I nevertheless volunteered full information of the plot to the local Chinese official at the request of the Commissioner of Customs. At Hong Kong I likewise acted so as to deceive any member of the conspiracy who might be watching me. I got the first stranger out of work I met, the witness Toussaint, to go about pretending to raise men. I did not trouble to see any of the men, to pay them personally or to arrange about their passage. I simply paid a large sum to Mr. Toussaint, and gave him and his men the slip. I did not believe it possible that he could follow, having a little fortune not bound down in any way, and with

no definite prospect at the other end. I do not set this up as a defence, but as extenuating circumstances. If I pleaded not guilty I should have to introduce names of Chinamen. My so doing might possibly result in their execution. If it had been a conspiracy against my own country I should not have let such scruples stand in the way of my duty. As it is, I prefer that one person should suffer who has the advantage of a just and enlightened Court. I have not recovered, and have no prospect of recovering, the money advanced by me. A large part of it was borrowed. I therefore find myself ruined in pocket, my position lost, four years' study of the language thrown away, and with no chance of trying to earn my living in this country, where I have a slight qualification, as this affair will have rendered it necessary for me to get out of the country. I have been in prison several weeks. I therefore beg your Lordship to deal leniently with me.

His Lordship (addressing the Crown Advocate): I think it is only fair that you as Crown Advocate should make any remarks that occur to you upon what the prisoner has said, and upon the depositions, on which I shall now have to form my judgment.

The Crown Advocate: I should have very gladly left the matter entirely to your Lordship's discretion, but as your Lordship has expressed the opinion that I should speak on the subject, I will endeavour to place before your Lordship the considerations that should be borne in mind in meting out punishment to the prisoner. I need not tell your Lordship that I have received no instructions in this matter except the instructions usually conveyed to a Crown Advocate or Attorney-General, simply to prosecute in this matter. Therefore, anything I say will be understood to be simply in pursuance of what I conceive to be my duty in the matter. It is necessary that I should call your Lordship's attention to the state of circumstances referred to in one of the exhibits to the evidence produced at the first hearing. That is the letter from the prisoner to Mr. Bredon on his arrival here in Shanghae. He there refers to the possible culmination of a rising which seems to have been in contemplation. That there was some such danger was a matter of common report. It is here referred to by Mr. Mason himself, and we find him urging that the arms which had been seized by the Customs should be allowed to proceed to Chinkiang in order to prevent that rising occurring. We therefore find him engaged in this business in some way or other. The charge against him, as your Lordship knows, is simply the charge of having dynamite in his possession under suspicious circumstances, and under such circumstances that he cannot show that he had it in his possession for a lawful object. The fact that he had the dynamite was proved, and it is admitted by the prisoner. The fact that he cannot show any lawful reason for holding it is also admitted. The question, therefore, of guilty or not guilty is clearly concluded, but in order to find whether the prisoner is deserving of a greater or lesser punishment, it is necessary to consider all the circumstances under which he had it. It is for this reason that I refer to this possible rising. He might have had the dynamite under circumstances which, although unlawful, would be so excusable as to entitle him to the most nominal punishment; and he might have had it under circumstances so flagrant as to require from your Lordship the severest punishment the law can give. I am happy to say that I do not consider it my duty to press for the severest punishment the law can give in this case. I think there are circumstances in the case, as revealed by the evidence here, which have not made it necessary, and I may say that other investigations which I have conducted have not made it necessary for me to bring any further evidence to aggravate, as it were, the offence which the prisoner has committed. I am sorry, however, to say I cannot suggest to your Lordship that this is an offence which would be punished adequately with nominal punishment. What that punishment will be your Lordship will know, but I do not for a moment suggest what it should be. That is for your Lordship entirely, and I only say this in order that the view of the circumstances which I am about to bring before your Lordship may be clearly understood. The rising to which the prisoner has referred was a possible rising forming part and parcel of a series of events which caused a great deal of attention. An agitation has been taking place in the valley of the Yang-tsze, in which lives have been lost, damage has occurred to property, and very serious danger has arisen to life and property in consequence of serious apprehensions that the rising which is here foreshadowed would at some time or other take place. The prosecution was in the first instance instituted on behalf of the Chinese Government. I need not say, my Lord, that the views of the Chinese Government as to the amount of punishment are a matter entirely apart. What they may be or what they are I do not know; but whatever they were I should not for a moment put them forward as a consideration to weigh with your Lordship. Great Britain owes a duty to China in the matter of the punishment of her subjects offending in China; but all her duty is to punish her subjects as they would be punished in Great Britain, except under circumstances which would make it exceptional; and the punishment is that which would be meted out if the same circumstances had occurred elsewhere. Your Lordship will clearly understand that I mention this in order to prevent any possible misapprehension of what I am about to say.

This rising was about to take place, or there was danger or apprehension of it; and risings have taken place in the valley of the Yang-tse, accompanied by loss of life and property. Now that is a serious matter. It is a serious matter to assist men who are engaged in such a conspiracy; and nothing that the prisoner has said goes to show that he was not to assist them. The question is his motive in doing so. He was bringing arms to them, and I wish to show your Lordship upon the evidence, as I conceive it my duty to do, that your Lordship must arrive at the conclusion that the prisoner intended that those arms should be delivered. The arms were shipped in Hong Kong to Shanghae, and would in the ordinary course be applied for at Shanghae, and forwarded to their destination. We find the letter written by the prisoner to the Commissioner of Customs speaks of these arms; but if your Lordship will look at the evidence on the subject you will find that the prisoner when he wrote that letter was aware that the arms had been discovered. The men had gone on board the steamer that he came by; they had information concerning the arms; they had seized them, and therefore there was no discovery made by the prisoner with regard to them. The whole affair was already known. Thus we find the prisoner going, as I suggest to your Lordship, to the Commissioner of Customs, and speaking of these arms because he knew it was no use to conceal it any longer. We find him

suggesting that they should go to Chinkiang. We find, then, that the Commissioner of Customs very wisely advised him to proceed straight to Peking, where it was his duty at the time to go, and not proceed to Chinkiang. The prisoner writes an explanation to the Commissioner why he afterwards proceeded to Chinkiang contrary to the understanding that he had arrived at with the Commissioner. Now the explanation that he gives is either true or it is not. In either case it is an extremely serious one. The explanation he gives is that he was warned by a member of this conspiracy that if he betrayed the conspiracy death would be the penalty. Now he either received that letter or he did not, and if he did it shows all the more that he had entered into the conspiracy. If he did not, then he was putting forward a frivolous plea, and was proceeding to Chinkiang in pursuance of some object which nothing which he had said now would show to be lawful. He proceeds to Chinkiang and takes this dynamite with him. He has admitted in his statement that it was part and parcel of the action which he was to take in furtherance of this conspiracy. He is met at Chinkiang by members of the Customs. He is informed that all is known about him; his baggage is searched; he makes no discovery there further than was absolutely wrung from him, and therefore up to that point there is nothing to show that he intended to denounce the conspiracy or to frustrate it. We have his statement that he mentioned something of the matter to Mr. Brazier. Mr. Brazier has not been examined in the preliminary examination, because, as the evidence went to show, he had been suffering from sunstroke, and was not in a fit state to give evidence. It is quite clear that Mr. Brazier treated the matter as one of no importance. That is the prisoner's own explanation, and that is the explanation given by Mr. Croskey. I think it may be taken for granted that if Mr. Brazier thought for a moment that there was any reality in what the prisoner had intimated, or what Mr. Croskey had intimated to him, he would have done the wise and proper thing—to call for the prisoner and tell him that he was embarking on a foolish work, and that it must stop at once; or Mr. Brazier might have taken stronger measures still. What the prisoner has said with regard to the other members of the Service not being earnest in the conspiracy is something to the contrary of which I have nothing for one moment to suggest. As far as I have been able to look into the matter, and as far as the evidence is concerned, the prisoner, if he intended to seduce the members of the Customs Service in Chinkiang, entirely failed in his object. How far that may operate in his favour I leave entirely to your Lordship. I think it right, on behalf of the prisoner and those members of the Service, to state that conclusion at which I have arrived on a consideration of the evidence and everything which has been laid before me.

Then, my Lord, there is another matter for your Lordship's consideration, and that is the relations between the prisoner and Toussaint. We have the fact here in evidence, and the prisoner has not attempted to contradict it, that some twenty men were engaged to go with him to Chinkiang. Toussaint in his evidence speaks of the prisoner having suggested to him the possibility of forcing the particular steamer carrying these arms to put in at a particular place. Now, my Lord, if that is correct, and if that had been done, there would have been a very much more serious charge before your Lordship than even the one to-day. Fortunately that was not carried out. I do not urge what Toussaint has said against the prisoner. It does not seem to have gone further than the suggestion being made, and it does not seem to have been agreed to. Toussaint himself apparently did not understand that it was to be carried out, because he went to take passage in the steamer by which the prisoner came, and not being able to get it he took it in another steamer without apparently considering that there was a particular reason why he should agree with the prisoner that they should all go together in another steamer. The matter has been mentioned in the depositions, and it is right that I should refer to it. I do not place very much stress on that particular point. It is one for consideration, but I point out that there are circumstances to show that, at any rate, when leaving Hong Kong, and before leaving Hong Kong, any idea of conducting that very dangerous operation had been entirely given up. We have the fact that twenty men were engaged to go to Chinkiang. We find they were to go for some purpose or other. We find that the prisoner had arranged with Croskey—apparently he had given him instructions—that certain measures were to be taken at a certain time, and these men were evidently brought up in pursuance of that design. The prisoner has really given no satisfactory explanation why he was bringing these twenty men up. Fortunately the greater number of them seceded, and only six came here to find themselves cast upon the charity of Her Majesty's Government. Fortunately, anything that might have happened was frustrated. The prisoner arrived at Chinkiang, was met as I have stated by members of the Customs, and any further action on his part in pursuance of the conspiracy was defeated. He has stated himself that he was purchasing these arms to supply them to the members of the conspiracy, that he was to be paid for them, and that in consequence of not delivering them he has not got paid for them. That is a very serious matter, and I refer to it for the reason which I have already given—that this carrying of the dynamite is part and parcel of the whole business, and that the whole of the circumstances have to be taken into consideration in determining what punishment shall be inflicted. I am glad that determination rests with your Lordship and not with me, and I hope I have said nothing which I ought not to have said against the prisoner. I have tried to state the circumstances without minimizing or exaggerating them, and I now leave the case in your Lordship's hands.

The Clerk of the Court: Prisoner, have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon you?

Prisoner: The only thing I should like to say in addition is that there is nothing to prove that this conspiracy with which I am supposed to be connected has any connection with the riots.

His Lordship: Of course I have considered the depositions, and looking at them with the light of your statement and of the Crown Advocate's statement upon them, I can see I am in a proper position now to judge what the sentence upon you ought to be. No doubt this is not as serious a matter as it might have been. No doubt there is in it almost a childishness which reduces the gravity of the offence; but at the same time it is so grave in all its circumstances that it would be impossible for me to pass a nominal sentence. I do not forget that the charge is the carrying of dynamite; and I agree with the Crown Advocate that while that is the charge all the surrounding circumstances must be

taken into consideration. It might be a very light offence; it might be a very grave one. This I conceive to be between the two. I take into consideration that confinement here in China is a much more serious punishment than it would be at home. I take into consideration also the loss of your position and the entire ruin of your career here in China. That that is completely ruined there can be no doubt; and if it were not ruined and it were possible for you to remain here, I should think it right to take steps to prevent you being here. I cannot under all the circumstances pronounce a less sentence than one of nine months' imprisonment, and I also include in the sentence that you find two sureties of 2,500 dollars each for your good behaviour from the expiry of your sentence. If you do not find them you will have to be deported. I also include in the sentence that you must pay the expenses of the trial and of your imprisonment.

No. 136.

Telegram from Tsung-li Yamên, dated December 3, 1891.—(*Communicated to the Foreign Office by Sir H. Macartney, December* 7.)

(Translation.)

ON the night of the 18th November the district cities of Chao-yang and Chien-chang, Jehol, were suddenly attacked by members of the Chin-tan and Tsai-li Secret Societies. The Pei-tzü, a Mongol Prince of the Ao-han Banner, was killed, and his palace occupied by the insurgents. The Roman Catholic churches at Chien-chang and Ping-chüan were also burnt down, and a Chinese priest and many native Christians put to death, many of the other inhabitants being at the same time either killed or plundered.

Imperial Edicts were at once issued commanding the Viceroy of Chihli and the Tartar Generals of the three Eastern Provinces to dispatch cavalry and infantry to the scene of the disturbances, the forces to be placed under the command of Yih Tzu-chio, the Commander-in-chief of the Province of Chihli.

On the 25th November a victory was gained by the Imperial forces; and as others are now hastening by different routes to reinforce them, there can be no doubt but that the rising will be easily and speedily put down.

But as there are other Mission stations lying beyond the passes with which the French Minister did not wish the local authorities to occupy themselves, and of which no list had ever been communicated by him to the Yamên, the Imperial Government was but imperfectly acquainted as to where they were situated, and could, therefore, when the outbreak occurred only telegraph to the Viceroy of Chihli instructing him to find them and send forces to their assistance.

The Missions at Yung-ping and Chien-gnan having themselves applied for protection, detachments of soldiers were ordered to be stationed there, though as yet these Missions had not been menaced with molestation.

The civil and military authorities have everywhere been strictly enjoined to give the missionaries residing in their respective districts plenary and efficacious protection in case of need.

Chinese Legation, December 7, 1891.

No. 137.

Telegram from Viceroy of Chihli, dated December 3, 1891.—(*Communicated to the Foreign Office by Sir H. Macartney, December* 7.)

(Translation.)

AVAILING themselves of the weakness and incapacity of the local authorities at Jehol, the Kio-fei, or Secret Societies, of Chao-yang suddenly arose and killed some Roman Catholics at that place. Horse and foot soldiers have been sent to suppress the insurrection, which, it is expected, will be quelled without difficulty. The Tutung of the district has been removed from office.

Chinese Legation, December 7, 1891.

No. 138.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received December* 8.)

Sir, *Admiralty, December* 4, 1891.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the perusal of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, extracts from a letter from Vice-

Admiral Sir F. Richards, dated Port Lazareff, 16th October, 1891, as to the state of affairs in China, and forwarding:—

1. Copy of telegram from British Minister at Peking to British Admiral;
2. Copy of letter from the Captain of Her Majesty's ship "Caroline," dated the 18th September;
3. Copy of letters from the Commanding Officer of Her Majesty's ship "Swift," dated the 3rd and 9th September;
4. Copy of letter from the Commanding Officer of Her Majesty's ship "Peacock," dated the 12th September;
5. Copy of letter from the Commanding Officer of Her Majesty's ship "Redpole," dated the 14th September;

respecting the state of affairs in China.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 1 in No. 138.

Vice-Admiral Sir F. Richards to Admiralty.

(Extract.) "*Impérieuse*," *at Port Lazareff, Corea, October* 16, 1891.

I REQUEST you will inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that I left Hakodate in the "Impérieuse," with the "Mercury," "Severn," "Porpoise," and "Linnet," on the 6th instant, and arrived at this port on the 10th, carrying out the usual exercises on the passage.

I found it necessary, after the dispatch of my last general letter (as their Lordships have been advised by telegraph), to send the "Leander" on the 2nd instant to Hong Kong for the purpose of towing the "Esk" to Woosung, and Commodore Church reports that she left on that service on the 13th instant.

The "Alacrity" remained at Hakodate to keep in touch of the telegraph until the 10th instant, when she proceeded to rejoin my flag here, arriving on the 12th.

A telegraph office has now been established at Gensan, and is in working order through Seoul and the China lines.

Consequent on the affair at Ichang, and further apprehended disturbances on the China coast, I was delayed at Hakodate longer than I anticipated. I have therefore found it necessary to relinquish the intention reported in my last letter of returning to that port, and thence to Yokohama, north about, and have made Nagasaki my present base of communication.

I propose leaving this port on the 19th for Fusan, Tsu Sima, and Port Hamilton, where the ships will carry out their prize-firing, and after which they will be dispersed for the winter.

My own movements after that will be determined by the intelligence I receive from the China divisions.

The cry for gun-boats still continues; the arrival of the "Esk" will make six in the Yang-tsze Kiang.

From the southern division the Commodore telegraphs as follows:—

"Consul-General at Canton asks gun-boat; Consul Amoy would like a gun-boat; Consul Foochow requests gun-boat."

The "Plover" remains at the latter place, and the "Pigmy" remains at Hong Kong available for Canton if required.

The "Firebrand" is in the Gulf of Pechili, and will, as their Lordships have already been informed, winter at Tien-tsin this season.

I forward, for their Lordships' information, the last Reports received from Captain Clutterbuck, of the "Caroline," Senior Officer of the North China Division, which gives an intelligent account of the state of affairs there to the 18th ultimo.

The circumstances connected with the smuggling of arms and dynamite to Shanghae and Chinkiang by an Englishman named Mason in the Chinese Customs service are given in detail in the letter of Lieutenant and Commander Freeman, of the "Redpole."

What has been the result as regards Mason I have not yet learnt.

On the 28th September I received a letter from Her Majesty's Minister in reply to my telegrams of the 18th and 23rd instant, copy inclosed.

Inclosure 2 in No. 138.

Sir J. Walsham to Vice-Admiral Sir F. Richards.

(Telegraphic.) *Peking, September* 27, 1891.

YOUR telegrams of 18th and 23rd.

The dispatch of small arms detachment Ichang under exceptional circumstances was a meritorious performance, for which I am most grateful. The riot there was undoubtedly carefully organized, therefore of a more serious kind than the others, and although I perfectly appreciate your grounds for wishing to withdraw detachment, I fear it may have a very bad effect, and I should be extremely glad if you could see your way to retain. The danger of their being unable to get away is very slight, and against any mob they could easily hold their own, as was proved by the way in which a few well-armed men of the Customs dealt with the rioters. The Consul, of course, could not leave.

For your information I should mention that the state of affairs in China is assuming a somewhat disquieting aspect.

Inclosure 3 in No. 138.

Captain Clutterbuck to Vice-Admiral Sir F. Richards.

Sir, "*Caroline,*" *at Shanghae, September* 18, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to report as follows since my letter of the 9th September:—

On the 11th, after receiving telegram from Her Majesty's Consul (Mr. Everard) at Ichang, saying that Chinese authorities failed to give him protection, I further ordered Commander Ferris, Her Majesty's ship "Archer," to charter river steamer, and send armed party in her to Ichang to protect Her Majesty's Consul and foreigners, but to return to Hankow if position became untenable. On the 12th steamer "Ella" left Hankow for Ichang, with party of twenty-eight men, in charge of Lieutenant Henderson, of Her Majesty's ship "Archer."

At Hankow and Wuchang there is a good deal of excitement, many threatening notices being posted up. All the women and children from Wuchang are at Hankow. Commander Ferris, Her Majesty's ship "Archer," has taken precautionary measures to protect life and give assistance to missionaries (men) left at Wuchang, should it be necessary.

I am leaving "Swift" at Hankow for the present. "Inconstant" (French) is also there.

At Kiukiang all appears to be quiet. "Aspic" (French) is there.

At Wuhu there is a certain amount of excitement, notices having been posted threatening English, French, and American missionaries. Lieutenant-Commander Ingram, Her Majesty's ship "Peacock," has taken precautions, and will, if necessary, give assistance to Mission at Fe-ki-Shan, 1½ miles below Wuhu.

At Chinkiang there has been a certain amount of excitement owing to the arrest of a Mr. Mason, who was discovered taking some dynamite on shore, and who made a statement in reference to the seizure of arms at Shanghae (letter from "Redpole," Inclosure No. 7).

With reference to the above, on the 12th September 150 rifles, 50 revolvers, and 48,000 rounds of ammunition were discovered on board steamer "Chirguen" on her arrival at Shanghae from Hong Kong. It is supposed that they were sent up by a Mr. Mason (Chinese Customs, on leave), for the Secret Society (Kalao Kui) at Chinkiang. In connection with this the "Fei Hoo" and "Ling Fing" (Chinese revenue-cruizers) have been sent from Hong Kong, and proceed up the river on the 19th.

With reference to the dispatch of armed party to Ichang, in chartered steamer "Ella," to protect Her Majesty's Consul (Mr. Everard), on finding that Her Majesty's ship "Swift" was unable to reach Ichang, owing to shallow state of river, and Consul at that port informing me that Chinese authorities failed to give him protection, also that Commander Ferris, of Her Majesty's ship "Archer," and Her Majesty's Consul (Mr. Gardner) at Hankow, who were in a position to obtain the best information by steamer from Ichang, were of opinion that an armed party should be sent, I came to the conclusion that it was necessary to charter a river steamer and send an armed party in her to Ichang to protect Her Majesty's Consul (Mr. Everard), as it appeared to me important that he should remain at his post and receive proper protection. It is difficult to say how long it will be necessary for guard to remain. I have given orders to

Commander Ferris to recall the party as soon as Her Majesty's Consul at Ichang considers a guard no longer necessary. I shall also be in communication with him (Consul, Ichang) myself.

With reference to the general state of feeling on the Yang-tsze Kiang, I would observe that since the riot at Ichang there has undoubtedly been an undercurrent of excitement at all the ports, and although all the Chinese authorities appear to wish to keep order, I doubt whether they have the power to control their subordinates in cases of emergency.

The traffic in the river steamers is still very great, as the fares have not been raised. Steps have been taken in most of the steamers to see that the European part of their crews are properly armed and organized against piratical acts.

On the 13th I received the following telegram from Her Majesty's Consul at Ichang:—

"Viceroy has sent special Deputy to hold investigation. Excitement has apparently subsided."

On the 16th chartered steamer "Ella" arrived at Hankow, and on the 17th she reports by telegraph:—

"Possible disturbance to-day (17th)."

On 18th received from Consul at Ichang, in answer to one from me asking how long chartered steamer "Ella" would be required:—

"Until relieved by light-draught gun-boat."

I have already informed Mr. Everard that there is no gun-boat available that can reach Ichang.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. R. CLUTTERBUCK.

Inclosure 4 in No. 138.

Commander Bruce to Captain Clutterbuck.

Sir, "*Swift*," *at Hankow, September* 3, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a telegram from Her Majesty's Consul at Ichang to Her Majesty's Consul at this place, which I forwarded to you last evening.

There being no man-of-war of any nationality present, I did not deem it advisable to leave Hankow before the "Archer's" arrival on the 4th instant.

Seeing almost all possible damage had been done at Ichang, by leaving Hankow unprotected even for a few hours, in the present mischievous state of the Chinese, might be the means of causing the destruction of a second place, more especially that at the present time, when the examinations are taking place, bringing some 1,000 or more rowdy students into the city of Wênchow.

This riot was so sudden that only a few days ago, and since my last letter to you, the Consul had received letters from missionaries in the interior describing everything quiet, and no apprehension of disturbances occurring.

I am informed by the pilot that there is 12 feet of water in Sunday Island Passage, and with great care he can take the ship to Ichang; but I would represent the inadvisability of remaining more than a few days, as with the river falling, and sometimes suddenly, the ship might be detained at Ichang until the river again rises.

The latest news by telegram, a few hours later, states that Consulate, the houses of Messrs. Jardine and Matheson, Butterfield and Swire, have been saved, but all missionary buildings are, I believe, entirely destroyed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. D. B. BRUCE.

Inclosure 5 in No. 138.

Commander Bruce to Commander Ferris.

Sir, "*Swift*," *at Hankow, September* 9, 1891.

IN compliance with your orders, I commenced to shorten in at 4·45 A.M., and had great difficulty in getting cable, although the anchor had only been down seven days. After using the helm and steaming to loosen the cable, I was eventually unable to sight the

first shackle; finding three or four links strained, I judged it impossible to put more strain on the cable without parting it.

By your direction I got Her Majesty's ship "Archer's" steel wire hawser aboard and shackled to second shackle, slipped, and proceeded up the river in charge of the pilot, anchoring every night as darkness came on, and weighing at daylight. On the morning of the 6th I passed the "Paohua," who warned me of only 9 feet off Sunday Island.

On the 7th, at 1·40 P.M., came to, close to left bank off Sunday Island, abreast of steamer crossing (bar marked by two bamboos). I sent the steam-cutter to sound, but could find no passage across carrying more than 11 feet in the track the river steamers use. At this time a steamer arrived drawing just over 9 feet, and after grounding succeeded in getting over. I sounded in the steam-cutter, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the edge of the bank, but could find no better passage until just before dark, when we struck one carrying 12 feet up to the bamboos, after which 15 or 16 feet could be carried. On the return of the steam-cutter it was too dark to attempt crossing.

On the 8th, at 5·30 A.M., weighed, and attempted the passage found the previous night, the steam-cutter sounding ahead, but she could get no more than 11 feet where 12 feet and over were obtained the previous night. The ship grounded in $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet; I backed off and made another attempt, but grounded more heavily; eventually I got off by the use of the engines and with the help of the strong current. The pilot considered the passage impossible for us, in which I concurred, so I proceeded full speed for Hankow to inform you as soon as possible. On crossing Salamis Bar on the forenoon of the 8th instant I found about 12 feet where we got 17 feet the day previous, and the sounding generally appeared to be much less. The pilot stated that the river had fallen considerably, which accounts for the difference between this day's and the previous day's soundings off Sunday Island.

I may remark the ship was as light as possible, only 34 tons of coal being on board, and an anchor and two shackles of cable short.

In conclusion, I may observe that I am of opinion that a gun-boat of the "Aspic" class, drawing about 10·5 feet, might cross the bar.

I have the honour to report my arrival at this port at 11·30 to-day.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. D. B. BRUCE.

Inclosure 6 in No. 138.

Lieutenant-Commander Ingram to Captain Clutterbuck.

Sir, "*Peacock*," *at Wuhu, September* 12, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to report that, since my last letter of the 27th ultimo, the ship under my command has remained at this port, where all has been quiet, in spite of many rumours of impending trouble.

The negotiations for settling the indemnity due to the Jesuit Fathers have been broken off owing to the refusal of the Chinese Deputies to give a concession of land. The report that the land was conceded caused grave but unnecessary excitement amongst the natives.

There seems reason to believe that some professional agitators have lately arrived in the town from Ichang.

A small crowd has collected on several occasions round the house occupied by the Jesuit Fathers, and by whistling and shouting have attempted to form a mob. The common cry is that the church and buildings will be pulled down as soon as they are built up again.

At the request of the Consul, Commissioners of Customs, and the missionaries (British and American subjects), I have arranged a system of signals with Ye-ki-Shan Mission station by which we can communicate day and night, especially a signal of assurance that no rioting is going on in the town, as a panic was caused last night in Ye-ki-Shan, a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, by a fire on the south side of the Wuhu Creek.

Once more, it appears, the supervision of the river boats is insufficient, otherwise it seems incredible that known agitators should be permitted to travel freely by them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. WINNINGTON INGRAM.

Inclosure 7 in No. 138.

Lieutenant-Commander Freeman to Captain Clutterbuck.

Sir, "*Redpole*," *at Chinkiang, September* 14, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to report that this morning, at about 2 A.M., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul came on board this ship, and informed me that Mr. Mason, of the Customs staff, formerly of this place, but now supposed to be on his way to take up an appointment under the Customs at Peking, had been caught smuggling dynamite out of the steamer "Fuh-woo," in which he had just arrived from Shanghae. He (Mr. Mason) stated that for some time past he had been in communication with certain Chinamen who are endeavouring to raise a revolt against the present Government, with a view to getting into their confidence, and then reporting the whole movement to Sir R. Hart at Peking.

With this object, apparently, he went to Hong Kong, and was instrumental in smuggling 100 rifles and 100 pistols to Shanghae, with a view to their being transmitted to Chinkiang.

On arrival at Shanghae Mr. Mason states that he went to the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Bredon, and reported what he had done to him, but Mr. Bredon had already received information, and the arms were seized.

Mr. Bredon seems to have told Mr. Mason to proceed to Peking to take up his post.

Mr. Mason had also received at Hong Kong some dynamite and detonators and fuzes which he had promised to deliver personally at Chinkiang as a sort of sign apparently of his good faith, but he did not inform Mr. Bredon of this. This he delivered up on his arrival to the Customs authorities, as they had received information from Shanghae. Otherwise his intention had been to deliver the dynamite to a man (unknown) who was to meet him on the jetty and give the pass-word. Both the rifles and the dynamite had been turned over to him by a European called "Jim," a barman at Hong Kong.

At Shanghae, after the rifles were seized, he was, he states, twice threatened, once by letter and once by word of mouth, by unknown Chinamen, that if he did not fulfil his promise and go on to Chinkiang he would be killed.

The Acting Commissioner of Customs was afraid that his life might not be safe, and the Consul requested I would keep him on board here for the present, and also take charge of the dynamite. This I did, sinking it in the river this morning. His statement last night was somewhat confused, but I think the above gives the gist of it.

This morning Her Majesty's Consul came on board, and, though we were unable to get a formal statement out of him, he gave us the following information. He states also that he is going immediately to give a detailed Report to Sir R. Hart.

He was referred to Jim (Reece), English barman at the Grand Hotel, Queen's Road, Hong Kong, by Chun, the Opium Deputy at the Customs here, who has also apparently given him most of his information.

That he (Mr. Mason) has received information—not proofs—that a general rising was intended to take place about the end of September, coinciding with the end of the Nankin examinations.

That the details for Chinkiang were to be a simultaneous seizing of the Taotai's Yamên, the camp behind the Settlement, the Silver Island Forts, and Customs Bank.

That they had 500 men about Chinkiang, who would be armed with arms due from Hong Kong; and that they expected the co-operation of some of the men of the "Pao Min," the Chinese man-of-war, and the Hunan soldiers at Silver Island, and General I, the Commander of the forces at Silver Island, himself. They do not think they can count on many men from General Woo's camp (near the city), but they can on a few.

It is probably a coincidence, but the "Pao Min" came over to the anchorage on this side of the river yesterday morning, she having been anchored over the other side until then.

Mr. Mason's statements and conduct have been so peculiar that I do not know how much to believe; but the dynamite and, I presume, the rifles said to be seized at Shanghae are facts. Mr. Mason is at present on board this ship, where he will remain for the present.

Her Majesty's Consul said that he would inform the Taotai of the information he had received.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRED. WILLIAMS FREEMAN.

No. 139.

Telegram from Tsung-li Yamên, dated December 7, 1891.—(Communicated to the Foreign Office by Sir H. Macartney, December 9.)

(Translation.)

THE Viceroy of Chihli reports that at Chien-chang, on the 28th and 29th November last, General Yih, the Commander-in-chief of the forces in Chihli, gained a decisive victory over the rebels, in which their leader was slain. The Imperial forces were also reported to have gained important successes at Chao-yang and Fung-tien.

General Yih was following up the pursuit of the rebels from Chien-chang, and as the Imperial forces were closing in upon them on other sides, the speedy extinction of the insurrection seemed to be certain.

Chinese Legation, December 9, 1891.

No. 140.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, December 10, 1891.*

I THOUGHT it right to communicate to the Chinese Minister at this Court a copy of Mr. Gardner's despatch of the 28th September last, as giving evidence that the acts of the Chinese authorities on the spot were not in accord with the assurances which have been given by the Government at Peking, and which he himself had conveyed to me. Sieh Ta-jên telegraphed in consequence to Peking, and has informed me that he has received a reply from the Imperial Government, stating that they have decided on taking the most stringent measures for the purpose of suppressing the anti-foreign placards. Directions have been given that the authors of these publications are to be sought for and arrested, and if found guilty they are to be at once executed.

Mr. Gardner's despatches of the 6th and 20th October have since then reached me.

You should, I think, earnestly press the Yamên for the adequate punishment of the managers of the six pawn-shops which have been denounced by Mr. Gardner and of the Mandarin by whom the printing and dissemination of the pamphlets is openly avowed.

Should no notice be taken of these acts, and if the publications are to be professedly regarded by the Viceroy at Wuchang as a bad joke and unimportant, as stated in his conversation with Mr. Gardner and the Captain of the Italian vessel of war "Volturno," it will be impossible for us to attach any value to the assurances given by the Government at Peking.

No. 141.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December 12, 1891.*

SIR H. MACARTNEY called at the Foreign Office on the 7th and 9th instant, and communicated on behalf of the Chinese Minister the three telegrams noted in the margin,* giving particulars of the recent insurrection in Mongolia and of the steps taken by the Chinese Government to suppress it.

I have thanked the Chinese Minister for these communications, and expressed my satisfaction at the orders which are stated in them to have been given for the protection of the foreign missionaries.

I observed that the rumour that had reached Europe, that the local Chinese authorities had been consenting parties to the massacre of the native Christians, had caused a very painful impression in the country, where full reliance had been placed in the assurance of complete toleration which the Chinese Government has given in its Treaties with the several European Powers.

I expressed my hope that this rumour might prove to be unfounded.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

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* Nos. 136, 137, and 139.

No. 142.

Consul Gardner to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 15.)

(Extract.) *Hankow, October 31, 1891.*

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, translation of the reply of the Tsung-li Yamên to the Memorial of the Hunan gentry (which I forwarded to your Lordship in my despatch of the 26th instant).

I also forward translation of a Petition of seven officials in Hunan to the Lieutenant-Governor of that province and to the Viceroy of Hunan and Hupei, who resides here at Wuchang.

Lastly, I forward translation of a placard posted lately outside the Roman Catholic Mission at Chieh-ch'i Ch'iao in Hunan.

I have recently received a further copy of the pamphlet, entitled "The Devil Doctrines ought to be killed,"* from the Reverend Father Luis Perez, of Shih Mên in Hunan, which shows that as yet the promulgation of this work has not been suppressed there.

Inclosure 1 in No. 142.

Reply of the Tsung-li Yamên, dated April 10, 1890, to Memorial of eight Hunan Gentry, which has been printed and placarded in Hunan, with Additions put in by the Publishers of the Document.

The Poster is headed: "Friendliness to the Myriad Tribes."

(Translation.)

THE Tsung-li Yamên hereby notify, for general information, that the Treaties made between China and foreign nations are clear. They only allow every foreign nation to propagate their religion, but do not allow them to force the Chinese people to follow their religion. The Treaty is clear. If the missionaries are really peaceful and law-abiding people, they are to be protected. There is nothing in the Treaty ordering the wholesale protection of missionaries who are wicked and criminal; there is no permission given them to oppress the people. Such persons are not to be protected.

At the present moment the scholars and people of the various provinces have from time to time sent in signed Petitions to the effect that missionaries of various countries have committed extraordinary crimes and offences, have forced the people to join their religions, and are altogether disorderly and lawless. The authorities should not encourage such people by an indiscriminate protection, and thus secretly aid the foreign missionaries to oppress the Chinese people, &c.

With the Petitions there were forwarded to the Yamên copies of missionary works and various books, pamphlets, poems, songs, treatises, and leaflets and pictures for giving a death-blow to corrupt doctrines which have been printed and disseminated by the scholars and people of the various provinces.

When the Yamên received and read these documents, it was very surprised. How was it possible that all the Churches of the various countries should thus have forgotten right, and been anarchical? And how could they have published such corrupt books to injure humanity and to injure oneself, to corrupt others and to corrupt oneself? The explanation must be that Chinese criminals have fraudulently written these books, and falsely accused the foreign countries of having written them, in order to injure China's friendly relations with foreign countries, and to create disorders. This must be the reason of it. As for the various books, pamphlets, poems, songs, treatises, leaflets, and pictures for giving a death-blow to corrupt doctrines published and disseminated by the scholars and people of the various provinces, though they are in accordance with the teachings of Yao, Shun, Yü, Tang, Wên, Chow Kung, Confucius, and Mencius, and express a grateful sense of the gracious bounty of the present dynasty, respect for ancestors and forefathers, and for the Empress and Emperor, for loyalty and justice, though their intention is admirable and excellent, they are wanting in accurate information.

For example, if missionaries commit crimes and become offenders, oppress the people, or force them to join the Christian religion, then complaint ought to be lodged with the authorities, who will inquire into the matter and do justice; by no means are such persons to be indiscriminately protected in oppressing the people, and stirring up hatred.

* See Inclosure 2 in No. 116.

It is no wonder that the scholars and the people in the various provinces are enraged and agitated.

The Yamên is addressing a communication to the various Ministers of foreign countries residing at Peking to concert measures to restrain the missionaries, and Circular orders have been sent out directing the provincial authorities to report what punishments have been inflicted, and that they are not to give indiscriminate protection.

Further, the Yamên has deemed it essential to issue a notification.

The Yamên therefore notify, for the information of every class of person in the various provinces. Hereafter, if you come across any corrupt books insulting Heaven, earth, the three luminaries, the ancient sages, and the former saints, ancestors, forefathers, fathers or mothers, no matter whether it is falsely asserted that they are published by any foreign country, no matter what the title of the work may be, such books are at once to be destroyed; not a sentence to be spared. If any person conceals such books in disobedience to this order, let all petition the authorities to punish the offender.

If any missionary oppress or force Chinese people to join the Christian religion, and any of the authorities indiscriminately protect the missionaries in such action, then it is permitted to you to denounce such officials to the Yamên.

As for the Christian churches, they are built by missionaries of various countries to worship in; missionaries have a right to instruct their own countrymen in them.

But since there is not a single Chinaman who wants to join their religion, Chinese may be prevented from joining it altogether; it is not allowed for any one to go in their churches to listen.

The missionaries of the foreign countries may worship as they like, and may teach their own countrymen; their doing this is no business of Chinese people, and then both parties will be at peace. You must not be burning and destroying the churches in all directions, and thus injuring Chinese friendly relations with foreign countries. Do not destroy! A necessary notification.

Kwang Suh, 16th year, intercalary 2nd moon, 15th day.

Added.

The virtuous statesmen, Princes, and nobles
Have issued a beautiful notice;
Neither selfish nor unjust.
Courteous to the stranger from afar,
Considerate to one's own people.
Print it and disseminate it!
And exhort men to obey it!
Don't enter the Christian church!
Burn books of corrupt doctrines:
Other religions of other countries
We will not know them.
Let *them* go to their churches;
Let *us* mind our business!
Let not Chinese provoke foreigners!
Let not foreigners provoke Chinese!
Let the guest behave as a guest!
Let the host behave as a host!
Let the Christian religion not be taught!
Let the Christian churches not be burnt!
Let both peoples be protected!
Let both be free from trouble!
If they insist on Christianizing,
We will burn their churches.
We will certainly fight them.
Peace will not last long,
And they will lose their lives,
And we shall also die.
Why not avoid trouble?
And everybody be happy.

Printed by the scholars and people of Hunan.

October 28, 1891.

Inclosure 2 in No. 142.

Petition of seven Hunan Officials to the Lieutenant-Governor of Hunan and to the Viceroy of Hu-kuang.

(Translation.)

THIS Petition is published in the form of a poster, and is headed:—

"Do not say we have no brave men."

The official rank and surnames of petitioners are given, but instead of their names they are given complimentary epithets, probably puns on their true names:—

Slayer of Snakes Tao, expectant Taotai in Hunan;
Resister of Tigers Ti, expectant Prefect;
Driver Away of Wickedness Han, expectant Sub-Prefect;
Killer of Scorpions Kung, expectant Sub-Prefect;
Pacify Dogs Lui, expectant Assistant Magistrate;
Lay Wolf Li, expectant Magistrate;
Reduce Locusts Tsêng, expectant Magistrate;
present a Petition to the Viceroy and Governor.

We, your petitioners, are natives of Shan-hsi, Honan, Shên-hsi, Shantung, four provinces. We are therefore countrymen of the two Emperors [Yao and Shun], of the three Kings [Yü, T'ang, and Wên], of Confucius, Mencius, and Chow Kung. We have had the ineffable benefit of being imbued with their teachings for several dozen generations.

Since the present dynasty has ascended the Dragon Throne we have fed on His Imperial Majesty's bounty; we have trod on His Majesty's soil; we have bathed in the instructions of the present dynasty for over 240 years. There has been an uninterrupted succession of civil and military officials, and as yet we have not had an opportunity for evincing our gratitude, and therefore we blush and are ashamed.

Now that the swinish religion of Jesus is spread abroad, this is an unexpected calamity which we have not provided against as we ought to have done in accord with the doctrines of the ancient sages, and in gratitude to the gracious bounty of the Son of Heaven [the Emperor], and to protect our posterity by reverence to our ancestry.

We plead in palliation that our humble functions rendered it inexpedient for us to speak in great matters. We burned to speak, but sewed up our lips. We took our pens in our hands, but forced ourselves to lay them down. Thus has it been year after year.

We have been tremblingly anxious to confine ourselves to our modest functions, and anxiously desirous to be cautious, and so it is not surprising that learned scholars and benevolent men blame us somewhat.

Now, the scholars and gentry of Hunan have been printing and publishing books, pamphlets, poems, songs, treatises, leaflets, and pictures, to the number of several hundred kinds, as death-blows to corrupt doctrines. They have disseminated them in all directions. When we read them we found that their authors were men of just sentiments and loyal hearts, which they expressed in their writings. There is not a sentence in them which is not calculated to make the blind see and the deaf hear, the paralytic rise, and the stupid be wise. As for the picture entitled, "To provide against Stinks for a myriad years," it is more forcible even than the "Chin Kwo Chi-i-ti-chun" ["Mode of warring against the Women Hordes"].

How can it be borne? So at last we have joined together and set down our names to this Petition, and beg and pray your Excellencies to write a Memorial to the Throne on the subject, and beg His Imperial Majesty to vindicate his Imperial dignity and anger, and to order the Tsung-li Yamên to write to the barbarian Ministers to put a stop to and eradicate Christianity and to burn the Christian books. If the various barbarians are stupid, and do not reverently obey His Imperial Majesty, if they are refractory to His Imperial Majesty's injunctions, we, with our sons and younger brothers, will exert ourselves for our country, and we will pray for the aid of our ancestors and the local gods. We will draw the bow and bear war weapons; we will carry rations for horses and men to wherever His Imperial Majesty may order us. We have sworn to sweep away the monstrous miasma, to show respect to our national customs, and, in our small way, aid our Sovereign, our families, and our teachers; and, in our small way, do our utmost to extirpate the shame of inhumanity, ignorance, and cowardice.

We write this Petition with sore hearts, &c.

Note.—On each side of the placard are verses, added by the publishers:—

Let ten thousand families join together;
Three inches of sharp steel
For a ten mile miasma,
Seven virtuous men give their shoulders.
People stupefied by drunkenness ten years
In one morning have awakened.

October 28, 1891.

Inclosure 3 in No. 142.

Placard posted near the Roman Catholic Mission premises at Chieh-ch'i Ch'iao, Li-chou.

[Written in a literary, almost poetical, style.]

(Translation.)

IN our humble opinion foreign doctrines must be driven out, native treason being first expelled. Thus will the majesty of the south be so strengthened as to give rest to the borders of the north. Our train bands of Lu-chia-p'ing have come to the front, affording a signal example of endurance, and gaining everywhere a glorious name. They smote the long-haired rebels at Wang Chia'kang. To display their valour in fight, they slew the wandering braves at Hsin-chou-shih to clear the rivers and roadways; they expelled the water pirates from Hui-k'an-ch'a, to check their forays. Death they did not fear, money they did not spare; they guarded their persons and homes in order to guard their country. They were praised by Wang P'u-shan, whose report went up to Tsêng,* Noble and Governor.

Bandits like Ch'ên Chin-t'ang fear their majesty and dared not enter our borders; Ko-lao rebels, such as Lias Hsing-chieh, desired to assemble, but did not dare to cross our lines. These are not empty boasts, but a true story.

Lately at Chieh-ch'i Ch'iao was set up a Catholic chapel, and one of the train band who heard of it were astonished beyond measure. The catechist Chao Pên-tu [Benito Gonzalez] is a fellow from Ningpo, who falsely pretends to be a foreigner, and makes himself out to be a priest, receives money from France, and buys over our people of Li-chou. This is gross treachery and signal wickedness, and it must be that we shall eat his flesh and sleep in his skin! Of his minions,† Wang Hsien-ting is a hoodlum, Tung Yao-san a pettifogger, Wang Hsien-hsin a huckstering knave from the north. As for the rest, Yün P'ei-lieh, Ch'in'chang-pa, and the others, they are all like dogs at heel, kites and hounds, with neither ability nor courage, fit only to dull their bills with lucre—a troop of crows, a herd of swine. And so when [Père la Torre], hounded out, went a-hiding into the city, these scampered off like wolves, scattered away like swine.

A Gospel hall [Wesleyan Mission chapel] was opened in Chingshih. These once hounded out flew like birds, scattered like the stars. So with the Lord of Heaven hall. [Roman Catholic chapel] at Chieh Chisi: one firebrand and its ashes were puffed about, its smoke melted away. Had not Prefect Fu protected them in his office, Taotai Chow escorted them to the border, would not the horses of our train bands have trampled them under, our chariots have broken them in pieces?

Men said more than ever then that our northern band was bold and brave, and shrank from no exertion. Why is it that since then these have been allowed to come again into our midst, why have they been permitted to again seek to allure us?

The open result has been insult from the outer marches [*i.e.*, from foreigners], the secret effect treachery from within. If this condition of affairs is feared, why not send a summons to our southern band? If we should not gaze idly on, why so indifferent on our neighbouring borders? Would you say that there is no infection? Who would believe you? Our train bands have petitioned the Prefect, and are united throughout the Prefecture. We are in special communication with the northern band, and infallibly before the 30th of the 1st moon each will bring the men of his band, each will assemble his volunteer braves, and, whether the chapels be rebuilt or not, will rase and destroy them utterly, leaving not a single tile; whether the men be true converts or not, will burn their roosts utterly, leaving no root of bitterness. Thus will we display justice and righteousness and remove all after trouble.

If the date be passed and nothing done, it will be because bribes have been taken to make movement difficult. Then not only will the converts be inspirated, but those who connive at them will wag their heads—no true children they of our Ta-ch'ing dynasty.

* Tsêng Kuo-fan, father of the late Marquis Tsêng.

† Some of these converts have taken refuge in Hong Kong.

The good folk of Li-chou, assembled under the nine clans of their band, and bringing with them a myriad men, providing their own dry rice, taking only tea and water by the way, will swear to sweep away the Lords of Heaven chapels, will swear to slay their priests [or catechists], either smiting them in Kung-an, or, better still, burning beyond the border. Should there be separate dwelling-houses, they shall be destroyed at the same time. Would the commanders of the train band or the Heads of the people ask why it is done, or permit themselves to be deceived or willingly accept their doctrines, then jewels and pebbles will not be discriminated, the edge of the scimitar will know no ties, the fowling-piece will bear death before.

Let the officials come to prevent us, we will divide our forces, evade them, and advance. If the men of the religion try to escape, we will cut off beforehand their path; we will gouge out their eyes that they shall not dare to again spy out our land; we will hack off their feet that they shall not venture to tread our soil again.

The majesty of the south will be greatly exalted; the hurt of the north will be for ever removed. This and this only! this and this only!

An earnest promulgation.

Hankow, October 31, 1891.

No. 143.

Consul Gardner to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 15.)

My Lord, *Hankow, November* 2, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that Captain Giovanni Ricotti visited this port in the Italian man-of-war "Volturno," and that during his stay here for nearly a month he has rendered me great assistance in impressing on the minds of the Chinese authorities here the necessity of preventing demonstrations and riots against us.

His hearty co-operation with Commander Ferris and myself has made a most salutary impression on the minds of the authorities and people of the solidarity of interests of Christendom when the lives and properties of natives of Christian countries are in peril.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHR. GARDNER.

No. 144.

Mr. Gosselin to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 16.)

My Lord, *Brussels, December* 15, 1891.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 4th instant, I have the honour to inclose copy of a telegram, dated Troizkosawsk, the 13th December, received by the Belgian Congregation at Scheut, stating that 500 Christians have been massacred in the district of Pakou, in Mongolia, and the Missions burnt, but that the Europeans had been able to escape.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MARTIN GOSSELIN.

Inclosure in No. 144.

Extract from the "Journal de Bruxelles" of December 15, 1891.

MASSACRE DES CHRÉTIENS EN CHINE.—La Mission de Scheut a reçu de Mongolie la dépêche suivante, qui confirme le massacre des Chrétiens:—

"*Troizkosawsk, le* 13 *Décembre,* 10 *h.* 20.

"Dans le district de Pakou, en Mongolie, 500 Chrétiens ont été massacrés. Tous les établissements des Missions ont été brûlés, mais les Européens ont pu se sauver."

No. 145.

Consul Gardner to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 18.)

My Lord, *Hankow, November 7, 1891.*

I REGRET to have to inform you that the publication and dissemination of virulent anti-Christian, anti-European literature is now going on in Changsha, the capital of Hunan, with greater vigour than ever before; 800,000 new copies of the work called "The Devil Docrines ought to be killed"* have been ordered, and are being rapidly printed.

The printing and dissemination of other virulent placards, of which I have sent and will send your Lordship translations, is being actively carried on.

The Prefect of Changsha has ordered the literary graduates, in their public discourses on the Sacred Edict of Kanghi, to preach on and promulgate the contents of these vile publications.

New works of a similar nature are being written and disseminated in the same way.

I inclose, for your Lordship's information, translation of eight† more anti-Christian, anti-European publications.

Almost all of them, in their literary style and sentiments, betray an official origin and an official authorship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHR. GARDNER.

P.S.—I have given the Viceroy here the name and address of one of the printers and disseminators in Changsha of this literature.

C. G.

Inclosure 1 in No. 145.

Memorial to the Throne by his Excellency P'éng Yü-lin, late Admiral of the Yang-tse, recently published in Hunan as a Poster, with the following verses in red characters at the side.

(Translation.)

The Dynasty has nourished scholars
For over two hundred years.
Its bounty has been deep as the earth;
Its virtue lofty as heaven.
How can we requite them
Who make nought of the Sage,
Nought of the Saints?
Human faces have then demon hearts
To note their crime great.

Memorial of Advice from P'éng, President of the Board of War.

(Abstract.)

MEMORIALIST, being on the point of death and in deep grief, prays Their Majesties to be graciously pleased to cause the speedy prohibition and extirpation of heretical doctrines, in order to confirm and strengthen the tutelar deities of the country, and to support moral order and the scheme of things.

Memorialist would humbly observe that the heretical doctrines of the barbarians of the isles work injury, as your Majesties' Minister has on six occasions humbly submitted, without as yet receiving your Majesties' gracious commands for their instant suppression. Calamities in abundance are hence constantly occurring, and your Majesties are troubled and perplexed without intermission. Indulgence has been shown to their rapacity, and they are secretly framing schemes of extermination. Brooding over disaster, how can your Majesties for a moment forget these grievances? All in vain; for the barbarians of the isles are harbouring evil designs, and the more latitude is allowed them the more they conspire. Meanwhile, degenerate officials not only do not identify themselves with the secret commands of the Government to strenuously enforce the laws at home in order to defeat

* See Inclosure 2 in No. 116.

† Three of these are omitted as too coarse for publication, and the coarser and more profane passages in the others have been expurgated.

aggression from abroad; but, on the contrary, loyal and patriotic scholars and others are still more forcibly repressed, by shorter or longer terms of imprisonment, until more than ever the protection of barbarian rogues causes oppression and injustice to honest folk. Expel the vultures! Expel the crocodiles! Let them daily take themselves back to their obscure mud banks, or, in not many years, the Sacred Halls and Sacred Throne will hardly, we fear, escape from vanishing into emptiness.

What is to be done?

This "Jesus, the eldest son," was an ogre or hobgoblin of the isles, whose name the evil-disposed among the barbarians borrowed when casting about for gain or lustful enjoyment, just as the wizard of Chang-tê used to wring money from the people to provide a bride for the river god. After a time the thing became a settled custom, so that the delusion could be played off without a reverse. As a matter of fact, those on the islands who have any, the slightest, appreciation of what is right and proper are ashamed of it and loathe it. The heretical tales and corrupt books disseminated I have several times inquired about from men who have been abroad. These say that the greater part of them are not seen there, but are, beyond doubt, forgeries by barbarian rogues or cultured [*e.g.*, Chinese] scoundrels.

Although the barbarians of the isles are louts, still their lands are broad and their people numerous; how comes it, then, that they who do not pay respect to Heaven and earth and the gods, or reverence to their ancestors and parents, among whom there is no separation of the sexes, who live together after the manner of birds and beasts, are able to pass a single day in peace and quiet? Their secret designs can certainly be known, and if indulgence is still further shown them, the tutelar gods will have cause for sorrow, the moral law and the scheme of things be utterly destroyed; and what will the end be?

Your Minister is a worn-out dog, a steed who cannot requite the favours showered on him. All he can do is to make the nine prostrations on his pillow, and wail aloud, cherishing the sentiments of Shih Yü, who offered his own dead body to his Sovereign, or of Wu Yuan, who gave his eyes to his Prince.

May your Majesties the Empress Dowager and the Emperor in pity receive this.

An earnest Memorial.

Inclosure 2 in No. 145.

Notice issued by the T'ang Yang-chü.

(Translation.)

IT is reported that lately foreign devils have come to the four districts of Chang-tê to set up Christian churches, and teach Christianity. The calamity is unspeakable.

At the present we have printed some new books for the destruction of the devils, and have disseminated them for the information of the people. The hair of those who read these books will stand on end. We present these books that all may agree together, and whenever foreign devils come here we will go down to the bank of the river. Let each grasp a stone or a club, and beat them to death. Do not allow them to come ashore.

If any man in this town secretly sells them houses or land, gives them shelter or retreat, or gives them anything to eat, as soon as the fact is discovered we will gather together and kill him.

Do not say you were not warned beforehand.

Inclosure 3 in No. 145.

Placards issued in Hunan.

(Translation.)

TO wipe out foreign devils is a thing that ought to be done; it is no use taking the trouble of talking about it (*e.g.*, it is superfluous to discuss it).

All we men of pluck and courage, seeing these stinking foreigners, will unite in might and cut them to pieces; with strong hands such as those that grasped dragons we will sweep away the currish foreigners.

As in the days of the Tang dynasty, wild beasts and monsters were driven to their lairs, and as for the last thousand years tigers and leopards have been caged, the fame of these men will last a myriad generations.

Let us endeavour to deserve well too.

Inclosure 4 in No. 145.

Notice posted on the Walls of Wu-ling [Chang-tê Prefecture, Hunan].

(Translation.)

IF any foreign devils come to our neighbourhood of Chang-tê, we have agreed on the following:—

1. It is forbidden to sell them land.
2. It is forbidden to sell them houses.
3. It is forbidden to sell them food.
4. It is forbidden to sell them vegetables.
5. It is forbidden to sell them rice.
6. It is forbidden to sell them wheat or meat.
7. It is forbidden to give them change.

By no means is it allowed to have intercourse with them.

If any one extirpates a specimen of these rebels, he can go to the T'ang-Yang chu office and obtain a reward of 100 strings of cash. Sworn to. We will not eat our words.

Inclosure 5 in No. 145.

Notice issued by the Literary Candidates of the four Districts of Chang-tê Prefecture.

(Translation.)

WE hear that foreign-devils are lurking below the river. We, therefore, notify this to all that you may respond to our just appeal, and come to the aid of us Confucianists, and delight the spirits of our Empress, sages, ancestors, and forefathers.

For the suppression of foreigners, it is necessary that we should determine to make strict inquiries into the tithings, and that the tithing men should not allow the foreigners to purchase houses, and thus attain a foothold.

A meeting is convened on the 6th at the Lan-chiang official College of Graduates for consultation, and the Board of Candidates hereby orders the tithing men of the four districts of the Prefectures to be there at daylight at the College in order to be ready to execute the commands of the candidates. If a single tithing man fails to attend, he shall be dealt with as though he had committed the crime of collusion with the foreign barbarian.

No. 146.

Sir H. Macartney to Foreign Office.—(Received December 18.)

Richmond House, 49, Portland Place, London,
December 17, 1891.

Dear Sir Thomas,

IN conformity with my promise, I now send you a copy of the communication I made to you on the Chinese Minister's behalf on Tuesday last.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) HALLIDAY MACARTNEY.

Inclosure in No. 146.

Pro-memorid.

HAVING transmitted to the Chinese Minister in Paris such portion of the Hankow papers you gave me on the 7th instant as I had been able to get translated for him, I have now been instructed by him to ask you to present his best thanks to Lord Salisbury for showing them to him.

The communication of these documents, which otherwise might never have met the eye of the Chinese authorities, will be invaluable in maintaining a good understanding between the two countries, and the Minister presumes that Her Majesty's Minister in Peking and the British Consul at Hankow have brought them to the knowledge of the Imperial and provincial authorities respectively.

With respect to the letter to the Governor of Hupieh, which forms one of the documents in question, and which purports to have been written by a Mandarin of the name of Chao Hantze, said to be an expectant Taotai on the Shan-hsi establishment, I am to say that the Minister has carefully examined it, and though he cannot positively declare the document to be a fabrication, yet, judging from its style and form, it does not seem to him to be such a letter as an expectant Taotai would have addressed to a functionary of the rank of Lieutenant-Governor of a province. The Minister thinks that the authenticity of such documents ought only to be accepted with much reserve, for he should not be surprised to find that some of them were fabricated either by the Ko lao Hwei or by some evilly-disposed persons, with the object of bringing trouble on their reputed authors, or of creating difficulties and misunderstandings between the two Governments.

The Minister has heard with much concern of a rumour to the effect that some gun-boats might possibly be sent into the Tung-ting Lake. He thinks that to do so would be a great mistake, and a step which would be fraught with much danger; one that might provoke the people of Hunan to acts which it would be difficult for the Imperial Government to control. The Hunanese, amongst whom there are some tens of thousands or disbanded soldiers and many retired military officers, being of a very brave, warlike, and irascible disposition, any attempt to coerce them might, as the Minister once before remarked to the Foreign Office, lead to difficulties for the Imperial Government, at least as great as those which the British Government have lately had to contend with in the case of Ireland.

Having, from their remote and secluded position, been less brought into contact with Europeans than the people of most other parts of China, they are naturally more strange to European ways, and, therefore, more disposed to resent any attempts at proselytism to Christianity. Their case, in the opinion of the Minister, is not one for coercion, but one that, whilst education and enlightenment are being diffused amongst them, calls for judicious management and much forbearance.

The Minister has often remarked, in the conduct of foreign officials in China, a disposition to urge their Governments to the adoption of strong measures with regard to China. He hopes, therefore, that Her Majesty's Government will be on their guard against this source of danger; and that they will not give too easy ear to reports of British officers in China in cases where they would be calculated in any way to disturb the friendly relations which for so long have existed between the two Governments.

In the conduct of affairs between the two countries, the Minister thinks we ought to look to facts and to mistrust hearsay statements which often are unfounded, and generally much exaggerated.

The Chinese Government have done their utmost in order to prevent and suppress missionary disturbances in China. They have also done much by way of redress for the lamentable occurrences on the Yang-tze, which, in spite of their best efforts, they had been unable to prevent. The ringleaders have been punished with death, culpable Mandarins have been degraded and removed from office, and heavy compensations have been paid for loss of life and property. Forces have been moved by land and water for the protection of missionaries whose safety was endangered. In short, in nought which in any country it would have been possible for the Government to do, have the Chinese Government been found wanting: the result of this being that since the Ichang incident no fresh disturbances have taken place on the Yang-tze.

The troubles that have now broken out in the north are of a different character from those that had previously manifested themselves in the south. The latter were anti-missionary movements, the former of a purely predatory nature, and the work of bandits, who, without respect of persons, fell upon and massacred the followers of every cult alike. Unfortunately many Christians were among their victims, but these having been Chinese subjects, their case will not call for international discussion or arrangement. What occurs in a man's own house, and to his own family, cannot be allowed to become the subject of inquiry by his neighbour.

The Imperial troops have already gained important successes over the banditti, and will not desist from their operations until their extermination be complete.

Chinese Legation, December 15, 1891.

No. 147.

The Marquis of Salisbury to the Marquis of Dufferin.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, December* 18, 1891.

I TRANSMIT a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Hankow,* reporting that Captain Giovanni Ricotti, of the Italian man-of-war "Volturno," has recently visited that port.

Consul Gardner adds that during his stay Captain Ricotti's hearty co-operation with him and Commander Ferris has greatly impressed the Chinese authorities.

I have to request your Excellency to communicate the purport of this despatch to the Italian Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 148.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, December* 19, 1891.

SINCE sending you my telegram of the 10th instant, I have received a despatch, dated the 7th November last, from Her Majesty's Consul at Hankow, announcing a renewal of the distribution of anti-Christian and anti-European publications. I should be glad to learn what representations you have made to the Chinese Government on this matter, and what reply has been returned to them.

No. 149.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Consul Gardner.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, December* 19, 1891.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 7th ultimo, announcing a renewal of the distribution of pamphlets and placards directed against Christians and foreigners in China.

On the 17th ultimo the Chinese Minister communicated to me assurances he had received from Peking that the authors and distributors of these publications would be severely dealt with.

Have you noticed any action having been taken by the Chinese authorities?

No. 150.

Consul Gardner to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Recevied December 20.)

(Telegraphic.) *Hankow, December* 20, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to state, in reply to your Lordship's telegram of the 19th instant, that I have recently heard, from a private source, of the arrest of the printer of the pamphlets, but neither the author nor the distributors have as yet, to my knowledge, been proceeded against.

No. 151.

Dr. Greig to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 26.)

153, *Dalkeith Road, Newington, Edinburgh,*
My Lord, *December* 25, 1891.

REFERRING to your correspondence with my father, Mr. John Greig, J.P., anent the outrage committed upon me by Chinese soldiers at Kirin last August, allow me to inform your Lordship that I arrived in Edinburgh on the 1st instant, having been advised by medical gentlemen in Shanghae to return to Europe for a year, this being considered indispensable after the severe shock I have sustained.

* No. 143.

As some months have now elapsed since I laid my case and claims before Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, through Acting Consul Ayrton, of Newchwang, and as I have not yet received any official information thereupon, I now very respectfully request your Lordship, if possible, to inform me what is the result of the representations made to the Chinese Government on my behalf referred to in your letters to my father of the 17th September and the 8th October.

I shall be pleased to forward your Lordship copies of all my letters to Her Majesty's Consul at Newchwang, and to lay before you any further details which you may desire.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAMES A. GREIG.

No. 152.

Consul Gardner to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 29.)

My Lord, *Hankow, November 14, 1891.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, translations of five more of the placards being published in and disseminated from Hunan.*

One's natural impulse to laugh at the tissue of absurdities of these documents is checked by the remembrance that they have been the direct cause of the barbarous murder of two of our countrymen and of the grievous maltreatment of delicately nurtured ladies, and by the fear that more mischief will follow.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHR. GARDNER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 152.

Placard alleged to be a Communication addressed by the Tsung-li Yamên to one of the Foreign Ministers at Peking. Published in Hunan.

Copy of a Communication addressed by the Tsung-li Yamên to the Ministers of various Countries.

(Translation.)

THE Tsung-li Yamên begs to consult on a matter of urgency.

Whenever the Chinese people follow the teachings of Yao, Shun Yü, Tang, Wên, Wu, Chow Kung, Confucius, and Mencius, in considering the relation between Sovereign and Minister, father and son, husband and wife, elder and younger brother, friends and friends, to be the five spheres of duty, and whereas they consider humanity, uprightness, politeness, wisdom, and sincerity to be the five cardinal virtues;

Although it is not certain that all individual men observe these virtues in their entirety, nevertheless, it is a fact that the teachings of the ancient sages have survived these thousands of years without falling through.

When Their Majesties of our Ta Ching dynasty began their rule, they caused the people to be taught in accordance with these teachings, and any who dared to contravene them or openly to run counter to these duties and virtues, our Emperors punished or dragooned, and showed no mercy. Hence the hearts of the people have been firmly set for centuries upon complete conformity with the religion of Their Majesties.

There are besides the Buddhist and Taoist religions, which, though they differ in some slight degree from the religion of the sage, are on the whole not opposed to the five duties and the five virtues.

Their Majesties, seeing that these religions are those of inaction or contemplation, attached no importance to them, and, as they solely inculcated self-reformation, considered them harmless to the State. The people take no great pleasure in them, nor do they greatly detest them; hence the practice of earlier dynasties has been followed, and they are not proscribed or extirpated.

These three religions of the central cultured kingdom have each their canonical books, which we presume you, the honourable Envoys, have met with in the course of your researches.

* One of these is omitted, and some of the coarser passages in the others have been expurgated.

Human nature, being the same everywhere, must follow the same law, and hence we make no doubt that all alike admire the excellence of these religions. Since the settlement of friendly relations between the central and outer (China and the West), the Roman Catholic religion of your honourable States has been disseminated throughout our central State. Nevertheless, the minds of the people are not taken with it, they jeer at and revile it incessantly, and cases of incendiarism, murder, brawling, and blows are constantly appearing.

Although His Majesty is affectionately bent upon being on good terms with his neighbours, and most certainly does not privily screen his own people and carelessly endanger the good relations with friendly States, still those who ought to be punished should be punished, and those who ought to be restrained should be restrained, that the same treatment may be meted out to central and outer alike.

It would be better that the missionaries of your honourable countries should not, as they all do, submit to the laws of your honourable countries, but that self-love should lead them to love others, and self-respect to respect others. Always and everywhere do they get hold of the lawless scoundrels among the central and cultured, and secretly proceed to all manner of wickedness, until all honest men and upright students among the central and cultured detest them.

Among the books current in your honourable countries are many which are not in agreement with the canons of the three religions of the central and cultured, but are such as to inflict the very gravest injury on the sages and worthies of the central and cultured, on the Faeries and Buddhas, on Heaven and Earth, the common benefactors of central and outer, on the three luminaries that illumine Heaven and Earth, and on the ancestors and parents which every man possesses.

Whether these books are really an inheritance from the successive dynasties of your honourable countries, or whether lawless missionaries of your honourable country and other allied States have, in conjunction with lawless scoundrels of the central and cultured, forged them, or whether errors have crept in through mistranslation and have not been revised or corrected by the worthies and scholars of your honourable countries, we have no means of knowing.

We think that the dignity and extent of your honourable States would lead you to attach the highest importance to the five duties and the five virtues, and if the stream of doctrine differed a little at its mouth from what it was at the source, there would still be a great resemblance. Certainly no religion that was opposed to reason, injurious to civilization, could be used as a means of government. That the teachings of our neighbours have been misrepresented and mistranslated admits of no doubt.

Honest men and upright scholars among the central and cultured, who only loath the lawlessness of missionaries and scoundrels, are shocked at the heterodoxy of these heretical religions and strange books, but do not inquire whether they are forgeries or mistranslations. Everywhere are being most extensively disseminated by the people books, pamphlets, illustrated placards, and pictures. It is the talk of the town, and has the gravest consequences, since it is responsible for a feeling that men cannot live under the same Heaven as your honourable country and the other allied States. This angry feeling is transferred to the Tsung-li Yamên ourselves, for we are accused of taking bribes to assist neighbouring countries. The strong, if baseless, talk of the people may flow and grow, and we as a body are filled with grief and apprehension. Did we not write this urgently to consult you, the honourable Envoy, in conference with the other Envoys of the allied countries to speedily consider how either to put a stop to proselytizing or to emend and correct these religious books, or to pull down and destroy the chapels, or to arrest without fail the missionaries, thus preserving the respectability of your honourable country and allaying the fears of the cultured folk, we fear lest the united anger of our people would be hardly withstood, and the smouldering flames would certainly blaze forth, when both the central and outer States shall have become alike involved, how will we and you, the honourable Envoy, be able to decline the responsibility for mismanagement of affairs? How avoid leaving from this one occasion a legacy of bad odour to all countries and all ages? For this reason we are writing to ask you, the honourable Envoy, to be good enough to hold at an early date a conference and reply to us.

November 10, 1891.

Inclosure 2 in No. 152.

Placard alleged to be a Communication from the Foreign Ministers to the Tsung-li Yamên, headed: "Dead Devils."

Draft of Reply by the Envoys of the Western Goat Countries to the Tsung-li Yamên.

(Translation.)

WE have the honour to acknowledge receipt of a communication from the honourable Yamên to the effect that the central and cultured have consistently observed the doctrine of Yao, Shun, Yü, Tang, of Wên Wang, Wu Wang, the Duke of Chow, Confucius, and Mencius. That doctrine finds in the relation between Prince and Minister, father and son, husband and wife, elder and younger brother, friend and friend, the five duties, while it considers benevolence, uprightness, politeness, wisdom, and sincerity to be the five virtues of mankind. In this it differs from the doctrine of other States. The latter doctrine the cultured people do not like, but have printed and disseminated books, placards, illustrated broadsheets, and pictures as death-blows to corruption, and are sworn not to live under the same Heaven with other States. The Yamên accordingly send their present urgent communication advising and requesting the Envoys to hold a conference and take measures either to put a complete stop to proselytizing, or to correct and emend the religious books used, or to pull down and destroy the chapels, or to arrest without fail the missionaries, so as to save the reputation of the various countries, and to allay the apprehensions of the cultured people.

We would observe that our poor countries have hitherto observed the religion of Jesus the Crown Prince, and this recognizes one social duty only. That between brethren no mention is made in it of what are called the relations between Prince and Minister, father and son, husband and wife, friend and friend. Jesus the Crown Prince is the heavenly elder brother, and the whole body of men and women are brothers and sisters. The free sexual intercourse between such brothers and sisters is the benevolence, the uprightness, the politeness, the wisdom, and the sincerity inculcated by Jesus. There is nothing corrupt about it.

When we had the honour recently to receive your Excellencies' communication, the gravest statement appeared to be that the cultured people are displeased, and have printed and disseminated books, placards, broadsheets, and pictures as death-blows to corruption, &c. We were startled and could not understand; why should you speak of corruption? What reason was there for such death-blows? The wrong done was most grievous and without redress. But if the minds of the cultured people are really so uneasy as to lead them to take oath that they will not live under the same Heaven, how can our poor countries venture to force it upon them and bring upon ourselves the calamity of fire and slaughter? We accordingly held a conference at once, and came to a satisfactory understanding to write in reply and humbly beg you to inform the cultured people everywhere that we earnestly prayed the multitude to graciously consent not to issue many placards, in order to save the reputation of our respective countries.

To come now to what you say about correcting and emending our religious books. Our several religions are strange religions, and their books naturally differ from those of the central and cultured. Although you have been good enough to show us how the four social relationships of Prince and Minister, father and son, husband and wife, friend and friend, among the central and cultured are distinguished by the methods of what are called benevolence, uprightness, politeness, wisdom, and sincerity, how can our poor countries assimilate them all at once? And if they cannot so assimilate them, how can we all at once correct and emend our books? In this matter we must be allowed time for investigation. We would beg the central and cultured to first burn the whole body of books relating to Jesus the Crown Prince, and we will take note of the result.

As regards the complete stoppage of proselytizing, successive Treaties merely contain His Majesty of the great Ching dynasty's gracious consent to proselytizing and not to the forcible conversion of the cultured people. This is international law. If the cultured people desire to have free sexual intercourse with the brethren and sisters of our various countries, and to expound together the methods of humanity, uprightness, politeness, wisdom, and sincerity as taught by Jesus, then they can become converts. If not, not. Our poor countries will certainly not dare to compel them. We do more. By the laws of our poor countries, every cultured person who embraces our religion is allowed so much money a-month. Licentiates of all grades, Masters of Arts, officials,

civil or military, Princes, Nobles, Commanders-in-chief, and Grand Viziers who embrace the religion are still more liberally treated in proportion to their rank. The higher the official the more money he gets. Women who embrace the religion receive payment which is greater or less according to their social status or their youth. Our poor countries foster to the uttermost love between brothers and sisters, why should we venture to offend the central cultured brethren? How could we bear to offend their sisters? Proselytizing is proselytizing, but if a man does not become a convert, well, he does not. Certainly there is no reason for stopping at all.

"Pull down and destroy the chapels." But the bricks, tiles, and stone of which, and the sites on which, these chapels are built have been very costly, and the cost has been defrayed by the brethren and sisters. They have expended money, have expended muscle, expended still more intelligence, and to destroy everything in a day would be harsh and pitiable. When any cultured persons become converts they enter these chapels. When they are not converts they do not. What harm does this do the cultured people? When the chapels are pulled down it does not follow that the cultured people will have an inch more land.

His Imperial Majesty is wealthy, and has myriads of miles of land. Why should he grudge the tiny scraps of earth, and not out of his gracious kindness give them to men from distant lands? We humbly beg that our churches may not be destroyed. We beseech your compassion.

As for the clause with regard to restraining the missionaries. For a long time the Treaties have besought his Imperial Majesty, out of his grace, to protect the missionaries, under the understanding that the missionaries should abide by the law, conduct themselves with propriety, and deserve protection. There is no permission given to the missionaries to work wickedness, to break the law, and be protected in so doing. This is also international law.

The brethren and sisters of the cultured central kingdom naturally are glad to have intercourse with the brethren and sisters of our poor countries, and to sleep with them under the same coverlet. We beg you not to be offended because we give a small sum of money to the converts to act thus, this being the principle inculcated by Jesus in lieu of benevolence, uprightness, politeness, wisdom, and fidelity.

Therefore all the missionaries in having promiscuous sexual intercourse are acting according to right and propriety. What harm is there in it? What law do they break? Why should they be suppressed?

At the present time the missionaries are very numerous, and official scholars, people, soldiers, and militiamen of the cultivated central land who have joined with them in brotherhood and sisterhood are also numerous.

We, the foreign Ministers, cannot give all their names, and cannot secure that the missionaries do not commit acts of wickedness and other breaches of the law.

But in obedience to the orders of the Tsung-li Yamên we have directed the missionaries that we only permit them to sleep during the night with the families of the brethren and sisters; and that, during the day, they must not leave their Mission premises and thus excite dislike. If the cultured people do not like them, they need not associate or hold conversation with them. And then both will live in peace, and there will be no troubles.

If the cultured people bring a law-suit against our brethren and sisters, and the authorities refuse bribes and decide the case with justice, will not the cultured people be very glad?

But if the cultured officials like to receive presents from our brethren and sisters, and favour them in the Courts to the detriment of the cultured central people, so that the anger of the central cultured people is aroused, and you, instead of blaming your officials, ask us to repress the missionaries, surely such a demand is an unfair detriment to the missionaries.

In making the request, is not the Yamên actuated by a desire to screen its subordinates?

As to the sixty-four kinds of illustrated placards the Yamên incloses, among them are pictures of scooping out eyes, &c. If this is truly done, it is because our brethren and sisters are fond of money, and secretly sell them to Japan, where they are made into stupefying drugs with the result of injuring the cultured people.

A vendetta in revenge for such actions is a just vendetta. Our poor countries are also enraged at such deeds.

Hereafter let the central and Western nations agree to arrest such scoundrels and put them to death. Let neither party be remiss or deaf. It is especially necessary that the officials, scholars, and people of the central cultured land should not attribute

the whole fault to Western lands, and should excuse the Japanese and Chinese criminals.

If you will hear our prayer, we shall be eternally grateful. We beg the Yamên to publish this reply.

November 1891.

Inclosure 3 in No. 152.

Placard, headed: "A Notice of what not to learn."

(Translation.)

At the sides are the following verses:—

Print and disseminate under Heaven's vault.
Make an agreement; act together.
Unite hearts for our protection.
Join our might as a prevention.
Sweep away corruption; destroy devils.
Kill the pigs; slaughter the foreigners.
Sowers of ink, ploughers of paper,
Will then in peace reside and study.

THE booksellers' and printers' establishments of all Hunan unite in a Petition to the Viceroy of Hukwang and Governor of Hunan.

The petitioners humbly pray for the suppression of the monstrous religion of Jesus, for the prohibition of the dissemination of extraordinary books, in order to preserve the lives of the people and to prevent the circulation of what is hurtful.

We, the petitioners, have resided for generations in Hunan, and have received bounties from the Imperial reigning dynasty for two hundred and more years, bounties of Heaven, earth, and of our lives. We have joyfully wandered under a brilliant sun and a bright Heaven.

We have received from the ancient saints, Yao, Shun, Yu, Tang, Wên, Wu, Chow Kung, Confucius, and Mencius, the six classics and the four books.

We have received from His Imperial Majesty and from His Imperial Majesty's forefathers and ancestors Imperial Rescripts and Edicts which we petitioners have printed and sold, and thereby gained a small profit with which we have sustained our parents and families, and both the military and civilians have thus for generations fortunately escaped cold, and hunger, and vagabondage.

The sacred bounty (of the Emperor) is limitless, we have made no return for it. We have sworn to abide peaceable subjects and not commit crimes, so as to evince gratitude for the Empress' and Emperor's gracious goodness in consideration for the people and in their sympathy with it.

Unexpectedly the last few years suddenly has appeared a monstrous religion, which has dared to disseminate extraordinary books, both in the towns and villages. Now who are those who compose these books? Are they, or are they not, in accordance with right reason?

Do they accord with the laws? Why are they disseminated in the towns and villages?

We, the petitioners, are stupid and cannot thoroughly explain, but we see in them mention is made of the Son and Lord Jesus.

We, the petitioners, have not been so taught by our fathers and teachers.

In these books are many works mocking the ancient and modern sages and saints; they even attack Heaven and earth, the three luminaries, ancestors, forefathers, fathers, and mothers.

We, the petitioners, are enraged when we read these books, and we have not yet heard of your Excellencies issuing Proclamations prohibiting these books, or whether your Excellencies consider that these books have any merit; this is a point we do not know.

Under Heaven's vault there is a right principle, how can the common people dare dispute it? But it is greatly to be dreaded that if all men read monstrous books, we, the petitioners, will find that when we print for sale the classics and books of rites no one will buy them, or ask for them, our trade will be ruined, and our means of livelihood destroyed. Our whole families, old and young, will become vagabonds, what shall we do then?

On reflection we are in dread and agitation, and cannot feel secure, and our relations deeply sympathize with us, some of them even advise us to print and sell monstrous books instead of the (Chinese classics).

We, your petitioners, have determined rather to die of hunger than do this disloyal and undutiful thing, and thus leave behind us a reputation that will stink under Heaven's vault for many generations.

We can only pray your Excellencies graciously to prohibit the dissemination of the monstrous Christian books, so that we, as formerly, may print and sell the classics and books of rites in order to preserve our livelihood and prevent our becoming vagabonds. And then all the printers' establishments in the province will obtain great benefit.

We therefore pray your Excellencies to compassionate our distress and quickly to bestow your grace upon us, that we may be everlastingly grateful.

Hankow, November 9, 1891.

Inclosure 4 in No. 152.

Placard headed: "Let the Sweet Odour spread afar. Let us benefit the Reigning Dynasty."

(Translation.)

At the sides are verses:—

Let all provinces in unison act;
By one principle let all be guided
To protect the sweet savour of books,
And stop the stinking miasmas.
If the thing's to be done with success
With speed, let us make an agreement
To destroy their Jesus completely,

* * * *

THE four Guilds in Hunan of Paper, Pen, Ink, and Inkstand Manufacturers have agreed on the following:—

We and our ancestors have engaged in the business of making and selling paper, pens, and inkstands.

Owing to the bounty of the Tartar dynasty and its Emperors we have lived in peace and happily carried on our business for over 240 years.

In our trade the pupils of Confucius are for the most part our customers in buying our four commodities with the intention of writing books inculcating filial piety, brotherly affection, loyalty, friendship, politeness, justice, altruism, and modesty. In copying books the most important are the four books and six classics. As for other books, we sell paper and ink for printing the works of ancient sages and saints of old, such as the classics, the books of rites, the tze-chi, and books honouring ancestors and forefathers, Imperial Decrees, Laws, and exhortations, Imperial Rescripts, Imperial Edicts, &c., and other works of a like nature too numerous to detail. We also print Taoist and Buddhistic literature, all of which contain virtuous words.

And the other trades and farmers, Buddhists and Taoist priests purchase our four commodities, in order to write books of many kinds. In a word, they are all law-abiding persons, and act in accord with right reason, accordingly we in our conduct and business act for our mutual benefit.

As for the criminals who sell and print and copy immoral books and immoral songs, this is a thing we do not do; and though our trade be but a small one, we are respected by our relatives, our neighbours, and friends, who say we have somewhat of the sweet savour of books about us, which praise delights us.

But now, to our amazement, these piggish barbarians, who secretly employ followers of the pig squeak [Christianity] to import books about Jesus * * *. They come to Hunan and scatter these books in all directions, with the intention of destroying the sweet savour of our books. If we do not unite our strength to drive them away, if we allow them freely to excite the common people, it is greatly to be dreaded that the scholars, farmers, artizans, merchants, Buddhist and Taoist priests will be defiled so much that stopping up the nostrils will not prevent their being poisoned, so that they will buy our four commodities to copy and print these Christian books.

We, the Guilds of these four trades, will lose the sweet savour of books which has rested on us for generations, and it will be changed into stink, and how then could we seem to the Emperor? How would we seem to our ancestors and forefathers? How would we seem to our relatives, connections, neighbours, and friends? How would we seem to the former virtuous men who sold the four commodities? Though among us are not many who have made a complete study of Confucian books, yet we have derived inestimable benefit from Confucius. How should we seem to the spirit of Confucius and of the saints?

We, therefore, have begged our Guilds in Hunan to agree that all who sell the four commodities shall first be made to swear that they will neither print nor sell the stinking books about Jesus, * * * , and if in our trade any one dares disobey, and spite of our Guilds' rules, for the sake of gain covetously sells any of the four commodities to followers of Christianity, he shall be discovered and driven away, and never again shall he be allowed to enter our subject-to-Manchow-dynasty Hunan Province, made sacred by the hero Chow.

A necessary agreement.

Hankow, November 9, 1891.

No. 153.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, December* 31, 1891.

DR. GREIG, whose case is referred to in your telegram of the 9th September and my despatches of the 31st October and the 12th and 17th November, has arrived in England. When may your Report be expected to arrive?

No. 54.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, December* 31, 1891.

IN his despatch of the 20th October last Mr. Gardner forwarded a letter addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor of Hupei by a high Chinese official named Chou Han-tze, avowing himself to be the author of placards directed against foreigners.

You should make immediate inquiries into this statement, and, if it is confirmed, address to the Chinese Government a strong representation insisting that the official in question shall be punished, and also the person whose release appears to have been granted at his request. You should, at the same time, state to the Yamên that Her Majesty's Government regard the matter in the most serious light, and that if they neglect to inflict punishment in this instance, where the guilt of the offender is beyond question, they will be held responsible for the encouragement to further outrages which cannot fail to be given by the impunity of this avowed culprit.

It is clearly shown by this case to what a degree of insolence the anti-foreign party has, in consequence of the Chinese Government's passive attitude, advanced.

You should report at once by telegraph every step which you take in this matter.

No. 155.

Consul Gardner to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 2, 1892.)

(Extract.) *Hankow, November* 17, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, copy of the Minutes of a meeting of the Consular Body at Hankow, held on the 11th instant, with a copy of the Protest, in English and French, which it deemed it its duty to address to the Viceroy of the Two Hu, on the subject of dissemination in and from Hunan of anti-Christian literature.

The more I examine this literature the more I am convinced that the anti-foreign feeling is the work of a comparatively few scholars and officials, who are deliberately bent on mischief.

The majority of the literates in China sympathize with the firebrands, but have not the courage of their conviction, and would submit quietly if the Chinese authorities had the courage to suppress these anti-foreign demonstrations with vigour.

In spite of the strenuous efforts to rouse hatred against us, the vast majority of the people remain indifferent, and there is even a considerable minority among it who are decidedly friendly.

Inclosure in No. 155.

Minutes of Meeting of the Consular Body at Hankow in the British Consulate, November 11, 1891.

Present:

C. T. Gardner, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul and Senior Consul; Danish Consul; Italian Consul; Austro-Hungarian Consul.
H. W. Andrews, United States' Consul.
N. Shooisky, Acting Consul for Russia.
J. Dautremer, Vice-Consul de France.
J. Thyen, His Imperial German Majesty's Vice-Consul; Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway.
G. E. J. Gardiner, Vice-Consul for Holland.
M. Niclassen, Vice-Consul for Belgium.

Mr. G. E. J. Gardiner was asked and consented to take the Minutes of the meeting.

HER Britannic Majesty's Consul said:—

"Gentlemen, it seems to me that the placards issued in Changsha and the official encouragement of them by the Prefect of that town is constituting a breach of Treaty with Western nations which all Western nations are interested to put a stop to. The calumnies against the Christian religion attack Christianity generally, and therefore all denominations of Christians. The Catholic Church, the Greek Church, the English Church, the Lutheran Church, and all Protestant Churches have been wronged. All the States which have made Conventions with China for the right of their subjects to teach the Christian religion in China have a right to demand the suppression of these libels, and the punishment of the guilty parties."

It was proposed by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and seconded by the United States' Consul,

That in view of the historic and recent services rendered to Christendom by France in the East that the Consular Body request M. Dautremer, Vice-Consul de France, to represent the views of the Consular Body to the provincial authorities. Carried unanimously.

The Vice-Consul de France said:—

"I thank the Consuls for the honour they have done me in asking me to represent the views of the Consular Body to the Chinese authorities. I represent Catholicism, but the interest of Protestantism also has to be considered. I deem it would be wise if the representation were made with regard to Christianity generally, and I think the one important thing to bear in mind under the present circumstances is unity. I therefore propose to draw up a protest addressed to the Viceroy, in English and French, that should be signed by all the Consuls, and forwarded to the Viceroy. I have drawn up a Protest which I now submit to the Consular Body for approval and suggestions."

Protest was handed in, read, and discussed. His Imperial German Majesty's Vice-Consul proposed, and the Acting Consul for Russia seconded the motion, that the Consular Body thank the Vice-Consul de France for drafting the Protest submitted, and that it be accepted by the Consular Body. Carried unanimously.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul. Proposed by His Imperial German Majesty's Vice-Consul, seconded by the United States' Consul.

(Signed) CHRISTOPHER THOMAS GARDNER,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul and Senior Consul.

Protestation du Corps Consulaire de Hank'eou contre l'impéritie et la faiblesse des Autorités Provinciales à protéger la Religion Chrétienne.

NOUS, Soussignés, Représentants des différentes Puissances Signataires, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, et Agents Consulaires à Hank'eou, ayant eu connaissance que, malgré l'Édit Impérial rendu à Pékin le 13 Juin, 1891, et malgré les ordres donnés, à plusieurs reprises, par le Tsung-li Yamên, une propagande, non seulement occulte, mais tout à fait ostensible, pousse le peuple Chinois à l'extermination des Chrétiens et à la ruine de la religion Chrétienne.

Sachant pertinemment que des affiches ont été apposées sur les murs de différentes cités, notamment dans le Hounan ;

Considérant, de plus, que plusieurs millions d'exemplaires d'une brochure intitulée "Kouei Kiao Kaï Sseu" ("Mort à la Religion du Diable"), ont été réimprimés, mis en vente et répandus dans la capitale du Hounan ;

Protestons contre la faiblesse des autorités provinciales à faire respecter les Édits de Sa Majesté l'Empereur, et les prions de prendre à l'avenir telles mesures qu'elles jugeront convenables pour mettre fin à ces démonstrations hostiles.

Nous pensons, au reste, que la plupart de ces pamphlets et affiches, si on en juge par leur style et la correction de la langue, ne sont pas l'œuvre de simples gens du peuple, mais bien de gens lettrés et occupant une situation sociale élevée. Il est donc absolument nécessaire que les coupables de tous rangs soient punis d'une façon exemplaire.

Nous avons l'honneur d'informer son Excellence le Vice-Roi des deux Hou que nous croyons devoir porter la présente protestation à la connaissance des différents Représentants des Puissances étrangères auprès de la Cour de Pékin.

Hank'eou, le 11 *Novembre*, 1891.

(Translation.)

Protest of the Consular Body of Hankow against the lack of skill and energy of the Provincial Authorities in protecting the Christian Religion.

We the Undersigned, Signatories representing different Powers as Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents at Hankow, having heard that, in spite of the Imperial Edict issued at Peking the 13th June, 1891, and in spite of the orders given on several occasions by the Tsung-li Yamên, a dissemination, not only secret but entirely open, is being made to excite Chinese to exterminate Christians, and to ruin the Christian religion ;

Knowing, moreover, that placards have been posted on the walls of various cities, especially in Hunan ;

Considering, further, that several thousand copies of a pamphlet called "Kwei-chiao Kaisze" ("Death to the Devils' Religion") have been reprinted, exposed for sale, and disseminated in the capital of Hunan ;

Protest against the weakness of the provincial authorities in making the Edicts of His Imperial Majesty respected.

And we pray them to take in future such measures as they may deem expedient to put a stop to these hostile demonstrations. We think, besides, that the majority of these pamphlets and placards, if one judges by their style and diction, are not the work of simple men of the people, but really the work of educated persons holding high social positions. It is absolutely necessary that the guilty parties of all ranks should be punished in an exemplary manner.

We have the honour to inform his Excellency the Viceroy of Hukwang that we deem it our duty to bring the above protest to the notice of the different Representatives of foreign Powers at the Court of Peking.

(Signed) - C. T. GARDNER, *Her Britannic Majesty's Consul and Senior Consul.*
„ „ , *Danish Consul.*
„ „ , *Italian Consul.*
„ „ , *Austro-Hungarian Consul.*
H. W. ANDREWS, *United States' Consul.*
N. SHOOISKY, *Acting Consul for Russia.*
J. DAUTREMER, *Vice-Consul for France.*
J. THYEN, *H.I.G.M. Vice-Consul.*
„ „ , *Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway.*
G. E. J. GARDINER, *Vice-Consul for Holland.*
M. NICLASSEN, *Vice-Consul for Belgium.*

Hankow, November 11, 1891.

No. 156.

Consul Gardner to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 2, 1892.)

My Lord, *Hankow, November* 20, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, translations of more anti-Christian placards printed in, and disseminated from, Hunan.*

The last two are anonymous, but the first two are signed by a person named Chow; he is the gentleman whose private note to the Governor of this province procured the release of a disseminator of anti-foreign literature, as reported in my despatch of the 20th October, 1891.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHR. GARDNER.

Inclosure in No. 156.

Translations of Anti-Christian Placards, published in and disseminated from Hunan.

(1.)

Placard by Chow Hantze, alias *Chow Tso-Ying, expectant Taotai of Shensi.*

ON the 1st day of the 1st moon of Kwangsuh, 16th year (February 1890), I made a fourfold quatrain, which I present to students:—

Surely no brave Chinamen fear foreign men.
Did Heaven bestow on me alone a will of iron?
Seven words are cut on the polished stone
For Confucian scholars and the Statesmen of the Empire.

Let it be spread throughout Hunan;
The sacred Edict says there are but three religions;
Buddhism and Taoism are futile. For the present we may dismiss them.
Confucianisms breeds the desire of being heroes.

Chow Nienchi, the master, was the greatest man of my clan,
In loftiness my ancestor was the foremost worthy.
For 800 years since, study has been intermittent;
But now the students fill Hunan.

The golden bird (sun) flaps its wings and flies to the West.
Though my hairs be grey, my will is strong,
With strength I grasp a spear, I win the battle;
I own I have wasted forty-nine years.

November 18, 1891.

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* Two have been omitted, and the coarser and more profane passages in the others expurgated.

(2.)

Placard recently issued in Hunan by Chow Hantze, expectant Taotai of Shensi, received in Hankow, November 15, 1891.

Kwangsuh, 17th year, 1st day (February 1891), being my birthday, I wrote a few more verses for my friends to see. On the first day of last year I also wrote some rhymes.

Like the ancients, I give my life for my country.
Are we moderns to drink blood, laugh, and talk?
And stupidly allow Jesus to do as he likes with us?
In the tiger year, the tiger month, a tiger is born,
In the tiger year brave men shall have a tiger's strength;
When we give a valiant roar a thousand hills shall echo.
By the end of the year we will eat the foreigners flesh and fly.
Where there is a will there is a way;
Let us mock the effeminate officials who dare not utter a word
In a year they will die like the autumn leaves;
But the cypress and the fir shall be evergreen.
The pig (Christ) escaped from the West and outraged Heaven;
The spirits write on the planchette to expel corruption.
Do not we believe Chowolang had the aid of Heaven?
In every battle he swept all before him like a tempest.
I am ready to die, so that hereafter incenses shall be burnt to me;
I will bear on my shoulders tons of benevolence;
My beard and whiskers I will distribute all over the earth;
I will be second in manhood to the Emperor alone.
A child of Hunan, I have there spent half a hundred years;
I have engaged in war, and gained a reputation.
I drink my wine, I stroke my beard as I draw my sword;
I will do the same fifty years more, nor dread death.

This was written by Chow Tsoying, when Censor A's death was published. He was brave and candid, and did not fear to speak out.

At the beginning of the month he heard that a certain official wrote him about the devilish religion * * * ; that the Christian Churches were proselytizing, scooping out eyes, mutilating men and women, and that pictures of these acts, to the number of several dozen kinds, had been published.

That books like the "Devil Doctrines ought to be Killed," and "Putting a Stop to Pig-squeaking," had also been printed to the number of several dozen kinds. On reading them one weeps for three days.

A Memorial with regard to this business, containing several thousand characters, has been addressed to the Throne. Suddenly a missionary came here to visit him. He refused to see him on the plea of sickness; he would not take an excuse, but insisted on coming in, and sat down alone, and in a little time drew forth a bottle, and gave to the Censor's servant; he told the servant it was good medicine, and asked him to give it to his master, and that it could cure all diseases. The missionary then went away. The servant gave the bottle to the Censor. The Censor opened, smelt, and threw it away. In a minute or two the Censor tried to speak, but found himself dumb, but his mind was clear, and he wrote a paper ordering his servant to call a doctor. The doctor said he did not know what was the matter with him, and therefore there was no medicine could save him. Several other doctors were called, but they all folded their hands and could do nothing. His friends, relatives, and connections were all very sad, and came to the conclusion that the sickness was caused by smelling the stink of the missionary's bottle. At first some disbelieved, so they tried the experiment on a cat and a fowl, and directly they smelt the bottle they were unable to mew or crow; they also tried it on a falcon with the same result.

Everybody was astonished. The Censor was very angry, and wrote on a piece of paper: "The pig's religion is poisoning me. They fear my courageous denunciations. To speak now I must take paper and ink, I cannot speak with my mouth. I would wish to go to the gate of the Palace, make nine prostrations, and present a Memorial to the Vermillion Pavilion to cut off my tongue with a knife, to slit my chest and drag out my heart and die, and when the Son of Heaven shall have heard of this thing he will pity me, and will graciously issue an Edict of Compassion."

I have heard an Edict has been issued ordering the high officials of the capital to present Memorials with candour as to the relative advantages and disadvantages of peace or war.

I don't know these officials personally, whether there are among them any who have the courage to die for their country like Censor Lu.

November 18, 1891.

(3.)

Placard, headed: "News from the Helpers of Heaven."

We have fortunately obtained a copy of the themes of the helpers of Heaven.

The Peking Head Scholar	..	Confucius—Speak justice.
The Kiangnan „	..	Tsêng—Good words.
The Kiangsi „	..	Pu—Strong will.
The Kansuli „	..	Straight free stand alone.
The Kwangtung „	..	Stablish sons in loyalty.
The Yuunau „	..	Again make right.
The Fokieu „	..	South Shrine's high virtue.
The Honan „	..	Righteously can govern.
The Hunan „	..	Loyally know schemes.
The Shantung „	..	Yen—Lovable.
The Shansi „	..	Mencius—Returned to life.
The Shenhsi „	..	Words help to behead.
The Szechuen „	..	Have ability.
The Kwang-si „	..	Min (ancient hero)—Is in Shantung.
The Kwei-chow „	..	Fortunately know the sages.
The Chê-kiang „	..	Justice to the West, Sympathy to our own.
The Hupei „	..	Tsantai (ancient hero)—Has not departed.

The whole of these themes has not been copied; extracts indicating their ideas are published.

To war against Jesus is indeed to remove injuries; it is so.

Green is not fitting for the hat of an official.

To worship pigs and goats is not permissible

In the South is a proverb, that the man without understanding is not fit for high employment

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The principle of the "Ta-hsio" (Chinese classic) is in making plain true religion, and in giving death blows to corruption, and that manhood is to be shown in the latter.

Drive pigs back to the four barbarians' isles.

Rank should be refused, the white sword should be trod on; but Jesus cannot be worshipped.

All who have human emotions should be loyal and dutiful.

In the present days there is enough kindness to protect pigs and goats, but there is no benevolence left for the people. How can such be sufficient?

When the upper classes neglect etiquette, when the lower classes neglect learning, Christian scoundrels will multiply.

Now, under Heaven's vault are Christians. If the soldiers do not slay them, are they to be accounted true soldiers?

To commit wickedness is more bitter than death, therefore no one must follow Christianity.

If the sovereign disobeys the classics, what will become of the country? If the classics are followed, the natives will have peace; but for the natives to have peace it is necessary to exterminate the pigs and goats.

Let us all quickly join together to carry out these principles; let us print these principles; let us act together to prop our mansion from falling; let us print about the propping.

November 20, 1891.

Note by Translator.—The eighteen so-called extracts are parodies of maxims contained in the Chinese classics: for example, in the first the word "Jesus" has been substituted for the word "viciousness."

(4.)

Placard, headed with the Pun: "Chu chu chu chu" (entirely kill all Pigs).

It is extraordinary! In the modern generation of men, cowardly men, submissive men, in ten are not only one or two. How is it that in a myriad there are not one or two who will not submit to the pig, who will not yield to the pig?

Our relations, connections, neighbours, and friends are very cunning, and have a hundred devices for deceiving their elder brothers, for deceiving their fathers, for deceiving Sovereign, for deceiving the deities, for deceiving Heaven; they dare do anything. Why are they so timid as to treat pigs with loyalty and fidelity? Why do they act so topsey turvily? Surely it must be because they are afraid of the power of the devils, and their courage is very minute.

They don't consider the pigs have to cross a deep ocean of several myriad miles to come to China. If you count all who gobble and grunt in the Central Kingdom they do not amount to 10,000. Their children, grandchildren, great grandchildren, and the stolen wives, concubines, daughters, and women do not amount to more than one or two hundred thousand. Even with the most liberal counting they do not amount to 1,000,000. While the average number in a single district of China amounts to 1,200,000 men. What do you think? Are the pigs the most powerful, or are the Chinese the most powerful? Should the Chinese fear the pigs, or should the pigs fear the Chinese? The Treaty only allows men to become pigs, it does not allow men to be forced to be pigs. It only states that it protects the pigs and guards the pigs; it does not say that men are not to be protected, are not to be guarded.

It only says the pigs are not to be molested and are not to be oppressed by Chinese. It does not say the pigs are to be allowed to abuse Heaven, earth, the three luminaries, the saints, sages, fairies, Buddhas, ancestors, forefathers, fathers, and mothers, and are to commit sodomy and fornication with the wives and concubines of the Chinese, to scoop out eyes, mutilate women, and that the Chinese people are not allowed to accuse them; that it is not allowed for the authorities to investigate into the crimes, punish and put a stop to them.

Why are they yielded to?

Why are they submitted to?

Why are they treated with such loyalty, fidelity, and politeness?

Ah! Chinamen and foreign pigs cannot be measured with the same measure.

There is an ancient saying, "If you give way to men you cannot be accused of imbecility." Another says, "One ought not to have it in one's heart to injure men." These sayings inculcate the treating of men with loyalty, fidelity, and respect. The men of the present day have not thoroughly mastered the above principles, but like to injure their neighbours and do not like to give way to them. Why do they only like to yield to pigs, and only not like to injure pigs? It is because they have neglected the ancient sayings, and have departed from their meanings. I will repeat a few of them:

"Those who yield to pigs are not brave Chinese; a brave Chinaman will certainly not yield to the pigs."

"Do not have a fear of pigs in your hearts, and do have in your hearts a desire to injure the pigs."

I have printed the above words for distribution under Heaven's vault.

Let loyal, upright, wise, learned scholars say what they think of the following verses:—

To yield to men is virtue,
To yield to pigs is sin,
To injure man is crime,
To injure pigs is courage.
I speak with plainness;
Let all devise a plan—
To save men, save completely;
To kill pigs, kill entirely.
Cut to pieces Jesus' disciples.
I will come and help hack
Their fat flesh and red blood;
I will give my guests, I will present my guests
Their coarse skin, their big bones
I will gnaw, I will munch.
The Christians speak folly;
See if they will not be exterminated.

The butcher Hsu Wu published this.

November 18, 1891.

No. 157.

Consul Gardner to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 8.)

(Telegraphic.) *Hankow, January* 8, 1892.

THE authorities have released unpunished the publisher of inflammatory placard referred to in your Lordship's telegram of the 19th ultimo.

No. 158.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, January* 8, 1892.

I HAVE received a telegram, dated the 8th instant, from Mr. Gardner, stating that the publisher of the inflammatory placard, who had been previously arrested, had now been released unpunished.

The release of this man is contrary to the promise which the Chinese Legation have conveyed from the Chinese Government.

Has any action been taken by you on my telegram of the 19th December last on this subject?

I request you to report by telegraph what progress has been made.

No. 159.

Consul Gardner to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 11, 1892.)

My Lord, *Hankow, November* 30, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your Lordship's information, translations of more anti-Christian documents which I have just received from Changsha Hunan, where they are at the present moment being actively printed and whence they are being extensively disseminated.*

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHR. GARDNER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 159.

Placard; at the top are two Phœnixes Worshipping the Sun.

(Translation.)

AT the side are verses:—

Together, we the descendants of the four clans of Confucius, Yen, Tsêng, and Mencius,
Have sworn to preserve their family traditions.
If we are beheaded, we are willing to die in a ditch
On behalf of the five masters, Chow Chêng, Chu, Chang.
We have sent round our visiting cards,
And pay our respects to all students.

Under Heaven's vault all scholars and teachers all respect the bounty of Yao, Shun Yu, Tang, Wên Wu, Chow Kung, and Confucius, and the gracious goodness of the Imperial Manchu dynasty and of His Imperial Majesty's ancestors and forefathers, and we all wish to requite this bounty if only by a myriadth part. If we do not strive to make a return for this bounty we are not human beings. To requite this bounty a myriadth part the best plan is quickly to obey the teaching of the sages and publish it abroad. To teach the world the four books and six classics with thoroughness cannot be done in a moment. The four books and six classics are not easy to understand thoroughly.

The Kwang Chuan explanation of the sacred Edict has widely spread the knowledge of the meaning, and gives us wrongs on which to soar. It has succeeded in explaining with a true explanation, and in making widely known the leading principles, it is very easily applied to real cases, and has spread abroad the intentions of His Imperial Majesty

* The coarser and more profane passages have been expurgated.

in issuing the Kwang Chuan edition of the sacred Edict, and it has served as aiding wings to the four books, the six classics, and the sacred exhortation.

Those who promulgate it are paying reverence to the teachings of the Imperial ancestors, the Imperial forefathers, and the reigning Emperor; they are also obeying the teachings of Yao, Shun, Yu, Tang, Wên Wu, Chow Kung, Confucius, and Mencius, and are repaying a myriadth part of the bounty received.

How can one neglect this duty even for a day?

* * * *

With extraordinary cruelty and extraordinary wickedness, wherever they turn their steps they trample on humanity. Shall we scholars and teachers tamely submit? Should we not quickly obey the Imperial teaching and widely disseminate it over the world?

Would it be the way for scholars and teachers to show their gratitude to allow the pigs—descendants the pigs disciples—only to evince their piety in monstrous superstition with regard to the piggish ancestor? Their loyalty only to the piggish teachers of monstrous superstitions? Their truth only in following the monstrous superstitions in attacking the sacred teaching? To throw away sacred teaching and follow monstrous superstition? To aid monstrous superstitions, and to annihilate sacred teachings? Would not that be very lamentable?

Read what we, the descendants of the four clans of Confucius, Yen, Tsêng, and Mencius, have together determined! Ought you not quickly to know that we are determined to the death? We will universally exhort the higher and lower officials, military and civil, under Heaven's vault to subscribe together to pay learned scholars to discourse on this everywhere. With regard to the expense, it is stated that the pay of five or six soldiers or militiamen would be enough for the object in view as the contribution of an official. As to the contribution to be asked from private persons, one day's earnings will be enough help to give, and to give one day's earnings is surely very easy. To employ five or six fewer soldiers or militiamen will not affect the success of a review, and it will be amply sufficient to attack the cruelty of the pig squeak [Christianity].

Let us be firm to the death in the sacred teachings; let us discharge soldiers in fidelity to the people. Soon will the prosperity of the country come; let us at once create harmony among men. The intention is benevolent, and the plan proposed practicable. It will effectually prevent all altercation of the ignorant.

Without waiting for the subscriptions to be raised to pay the learned scholars, we have begun the propaganda at once, and have written this for the military and civil higher and lower officials under Heaven's vault, and for the scholars and gentry. We weep bitterly, our tears flow, we make a hundred prostrations, and humbly beg and entreat the high statesmen, Viceroys, and Governors to, as a first remedial measure, order all expectant officials to spread the matter abroad.

For the last few years in every province the expectant officials in countless numbers spend the years in enforced idleness, and are in a state of poverty and want of employment. It would be well to order them to devote their energies in instructing the people as to what is true and what is false; to fix on a scale of rewards and punishments, promotions, and cashierings. Then the virtuous and wise will rejoice, and the foolish and the vicious will receive somewhat of the odour of virtue and wisdom and be regenerated. And the renown of it will spread far and wide. And the advantage of having instructed the people will outlive the present generation.

A second remedial measure would be to beg the Commanders-in-chief, Generals, and Colonels to promulgate among the men of the land and water forces, so that all persons, military and civil, may be instructed in every clause of the sixteen clauses of the sacred Edict. We would ask, How many of you military men read this book? Order the non-commissioned officers to read it aloud to the rank and file, and the benefit will be greater than the mere education of soldiers and militiamen.

A third remedial measure is to beg the scholars, Prefects, Magistrates, and educational officers and students when themes without book are written on the sacred Edict to be still more zealous than hitherto, and to slightly modify its expressions.

All Prefects, Magistrates, and educational officers are anxious for a high place in the examinations; all wish to be inscribed on the list of those who succeed, which is suspended in the Confucian Temple. When the last examination is going on care should be taken that no student conceals books. Make the candidate write out the sacred Edict in your presence. Those who write wrongly or omit should be plucked. If this is done students will not dare in future to be as slack and remiss as hitherto. It would also be as well if a text of the sacred Edict were given to the candidates in the presence of the examiner for them to write a theme or verses on. The students would then attain the happiness that

follows the learning and mastering the sacred Edict. If they learn and continually contemplate, they will have both happiness and joy, and when with their friends and teachers will be constantly discoursing on it.

The fourth remedial measure is that all examiners, all the teachers of the official colleges, should continually treat of the sacred Edict with the students. If officials have the title of educational officers and do not teach the sacred Edict, and despise the sacred Edict as not being in itself a sufficient education—despise it as not being sufficient as wings to aid to soar to the heights of the four books and six classics—despise preaching it as not being sufficient for the promulgation of the sacred Edict, will it not be said their pupils are not the pupils of a true master?

Do you say the Heavenly pig squeak (Christianity) is doing no injury to the sacred religion? Do you say it is not absolutely necessary to promulgate the sacred Edict? and that there are other ways of giving death blows to monstrous superstitions? Is that the way to glorify the sacred Edict? Were it not for the pig converts and the pig descendants, such lukewarm words would not be heard, such lukewarm thoughts would not be entertained.

Do not wait till subscriptions are raised to enable learned men to promulgate the teaching. There is a plan can be adopted for carrying out the will of the ancient sages, and that is, obey the descendants of the four clans of Confucius, Yen, Tsêng, and Mencius, and weep and write these sentences for people to see.

November 24, 1891.

Inclosure 2 in No. 159.

Tract entitled: "Essay on the Cruel Hand." Spring, Kwangsuh, 16th year, 1890. *Reprinted at Lo-Yang [Ancient Capital of China], at the Chia-chian Hall.*

(Translation.)

THE Intendant of Peking and Supervisor of Censors, Kwan Assist China, Assistant-Secretary of the Board of War, Yang, in his plenitude, and Expectant Governor of the Board of Management, Yo, help the Manchus,

Write a Memorial.

We memorialize because Catholicism is being widely spread, and we pray that measures may be at once taken to prohibit and extirpate it in order to preserve virtue and morality, and to avert misfortune and disaster.

We humbly think that, in order to insure confidence, it is necessary that the military forces should be adequate, and that internal peace is far more urgent than soothing outside countries. This is plainly stated in the sacred books. The historical works of former times contain convincing illustrations of this principle. From the time agreements of peace have been entered into with the barbarians of rocky islets, our Government has, like Heaven, sheltered the earth, and has embraced foreign deserts under the ægis of its wings, but it has done this without denying that Catholicism does not accord with the classics.

At an early date Yung Chêng [A.D. 1723-36] wrote a clear exhortation on the subject, and the permission given to establish churches and propagate the religion was only a temporary permission; it was a wise concession, so as to be able to keep the missionaries under authority; and another reason was that the statesmen of the time had not sufficiently considered that corrupt doctrine has a tendency to add stupidity to stupidity, monstrosity to monstrosity, and that it would spread beyond the intentions of Yung Chêng. They only thought of the religion that it was not in accordance with the classics, and, consequently, gave it a contemptuous toleration, and besought His Imperial Majesty, of his gracious bounty, to allow it.

In the reign of Tungché [1862 to 1875] a writer, under the *nom de plume*, "The Man with the sorest Heart in the World"—his real name and address are not known—wrote a book called, "A Death-blow to Corrupt Doctrine," which was printed and disseminated over the Empire. The book was exhaustive, accurate, detailed, true, well written, and full of information with regard to the unnatural offences of the ghouls, ogres, demons, and vampires. At the time we, the memorialists, while studying for the examinations or going about our duties, constantly presented copies of this work to persons who came in our way, while reading it together, though our hearts were distressed for the state of the country, we did not at the time present ourselves to the vermillion pavilion [Palace].

But after we had attained the highest degree we determined to present a Memorial.

Last spring and autumn our clansmen, returning from military duties, brought us a number of books, pamphlets, placards, and pictures for giving a death-blow to corruption, and also books of corrupt doctrine; of each sort there were several dozen kinds. We received them, but did not ask particulars as to where they got them. They were only given us to look at.

We found that all the books of corrupt doctrine had titles such as :—

"The Anciently-bequeathed Sacred Books" [Old Testament].

"The Newly-bequeathed Sacred Books" [New Testament].

"A True Explanation of the Sun, Moon, Planets, and Stars."

"The Wonderful Way of the Gospel."

"Classic of Jesus cleansing from Sin."

"The True Justice of God."

"The Heavenly Book of Three Characters."

"The Mysteries of the Heavenly Books."

It is impossible to detail all the titles of these books; all of them tend to insubordination, anarchy, and destruction of morality. Some go further, and bark at Heaven, earth, and the three luminaries as being merely creatures made by the head of the barbarians, Jesus, the Crown Prince. They bark at the departed ancestors, forefathers, fathers and mothers of men as mere worn-out vessels. They say that the Chinese reverence has no real existence. All the ancient sages and former saints, together with all the gods inscribed in the Pantheon, are by them utterly denied, or even abused, as having bequeathed no influence. By this one may infer their crimes in other matters.

As for the various books for giving death-blows to corruption, they are of different kinds. Some of their titles are:—

"Treatise of Chow, a disciple of Confucius, and Minister of the Manchu Dynasty."

"The Agreement of all the Confucianists, Buddhists, and Taoists, the three Religions under Heaven's Vault of the Manchu Dynasty."

"Printed by the Descendants of the four Clans of Confucius, Yen, Tsêng, and Mencius, together with the Descendants of the four Clans—Chow, Chêng, Chu, and Chang."

"Printed by the Scholars and Gentry of all Hunan."

And the pictorial placards truly represent scenes in the churches while propagating the religion, Chinese and barbarian women embracing and hugging each other. Such actions are most malodorous, and wound the eyes. They impress on the officials, gentry, and scholars of the Empire the duty of repressing these practices, and of exhorting all under Heaven's vault by the reading and explanation of the Sacred Edict. They are an admirable way of giving death-blows to corruption, they are loyal-souled and just-hearted, their wisdom is far-reaching, their design is profound, they combine the strength of the oak with the suppleness of the reed and the toughness of the bamboo, they show respect for ancestors, they show respect for forefathers, they reverence the Empress and the Emperor, and show a grateful sense of their Imperial Majesties' bounties in supporting Heaven and shielding earth; they are impregnated intellectually and spiritually with loyal devotion, they are directed to establish the Imperial dynasty in its pristine might for a hundred myriad years. They evince all these qualities in a manifest manner.

We, the memorialists are enraged at seeing all the savages are as irrepressible as poisonous weeds. Our hatred of them is deep in our backbone, and permeates our flesh.

Could we have our wish and unite the people against them as a strong wall, our weeping would change to laughter.

It is for this cause that we have gone beyond our functions and presented this Memorial to your Imperial Majesty begging your Imperial Majesty to maintain your Imperial dignity and manifest your Imperial power, and immediately to order the Tsung-li Yamên to write a communication to the barbarian Ministers to prohibit and put a stop to the reading and disseminating corrupt books, to the reading and preaching of corrupt doctrines, and to order the high provincial authorities to issue Proclamations for the searching out and burning Christian books, and for prohibiting for ever soldiers and people from descending to the savages' tracks and from entering their caves.

As for those who have fallen in the past, to grant them three days' grace in which to repent, and to set up again the tablets to their ancestors and penates they formerly adored. No matter whether such persons are scholars, farmers, artizans, merchants, Buddhist priests, or Taoist priests, all must be made to kneel to and worship at the shrine of the spirit of the great-perfected in holiness ancient master Confucius; and that then they shall receive an amnesty for the past. If they dare to disobey, then they ought at once to be beheaded in accordance with the law for designing rebellion, and all their property, real and personal, confiscated for the use of the military chest.

As for the corrupt doctrine churches they may out of clemency be let alone.

According to international law, a State has the right of governing its own people; other States have not a right of intervention.

Though the barbarians of the islets are fierce and uncivilized, and in their requests presumptuous and extortionate, though it may be said that perhaps they will not submit, yet at the present time in China the loyal wise, fertile in expedients scholars are exceedingly numerous, and the corrupt [foreigners] cannot withstand the just [Chinese].

Let us gather the country together to fight a battle against them; let us take the opportunity when they have made no preparations to slaughter all the barbarians, and completely root them out; let us seize their wealth and riches and enjoy them to our own use.

If we hesitate, we shall lose the opportunity as in olden days was done, and the chariot was overturned.

If we act, our prosperity will be great as Heaven, virtue and morality will be established, disaster and calamity will be for ever dissipated.

Although in war it is difficult to foretell success or failure, yet certainly we shall only suffer reverses for one or two years, or at most ten years, and morality and virtue will be established far from a hundred thousand generations to a million generations. Will not the gain lie well with the loss? Is it not Heaven as against an abyss?

Again, in the case of an ulcer that is not treated, it continually grows worse and worse, so with misfortunes and disasters if not checked they increase in magnitude.

We believe the statesmen of the Privy Council are at present devoting their energies to render the military forces of the country adequate as a protection against foreigners, and if for the moment they are lying apparently depressed on the *rush bed*, they are doing so to recruit their strength and fulfil their destiny. It is not that our statesmen are truly without strength, they are merely like the ancient hero of Chi acting in deference to the folly of the people.

We submit that at the present moment the corrupt doctrine is being everywhere spread, and unless immediate action is taken to prohibit and extirpate it, it will be impossible to establish fidelity among the people and to preserve internal peace.

The grandson of Li was always in dread, if not of Chuan, then he was in dread of Hsiao Chiang. It is for this reason we have united in our present Memorial, and beg Her Imperial Majesty the Empress and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor to quickly gather up and publish abroad, and with gracious goodness pity our woes and carry out our prayers, and that they will order the Tsung-li Yamên to address the following despatch to the Ministers of the various nations.

[Here follow the words of the placard called the "Communication of the Tsung-li Yamên to the Foreign Ministers," translation of which was forwarded to the Foreign Office in Consul Gardner's despatch of the 14th November, 1891.]

November 30, 1891.

No. 160.

Sir J. Walsham to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 11.)

(Telegraphic.) *Peking, January* 11, 1892.

I HAVE received your telegram of the 19th ultimo, dealing with the general question of the circulation of anti-Christian placards, as well as your telegram of the 31st, referring to the particular case of Chow-Hantzi. Both questions are being made subject of joint action through the German Minister, as Doyen of the Diplomatic Body here. The substance of the latter telegram was communicated to him for use at an interview which he had within the last few days at the Yâmen.

Our efforts so far remain without practical results, but they will not on that accoun be relaxed by us.

No. 161.

Sir H. Macartney to Foreign Office.—(Received January 13.)

Dear Sir Thomas Sanderson, *Chinese Legation, January* 12, 1892.

WITH reference to your letter of the 9th ultimo, which I did not fail to at once lay before the Chinese Minister, and more especially with regard to that portion of it in which Lord Salisbury expresses the hope that the report that the Chinese authorities had been

consenting parties to the massacre of some hundreds of native Christians in Eastern Mongolia might prove to be unfounded, I am to request that you will be so good as to inform his Lordship that neither in the official nor in the private correspondence the Minister has received from China is there anything to justify the statement that an act so utterly abhorrent to all the principles of civilized government had ever been committed.

That the natural protectors of the people should, because of difference in religion, have delivered their charges over to a marauding band to work their wicked will on them is a thing so improbable and so utterly inconceivable that nothing but the strongest evidence would justify its being credited. The Minister has, therefore, no hesitation in characterizing it as a gross calumny on the Chinese officials.

Though a considerable time has now elapsed since the statement first appeared in the press, it is not only without confirmation, but the fact that not Christians alone, but the general population of the place, were the victims of the predatory raid, would rather tend to show that the report is but another of those attempts to mislead public opinion of which we have had so many instances since the commencement of the missionary troubles on the Yang-tsze.

Believe me, &c.
(Signed) HALLIDAY MACARTNEY.

No. 162.

Sir J. Walsham to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 24.)

(Telegraphic.) *Peking, January 24, 1892.*

I HAVE to inform your Lordship, in reply to your telegram of the 31st ultimo, that I am sending by the mail leaving to-morrow a report on the case of Dr. Greig.

The following is what has taken place since my telegram of the 9th September :—

The Yamên, in consequence of the representations which I made, telegraphed to the Military Governor of Kirin instructing him to have severe punishment inflicted on Dr. Greig's assailant, and to take measures for affording adequate protection to foreigners, all classes of the population being at the same time warned in the future not to entertain groundless suspicions. The Yamên communicated to me on the 6th instant the Report received from the Governor. It was to the effect that the case had been investigated, that a severe flogging had been inflicted on the culprit, that he had been cashiered from the army, and that he had been deprived of the allowances granted by the Government. It was added that special attention would be paid to the protection and safety of foreigners, and that stringent orders on the subject were contained in a Proclamation which had been issued.

I yesterday received from the Yamên another communication stating that, in consequence of the further telegraphic instructions which they had sent, the chief culprit had now, in addition to his other punishments, been sentenced to banishment, and that corporal chastisement had been inflicted on those who aided him in the assault. I do not know that more could have been done so far as the culprits are concerned. The question of compensation still remains. I must await the arrival of the correspondence which should reach me shortly from Her Majesty's Consul at Newchwang before I can settle this point. I have heard from the Consul, by telegraph, that Dr. Greig had written to say that he should demand compensation, but that no sum had been named by him.

No. 163.

Sir J. Walsham to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 25.)

(Telegraphic.) *Peking, January 25, 1892.*

REFERRING to your Lordship's telegram of the 8th instant, and to my telegraphic reply of the 11th instant, I have to inform your Lordship that I have applied to the Yamên to arrange an interview in order that I might explain Her Majesty's Government's views with regard to the author and publisher in Hunan of the anti-foreign placards. The interview will possibly take place to-morrow.

No. 164.

Sir J. Walsham to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 26.)

(Telegraphic.) *Peking, January* 26, 1892.

WITH reference to my telegrams of the 9th September and of the 2nd October, I have to inform your Lordship that the Chinese Government have paid about 3,000*l.* as compensation on account of the riots at Wuhu.

About 10,000*l.* has been offered as indemnity for loss of life and property during the riots at Wusueh, and I am authorizing Her Majesty's Consul at Hankow to accept that sum.

Her Majesty's Consul at Ichang has recently informed me that as soon as he receives from the agent of the Church of Scotland Mission, who is awaiting details from England, the amount of their claim, he will present all claims for settlement arising out of the riots at that place. I expect that the matter will be then closed without encountering more than the usual difficulties.

No. 165.

Sir J. Walsham to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(*Received January* 27.)

(Telegraphic.) *Peking, January* 26, 1892.

I HAVE to report to your Lordship that the rising in the north of the Province Pechili, referred to in my telegram of the 2nd December, which at one time of assumed a serious aspect, may now be considered at an end for the time being, as the insurgents have been dispersed and the principal ringleaders captured and punished. There would, however, in my opinion, be a fresh outbreak if the Imperial troops which were sent to the disturbed districts were withdrawn. The Chinese Government have always qualified this rising as a rebellion, but they never pretended that the overthrow of the present dynasty was its object. I believe they were correct in this view. Many local elements of discord existed in those regions, apart from the operations of Secret Societies. This will account for the great loss of life among the natives who were not converts to Christianity, and who suffered nearly as much as the native Christians. The Commander-in-chief of the Imperial forces, in order to induce the insurgents to retire, caused a Proclamation to be issued, in which the attack on native Christians was justified, and the insurgents called upon to be satisfied with the revenge which they had obtained. The foreign Representatives brought this pernicious document to the knowledge of the Yamên, who exonerated the Commander-in-chief on the ground that the civil authorities had misled him. They added that the Magistrate by whom the Proclamation was issued would be put on his trial, and that the Proclamation itself had been withdrawn.

The Taotai of Wuhu, whose dismissal from office for his behaviour in connection with the riots had been with the greatest difficulty procured, was publicly reinstated on the 27th December. When we protested against this act of bad faith, the Yamên asserted that sufficient punishment had been inflicted on him by depriving him for some months of his post. This opinion we declined to share, and the "Gazette" announced soon afterwards that the Taotai had been ordered to Peking to have an audience of the Emperor. A subsequent "Gazette" contained the appointment of his successor, but without a word to indicate to the public the reason why he had been superseded by a new Taotai.

Her Majesty's Consul at Ichang telegraphed to me on the 21st instant that vile placards had that morning been posted on the walls of his Consulate, threatening the destruction of foreigners. His most recent despatches repeat the same story, that notwithstanding all his efforts, which have been continuous, not a single individual connected with the very serious riot at Ichang has yet received punishment, although many arrests have been made.

Such a state of things is certainly not satisfactory. That the situation has improved I do not for a moment deny, and I am willing to believe that the Chinese Government are becoming alive to the necessity for the demands of foreign Powers being met by them. Still their habit of leaving everything in the hands of the local officials, whose hostility to foreigners is invariable, renders abortive the attempt at action which they make.

Whatever improvement may exist is unquestionably due to the causes explained in my telegram of the 16th November last. It is therefore more apparent than real, and we should almost certainly have a repetition of the disturbances of last summer if any

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of the twenty foreign men-of-war which are now stationed between Shanghae and Ichang along the Yang-tsze, representing the flags of England, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Spain, Japan, and the United States, were withdrawn.

No. 166.

Sir J. Walsham to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 28.)

(Telegraphic.) *Peking, January 27, 1892.*

WITH reference to my telegram of the 25th instant, I have to inform your Lordship, confidentially, that yesterday I had an interview with the Yamên, in which the German Minister ably supported me.

We fully discussed the question of the anti-foreign placards and pamphlets in Hunan, and the impunity with which both the official who avowed himself to be the author, and also the publishers, equally well known, were allowed to continue their scandalous work.

It was explained to the Ministers that their neglect to obtain the punishment of the author, as well as the circumstance that the publishers had been released after arrest, had produced the worst possible effect, and was not consistent with the promises they had repeatedly made to foreign Governments, and the assurances they had given that everything in the power of the Chinese Government and the local authorities had been, was being, and would be done for the protection of foreigners from outrage and insult.

In order to prove what a serious view of the matter was taken at home, I read to the Ministers the substance of your Lordship's telegrams of the 10th and 31st December last, and I stated that I had received, subsequently, telegrams relating to the release of the publishers, of the same tenour.

My communication appeared to impress the Ministers, who begged both my colleague and myself to believe ourselves, and to ask our Governments to believe, that in this matter they were sincerely determined to take energetic action. Likewise, they undertook to send immediately, by telegraph, to the Viceroy of the province the most stringent orders, and to demand from him an explanation of his failure to deal with the person who acknowledged himself to be the author of the offensive documents. They would, if necessary, memorialize the Throne, so that a special Decree on the subject might be issued. This procedure would be rendered necessary by the fact of the man being an official. They begged my German colleague and me to wait till we knew the result of the measures that would be now adopted before taking further steps in the matter.

To this we consented, on condition that only the briefest delay should take place in informing us of what had been done.

No. 167.

Sir J. Walsham to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 29.)

(Telegraphic.) *Peking, February 29, 1892.*

REFERRING to my telegrams of the 25th and 27th January last, I have to inform your Lordship that on the 23rd instant two of the Chinese Ministers called and reported the steps taken by the Chinese Government with regard to the question of anti-foreign publications in Hunan since my German colleague and I had discussed that matter with the Tsung-li Yamên.

They informed me that a severe reprimand had been addressed to the Viceroy of Hunan and Hupei for his apparent negligence, and that orders had been sent him to communicate with the provincial authorities by express messenger with regard to the measures which had been, or should be, adopted for dealing with a question which the Yamên readily admitted was one of grave importance both to the foreign Powers and China.

As there was no telegraph between the capitals of the two provinces some delay must occur before the receipt of a reply.